

Company registration number: 511379

Design Kitchen Concepts Ltd

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

(As modified by Sections 352 & 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Design Kitchen Concepts Ltd

Directors and other information

Director	David Kiely
Secretary	Rose Kiely
Company number	511379
Registered office	Unit 15, Carrigaline Industrial Park, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Business address	Unit 15, Carrigaline Industrial Park, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Accountants	C.M. Calnan & Co., Certified Public Accountants, 27 Forest Ridge Crescent, Wilton, Cork.
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks plc., Main Street, Carrigaline, Co. Cork. Bank of Ireland, 32 South Mall, Cork.
Solicitors	Frank Joyce & Co., Solicitors, Manaton, 62 Model Farm Road, Cork.

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David Kelly
Director

23 December 2024

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Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as to 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 those financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Director's Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 2 to 9:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is 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 director confirms that he has made available to C.M. Calnan & Co., Certified Public Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31st March 2025.

On behalf of the board

David Kiely
Director

23 December 2025

Design Kitchen Concepts Ltd

Balance sheet As at 31st March 2025

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	486,785		504,276	
			486,785		504,276
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress	8	49,736		31,951	
Debtors	9	58,120		60,473	
Cash at bank and in hand		42,374		81,207	
		150,230		173,631	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(304,506)		(312,364)	
Net current liabilities			(154,276)		(138,733)
Total assets less current liabilities			332,509		365,543
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(281,031)		(309,638)	
Net assets			51,478		55,905
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			2		2
Profit and loss account			51,476		55,903
Shareholders funds			51,478		55,905

I, as director of Design Kitchen Concepts Ltd 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);
- I 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 financial 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 director of the company on 23rd December 2025 and signed by:

David Kiely
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Design Kitchen Concepts Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland and is primarily engaged in the manufacture and fitting of kitchens and other related products. The address of the registered office is Unit 15., Carrigaline Industrial Park., Carrigaline., Co. Cork.. and it's company registration number is 511379.

2. Accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are 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" 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.

Currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol (€).

Turnover

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.

Turnover 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. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

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 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 transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is calculated on the profits for the financial year. Current tax is determined using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
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Financial year ended 31st March 2025

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less any 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.

Freehold premises are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Any tangible fixed assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Freehold and leasehold properties	- 2%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 25%	straight line

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

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Notes to the abridged financial statements

Financial year ended 31st March 2025

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 stock 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.

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. 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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing agreement 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 account.

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.

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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 creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017, amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to its employees including paid holiday arrangements.

(i) 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.

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.

Cash flow statement exemption

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.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the director was 10 (2024: 9).

4. Director's remuneration

The director aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>33,659</u>	<u>37,780</u>

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 31st March 2025**

5. Director's transactions

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	-	-
Net movement during the financial year	9,731	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>9,731</u>	<u>-</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

David Kiely

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	-	-
Net movement during the financial year	9,731	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>9,731</u>	<u>-</u>

The loan is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand.

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	55,901	52,634
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(4,425)	3,269
At the end of the financial year	<u>51,476</u>	<u>55,903</u>

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Financial year ended 31st March 2025

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1st April 2024	508,801	166,428	43,024	37,896	756,149
Additions	-	8,003	1,300	-	9,303
At 31st March 2025	<u>508,801</u>	<u>174,431</u>	<u>44,324</u>	<u>37,896</u>	<u>765,452</u>
Depreciation					
At 1st April 2024	61,056	140,325	18,522	31,971	251,874
Charge for the financial year	10,176	5,921	4,771	5,925	26,793
At 31st March 2025	<u>71,232</u>	<u>146,246</u>	<u>23,293</u>	<u>37,896</u>	<u>278,667</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st March 2025	<u>437,569</u>	<u>28,185</u>	<u>21,031</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>486,785</u>
At 31st March 2024	<u>447,745</u>	<u>26,103</u>	<u>24,502</u>	<u>5,925</u>	<u>504,275</u>

There were no assets held under finance lease included in the tangible fixed assets.

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Raw materials and consumables	7,000	8,000
Work in progress	42,736	23,951
	<u>49,736</u>	<u>31,951</u>

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	33,797	47,942
Prepayments	24,323	12,531
	<u>58,120</u>	<u>60,473</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st March 2025

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	40,980	40,980
Trade creditors	140,782	112,581
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	120,221	136,679
Director's accounts (Notes 5 & 14)	9,731	-
Accruals	(7,208)	22,124
	304,506	312,364

11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	281,031	309,638

12. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial year end.

13. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

14. Related party transactions

During the financial year, the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Director's Loan owed to David Kiely	9,731	-	-	-

Bank of Ireland hold a personal guarantee from the director and a legal charge over the company's business premises.

15. Accounting periods

The current accounts are for a full financial year. The comparative accounts are for a full financial year.

16. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 23rd December 2025.