

Company Registration No. 317500 (Republic of Ireland)

**KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Kenneth Jackson Theresa Jackson
<b>Secretary</b>	Theresa Jackson
<b>Company number</b>	317500
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit G5 Marina Commercial Park Centre Park Road Cork
<b>Accountants</b>	H&A Accountancy Services Limited t/a Hickey & Associates Unit 2, Bowling Green White Street Cork
<b>Business address</b>	Unit G5 Marina Industrial Park Centre Park Road Cork
<b>Bankers</b>	Permanent TSB Main Street Carrigaline Co. Cork

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# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

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# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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### General responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with 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 Section 1A of 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 that 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 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 a break up basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements. 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. 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.

### Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements set out on pages 2 to 10:

- 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 judgments 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 H&A Accountancy Services Limited, all 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 transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

On behalf of the board

Kenneth Jackson  
**Director**

Theresa Jackson  
**Director**

23 February 2026

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		66,258		75,370
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	6	24,500		22,000	
Debtors	7	8,848		26,614	
Cash at bank and in hand		237,002		66,484	
		<u>270,350</u>		<u>115,098</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	<u>(143,535)</u>		<u>(131,437)</u>	
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>			<u>126,815</u>		<u>(16,339)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>193,073</u>		<u>59,031</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			127		127
Profit and loss reserves			<u>192,946</u>		<u>58,904</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>193,073</u>		<u>59,031</u>

We, as directors of Ken Jackson Interiors Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company 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 Companies Act 2014.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 February 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Kenneth Jackson  
Director

Theresa Jackson  
Director

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	127	9,523	9,650
<b>Financial year ended 31 December 2024:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	49,381	49,381
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	127	58,904	59,031
<b>Financial Year ended 31 December 2025:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	134,042	134,042
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<u>127</u>	<u>192,946</u>	<u>193,073</u>

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Ken Jackson Interiors Limited is primarily engaged in the retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and household articles. The registered office is Unit G5, Marina Commercial Park, Centre Park Road, Cork

Ken Jackson Interiors Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

This set of financial statements has been prepared by Ken Jackson Interiors Limited in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

#### Cash flow exemption statement

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result has elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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.

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

Revenue from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Leasehold land and buildings	No depreciation
Plant and machinery	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight Line

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.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

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 current liabilities.

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with 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.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are de-recognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is included in profit or loss.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

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.

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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.

#### **1.9 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

#### **1.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.11 Retirement benefits**

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the financial year they are payable. The pension is administered by an insurance company on behalf of the employees, and thus the assets and liabilities of the scheme are not included in the company's financial statements.

#### **1.12 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the financial period.

#### 1.14 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised at the transaction prices (present value of cash payable to the creditors). Interest expenses are recognised in the profit and loss in the financial year in which there are charged.

Borrowings are classified as appropriate, given that the company has a right to defer settlement of some of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### **Critical judgements**

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### ***Providing for doubtful debts***

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtor. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the aging profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

#### ***Going concern***

The directors have at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### ***Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment***

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the financial period. Details of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the financial year was 11 (2024 - 11).

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	11	11

### 4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	104,296	63,987

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings €	Leasehold land and buildings €	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	12,050	5,314	65,639	65,192	148,195
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 January 2025	-	-	64,676	8,149	72,825
Depreciation charged in the financial year	-	-	963	8,149	9,112
At 31 December 2025	-	-	65,639	16,298	81,937
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 31 December 2025	12,050	5,314	-	48,894	66,258
At 31 December 2024	12,050	5,314	963	57,043	75,370

### 6 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	24,500	22,000

# KEN JACKSON INTERIORS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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<b>7 Debtors</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade debtors		8,848	26,614
		<u>8,848</u>	<u>26,614</u>
<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions		15	-
Payments received on account		99,328	90,986
Trade creditors		7,044	456
VAT		25,702	31,691
PAYE and social security		6,965	4,304
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		481	-
Accruals		4,000	4,000
		<u>143,535</u>	<u>131,437</u>

### 9 Related party transactions

During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, Kenneth Jackson received rent from the company in the amount of €34,200 (2024: €34,200).

All other related party transactions are disclosed under Director's remuneration and transactions in note 4.

No guarantees have been given or received.

### 10 Events after the reporting date

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year, which significantly affected the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the company in the financial period subsequent to the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

### 11 Control

The company's controlling party is Kenneth Jackson, a company director, who owns 51% of the issued share capital.

### 12 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 23 February 2026.