

**Company registration number: 697560**

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**  
**Unaudited abridged financial statements**  
**for the year ended 30 April 2025**

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

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**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Directors responsibilities statement  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

These unaudited 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.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the unaudited financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

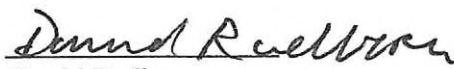
The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, 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 financial statements**

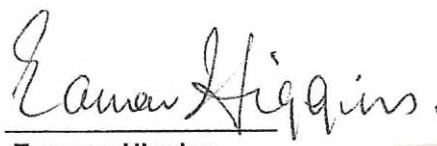
In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 to 12:

- 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 DJH Accountants Ireland Limited, 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 30 April 2025.

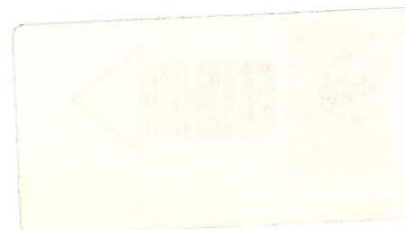
On behalf of the board



**David Radburn**  
Director



**Eamonn Higgins**  
Director



**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Statement of financial position  
As at 30 April 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6	34,631		47,826	
			34,631		47,826
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	7	9,937		17,231	
Debtors	8	161,416		523,131	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,624		-	
		<u>179,977</u>		<u>540,362</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(162,320)</u>		<u>(486,237)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>17,657</u>		<u>54,125</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>52,288</u>		<u>101,951</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10		(10,490)		(20,172)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>41,798</u></u>		<u><u>81,779</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			41,698		81,679
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			<u><u>41,798</u></u>		<u><u>81,779</u></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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Statement of financial position (continued)  
As at 30 April 2025**

We, as directors of Carpet Centre (Commercial) 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);
- 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 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; 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 board of directors on ..... and signed on behalf of the board by:

*13th Jan 2026*

*David Radburn*

**David Radburn**  
Director

*Eamonn Higgins*

**Eamonn Higgins**  
Director



## **Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **1. General information**

Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited is primarily engaged in the installation of sprinkler systems.

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland and its company number is 697560. The address of the registered office is 6 Liberty Lane, Off Wexford Street, Dublin 8.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently are as follows:

#### **2. Accounting policies and measurement bases**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible assets 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 financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### **Cashflow statement**

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 Section 1A from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

##### **Revenue recognition**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

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.

Turnover 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 turnover can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated 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.

## **Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Taxation**

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 equity. In this case, tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

##### **(i) Current tax**

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### **(ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

## Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025

#### 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:

Motor vehicles - 20% straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant and equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant and equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss.

#### Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

## **Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established 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 asset's 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.

#### **Cash at bank and on hand**

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### **Creditors and accruals**

Creditors and accruals 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.

#### **Hire purchase and finance leases**

##### **(i) Finance leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

##### **(ii) Operating leases**

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

##### **(iii) Lease incentives**

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease

## **Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital Grants received where the Company has yet to comply with all attached conditions are recognised as a liability (and included in deferred income within Creditors and accruals) and released to income when all attached conditions have been complied with.

Revenue Grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Government grants received are included in 'other income' in profit or loss.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### **Employee benefits**

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

##### **Short term benefits**

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

##### **Annual bonus plans**

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

##### **Defined contribution pension plans**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

## Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) for the year ended 30 April 2025

#### 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.

#### Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

#### 3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 3).

#### 4. Directors remuneration and key management

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	111,895	111,101

There were no payments made to third parties for their services as directors of the company.

Key management includes persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director of that entity. The directors are considered to be the key management of the company.

#### 5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the year	81,679	70,889
(Loss)/profit for the year	(39,981)	10,790
<b>At the end of the year</b>	<b>41,698</b>	<b>81,679</b>

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

<b>6. Tangible assets</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	€	€
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025</b>	65,973	65,973
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 May 2024	18,147	18,147
Charge for the year	13,195	13,195
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	31,342	31,342
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	34,631	34,631
At 30 April 2024	47,826	47,826
<b>7. Stocks</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	9,937	17,231
<b>8. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	123,444	459,171
Other debtors	31,123	20,225
Directors loan	-	36,421
Prepayments	6,849	7,314
	161,416	523,131

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	60,000	262,668
Trade creditors	52,484	129,728
Directors loan	27,201	8,412
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	18,135	53,466
Accruals	4,500	31,963
	<u>162,320</u>	<u>486,237</u>

**10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	<u>10,490</u>	<u>20,172</u>

**11. Security**

Allied Irish Banks p.l.c. hold a registered charge over the company's property, assets and undertakings.

**Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
for the year ended 30 April 2025**

**12. Directors transactions**

During the year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the year	28,009	-
Advances made during the year	(18,789)	36,421
Amounts repaid during the year	(36,421)	(8,412)
Amounts owed by/ (due to) director at the end of the year	<u>(27,201)</u>	<u>28,009</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

**David Radburn**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the year	36,421	-
Advances made during the year	(24,996)	36,421
Amounts repaid during the year	(36,421)	-
Amounts owed by/ (due to) director at the end of the year	<u>(24,996)</u>	<u>36,421</u>

**Eamonn Higgins**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the year	(8,412)	-
Advances made during the year	6,207	-
Amounts repaid during the year	-	(8,412)
Amounts owed by/ (due to) director at the end of the year	<u>(2,205)</u>	<u>(8,412)</u>

**13. Controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party of Carpet Centre (Commercial) Limited are the directors of the company.

**14. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on *13 January 2026*.