

Company registration number: 529510

Katriel Limited
Abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Katriel Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors responsibilities statement	2
Balance sheet	3
Notes to the financial statements	4 - 6

Katriel Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Lydia Coleman Gabriel Nolan
Secretary	Catherine Coleman
Company Number	529510
Registered office	Suite 201, Q House 76 Furze Road Sandyford Business Park Dublin 18
Business address	Suite 201, Q House 76 Furze Road Sandyford Business Park Dublin 18
Bankers	AIB 10 Main Street Dundrum Dublin 14

Katriel Limited

Directors 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 Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to Micro-entities Regime (FRS 105)

As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro companies regime and FRS 105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting policies or disclosures.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Katriel Limited
Balance sheet
as at 30 June 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets	<u>50,503</u>	<u>38,272</u>
Current assets	34,944	28,616
Creditors : amounts falling due within one year	(51,326)	(47,252)
Net current liabilities	<u>(16,382)</u>	<u>(18,636)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	34,121	19,636
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	(31,879)	(18,144)
Accruals and deferred income	(1,000)	(1,000)
Net assets	<u><u>1,242</u></u>	<u><u>492</u></u>
Capital and reserves	<u><u>1,242</u></u>	<u><u>492</u></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies regime.

We, as directors of Katriel Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a micro company and confirm that 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 board of directors on 27 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by :

Lydia Coleman
Director

Gabriel Nolan
Director

Katriel Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

These financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements constitute the individual financial statements of the company for the financial year.

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland.

The address of the registered office is Suite 201, Q House, 76 Furze Road, Sandyford Business Park, Dublin 18.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of accounting, bookkeeping and payroll services for private clients.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement basis

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of 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.

Impairment of Stocks

The company hold stocks amounting to €0 (2024 : €0) at the financial year end date. The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

Useful Lives of Tangible and intangible Fixed 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 changes 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 and amortisation charge for the financial year.

Katriel Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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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 transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Tangible assets

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

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 those assets as follows:

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.

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 asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which it 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

Share Capital of the Company

Ordinary Share Capital

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

Katriel Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025

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Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk in change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	392	(5,772)
Profit for the year	750	6,164
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,142</u>	<u>392</u>

