

Company registration number: 471177

**Matrix Fashions Limited
Trading as Matrix Fashions**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30th April 2025**

Matrix Fashions Limited

Contents

	Page
Director's responsibilities statement	1
Accountants report	2
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Notes to the abridged financial statements	5 - 10

Matrix Fashions Limited

Director's responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 director is 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 to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. is 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.

Colman Hourihan
Director

Date: 19th December 2025

Matrix Fashions Limited

**Accountants' Report to the director
on the Unaudited abridged financial statements of Matrix Fashions Limited**

In accordance with the engagement letter, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled the financial statements which comprise the , balance sheet and related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the company's director, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's director that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's director for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the financial year ended 30th April 2025 your duty under the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and prepared financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

Strata Financial

3 Harmony Court
Harmony Row
Dublin 2

19th December 2025

Matrix Fashions Limited

Balance sheet As at 30th April 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	80,454		70,870	
			80,454		70,870
Current assets					
Debtors	6	126,363		91,737	
Cash at bank and in hand		87,376		126,595	
		213,739		218,332	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(43,702)		(79,487)	
Net current assets			170,037		138,845
Total assets less current liabilities			250,491		209,715
Net assets			250,491		209,715
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	8		1		1
Profit and loss account			250,490		209,714
Shareholders funds			250,491		209,715

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with of FRS 102 Section 1A Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Matrix Fashions Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30th April 2025**

I, as director of Matrix Fashions Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 19th December 2025 and signed by:

Colman Hourihan
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30th April 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 (1A) The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The director considers the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The director has prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is €30,000 (30/04/24: €36,496).

Useful Lives of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of fixtures, equipment and motor vehicles represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The director regularly reviews these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €80,454 (30/04/24: €70,870).

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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 the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th April 2025

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 2 (2024: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	149,001	183,000
Social insurance costs	3,767	3,094
	<u>152,768</u>	<u>186,094</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>115,001</u>	<u>155,000</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	209,714	187,529
Profit for the financial year	40,776	22,185
At the end of the financial year	<u>250,490</u>	<u>209,714</u>

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th April 2025

5. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost			
At 1st May 2024	26,808	103,250	130,058
Additions	1,422	37,000	38,422
Disposals	-	(14,500)	(14,500)
At 30th April 2025	28,230	125,750	153,980
Depreciation			
At 1st May 2024	20,467	38,721	59,188
Charge for the financial year	2,245	15,719	17,964
Disposals	-	(3,626)	(3,626)
At 30th April 2025	22,712	50,814	73,526
Carrying amount			
At 30th April 2025	5,518	74,936	80,454
At 30th April 2024	6,341	64,529	70,870

6. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	30,000	36,496
Other debtors	39,446	-
Prepayments	56,917	55,241
	126,363	91,737

The fair value of trade debtors receivable approximate to their carrying amounts.

Matrix Fashions Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th April 2025

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors	1,958	7,775
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	15,879	32,955
Corporation tax	(2,662)	1,701
VAT	-	953
Accruals	28,527	36,103
	<u>43,702</u>	<u>79,487</u>

Trade creditors are payable at various dates after the financial year end in accordance with usual and customary credit terms. Tax and social insurance are payable at various dates after the financial year end in accordance with applicable provisions.

8. Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each (2024: €	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2025		2024	
	Number	€	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each (2024: €	1	-	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 19th December 2025.