

L.J. KIELY & CO. LTD  
UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025

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DIRECTORS

JOSEPH KIELY  
LARRY KIELY

SECRETARY

PATRICIA KIELY

REGISTERED OFFICE

3 THE SPA  
CLONMEL  
CO TIPPERARY

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

MICHAEL P MCGARRY & CO  
ACCOUNTANTS & TAXATION ADVISERS  
COLMAN  
FETHARD  
CO TIPPERARY

BUSINESS ADDRESS

3 THE SPA  
CLONMEL  
CO TIPPERARY

BANKERS

BANK OF IRELAND  
PARNELL STREET  
CLONMEL  
CO TIPPERARY

REGISTERED NUMBER

226789

**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES AND DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**Directors' Responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the statutory financial statements in accordance with applicable law and generally accepted accounting practise in Ireland, including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and published by the Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants in Ireland.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare statutory financial statements for each financial period. As per Section 289 of the Companies Act 2014 the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position, as at the end of the financial year, and profit or loss for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Act. In preparing those financial statements the directors are required to ensure that they give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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.

- 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 and enable them to ensure that the statutory financial statements and the directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

**Directors' Declaration on the Unaudited Financial Statements**

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 7-22.

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

- The directors confirm that they have made available to Michael P McGarry & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31st December 2025.

*On behalf of the board:-*

**DIRECTORS**

**JOSEPH KIELY**

**LARRY KIELY**

Date: 5th January 2026

BALANCE SHEET	AS AT	31 DECEMBER	2025	2024
			€	€

ASSETS EMPLOYED

Fixed Assets	8	-	-	-
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
Stocks	10	-	-	-
Debtors & Prepayments	11	-	-	-
Cash at Bank & on Hand		70,534	67,196	67,196
<b>CREDITORS: (Amounts falling due within one year)</b>	12	(3,829)	(5,242)	
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		66,705	61,954	61,954
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		66,705	61,954	61,954

<b>CREDITORS: (Amounts falling due after more than one year)</b>	13	(579)	(7,579)	
<b>Provisions for Liabilities &amp; Charges</b>	15	-	-	-
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		66,126	54,375	54,375

<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>				
Called Up Share Capital Presented as Equity	6	4	4	4
Profit and Loss Account		66,122	54,371	54,375
<b>EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS</b>		66,126	54,375	54,375

We the directors of L.J. Kiely & Co. Ltd state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption (and the exemption shall be expressed to be "the exemption provided for the Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014"),

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 or 359, as appropriate, is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company, and

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under this Act, to

(i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare statutory 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 (ii) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to statutory financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specific exemption contained in s352 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 s353 Companies Act 2014.

**DIRECTORS**

The financial abridged statements were approved by the Board on 5th January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

JOSEPH KIELY

LARRY KIELY

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are as follows :-

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING - ACCOUNTING CONVENTION

The statutory financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and comply with the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, specifically Financial Reporting Standard 102 - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102). These financial statements have been prepared under FRS 102.

FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The functional currency of the financial statements is the Euro.

TAXATION

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year. Deferred tax is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the statutory 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.

Timing differences are temporary differences between profits as computed for tax purposes and profits as stated in the financial statements which arise between certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements where there is a difference in the timing of recognition for tax purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is not discounted.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, 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 economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion methods based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably. This is when all the following conditions are satisfied.

(a) The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;

(b) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company;

(c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably;

(d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**TRADE PAYABLES**

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 the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

**DEPRECIATION**

Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:-

Equipment	12.5% Straight Line on Cost
Fixtures & Fittings	12.5% Straight Line on Cost

Fully Depreciated fixed assets are retained in the cost and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the financial statements and their net worth, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the income statement.

Impairment reviews are carried out where there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset or goodwill may not be recoverable. Where there is an impairment loss it is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**TRADE RECEIVABLES**

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is estimated when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

**SHARE CAPITAL**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**STOCKS**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Full provision has been made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolescent or unusable materials. In the case of work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads.

**LEASED ASSETS**

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at the equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED 100,000 Ordinary Shares of €2 each	2025	2024
	€ 200,000	€ 200,000

ALLOTTED, ISSUED AND FULLY PAID

2 Ordinary Shares Of €2 Each	2025	2024
	4	4

2. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

Directors Remuneration	2025	2024
Salary	€ 9,769	€ 9,769
Retirement Benefits	-	-
	9,769	9,769

3. STOCKS

Stocks represent finished goods for resale	2025	2024
	€ -	€ -

In the opinion of the Directors there are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the balance sheet amounts.

4. DEBTORS & PREPAYMENTS

Trade Debtors	2025	2024
Prepayments	-	-
PAYE/PRSI	-	-
V.A.T.	-	-
Corporation Tax	-	-
Directors Current Account	-	-

**5. CREDITORS (Amounts falling due within one year)**

	2025	2024
Corporation Tax	€ 1,680	€ 3,092
Bank Loans & Overdrafts	-	-
Trade Creditors	-	-
PAYE/PRSI	-	-
Sundry Accruals	2,149	2,150
Subcontractors Tax	-	-
Obligations Under Hire Purchase Agreements	-	-
<b>RESERVATION OF TITLE</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>5,242</b>

Certain trade creditors purport to include reservation of ownership clauses in their condition of sale. Since the extent to which these creditors are effectively secured at any time depends on a number of conditions, the validity of some of which are not readily determinable, it is not possible to indicate how much of the amount stated above was effectively secured by reservation of title.

**6. CREDITORS (Amounts falling due after one year)**

	2025	2024
Directors Current Accounts	€ 579	€ 7,579
Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.	579	7,579

**7. PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES & CHARGES**

	2025	2024
Deferred tax provision at the beginning of the year	€ -	€ -
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit & loss for the year	-	-
Deferred tax provision at the end of the year	-	-

**8. DETAILS OF BORROWINGS**

The bank loans and overdrafts included in note 5 above comprise:-

	DUE ONE YEAR	DUE 2-5 YEARS	DUE 5 YEARS	TOTAL
Repayable other than by instalments	€ -	€ -	€ -	€ -
Bank Overdraft	-	-	-	-
Repayable by instalments	-	-	-	-
Term Loans	-	-	-	-