

RJK WATERFORD LIMITED
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

RJK WATERFORD LIMITED

**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025**

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RJK WATERFORD LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2025

| | Note | 31.03.2025 € | 31.03.2024 € |
|--|------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 4 | 259,240 | 267,194 |
| Investments | 5 | 300,000 | - |
| | | <u>559,240</u> | <u>267,194</u> |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | 6 | 126,812 | 100,554 |
| Debtors | | 3,986 | 2,952 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 577,452 | 763,084 |
| | | <u>708,250</u> | <u>866,590</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | (32,586) | (57,905) |
| Net current assets | | <u>675,664</u> | <u>808,685</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>1,234,904</u> | <u>1,075,879</u> |
| Net assets | | <u>1,234,904</u> | <u>1,075,879</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called-up share capital | | 3 | 3 |
| Profit and loss account | | 1,234,901 | 1,075,876 |
| Total shareholders' funds | | <u>1,234,904</u> | <u>1,075,879</u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

We, as directors of RJK Waterford Limited state that:

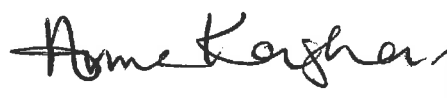
- The Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- The Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied;
- The shareholders of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2);
- We 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 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;
- The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; and has done so on the grounds that the Company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with s.353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements of RJK Waterford Limited (registered number: 295297) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

Mr Rody Keighery
Director



Mrs Anne Keighery
Director



RJK WATERFORD LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

RJK Waterford Limited (registered number 295297) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is 27A William Street, Waterford, Ireland. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The functional currency of RJK Waterford Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Taxation**Current tax**

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Balance Sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Sale of Goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Land and buildings | 50 years straight line |
| Vehicles | 8 years straight line |
| Fixtures and fittings | 8 years straight line |
| Computer equipment | 8 years straight line |

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

RJK WATERFORD LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Trade and other debtors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2. Employees

| | 31.03.2025 | 31.03.2024 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Number | Number |
| Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors | 9 | 9 |

3. Directors' remuneration

| | 31.03.2025 | 31.03.2024 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| | € | € |
| Aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by directors in respect of qualifying services | 126,100 | 117,299 |

RJK WATERFORD LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

4. Tangible assets

| | Land and buildings | Vehicles | Fixtures and fittings | Computer equipment | Total |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | € | € | € | € | € |
| Cost | | | | | |
| At 01 April 2024 | 320,412 | 43,941 | 27,084 | 22,926 | 414,363 |
| Additions | - | - | 4,946 | - | 4,946 |
| At 31 March 2025 | 320,412 | 43,941 | 32,030 | 22,926 | 419,309 |
| Accumulated depreciation | | | | | |
| At 01 April 2024 | 73,582 | 24,112 | 26,758 | 22,717 | 147,169 |
| Charge for the financial year | 6,408 | 5,493 | 944 | 55 | 12,900 |
| At 31 March 2025 | 79,990 | 29,605 | 27,702 | 22,772 | 160,069 |
| Net book value | | | | | |
| At 31 March 2025 | 240,422 | 14,336 | 4,328 | 154 | 259,240 |
| At 31 March 2024 | 246,830 | 19,829 | 326 | 209 | 267,194 |

5. Fixed asset investments

| | 31.03.2025 | 31.03.2024 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | € | € |
| Other investments and loans | 300,000 | - |

6. Stocks

| | 31.03.2025 | 31.03.2024 |
|--------|------------|------------|
| | € | € |
| Stocks | 126,812 | 100,554 |

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Balance Sheet amounts.

7. Related party transactions

Transactions with the entity's directors (or members of its governing body)

Amounts owed by directors

| | 31.03.2025 | 31.03.2024 |
|---|------------|------------|
| | € | € |
| Debtors: due within one year - Amounts owed by directors - Director 1 | 966 | 37 |

RJK WATERFORD LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

8. Events after the Balance Sheet date

There have been no events after the balance sheet date affecting the Company since the financial year.

