

Registered number: 394214

**CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND
GLAZING**

UNAUDITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

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CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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 the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 date, of the profit or loss 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's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 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 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 which comprises the Balance sheet and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies for the Company's financial statements, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the Company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Ormsby & Rhodes Limited, Chartered Accountants, 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 the transactions of the Company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

Michael Flynn
Director

Fintan Flynn
Director

Date: 28 November 2025

Date: 28 November 2025

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	8		45,094		19,500
			45,094		19,500
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	9	34,117		66,034	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	95,843		108,917	
Cash at bank and in hand		341,694		269,574	
		471,654		444,525	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(57,978)		(64,975)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			413,676		379,550
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			458,770		399,050
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES					
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		-		(5,663)
NET ASSETS			458,770		393,387
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital presented as equity			3		3
Profit and loss account			458,767		393,384
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			458,770		393,387

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

We, as directors of Cornelscourt Glass Limited T/A Cornelscourt Glass and Glazing, state that:

- (a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- (b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.
- (c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.
- (d) the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).
- (e) 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 state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.
- (f) the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the Company has done so on the grounds that it 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.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Michael Flynn
Director

Fintan Flynn
Director

Date: 28 November 2025

Date: 28 November 2025

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 May 2024	3	393,384	393,387
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	65,383	65,383
AT 30 APRIL 2025	3	458,767	458,770

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2024

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 May 2023	3	326,949	326,952
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Profit for the year	-	66,435	66,435
AT 30 APRIL 2024	3	393,384	393,387

The notes on pages 5 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cornelscourt Glass Limited is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office of the company is Unit 6, Village Craft Centre, Cornelscourt, Dublin 18, D18 R6K3. The principal activity of the company is that of glass and glazing.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The functional and presentational currency used in the financial statements is Euro.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements fully comply with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

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

Rendering of services

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

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

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 15% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	- 20% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	- 12.5% Straight Line
Computer equipment	- 20% Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 STOCKS

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.5 DEBTORS

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” 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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 CREDITORS

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.10 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.11 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

3. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

a) Useful economic life of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

b) Carrying value of stock

Stock represents goods for resale and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete and slow moving stock based on historical experience.

c) Recoverability of debtors

Estimates are made in respect of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the level of provisions required, factors including current trading experience, historical experience and the ageing profile of debtors are considered.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

4. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2025 €	2024 €
Other operating income	5,000	5,000
Government grants receivable	2,664	-
	<u>7,664</u>	<u>5,000</u>

Government grants receivable represent financial support from the increase cost of business grants from Local Government Authorities.

5. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Glazers and Fitters	3	5
Administration and management	3	3
	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' emoluments	52,260	52,260
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	12,826	8,514
	<u>65,086</u>	<u>60,774</u>

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

7. TAXATION

	2025 €	2024 €
CORPORATION TAX		
Current tax on profits for the year	9,306	9,759
TOTAL CURRENT TAX	9,306	9,759

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2024 -higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 -12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	74,689	76,194
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 -12.5%)	9,336	9,524
EFFECTS OF:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	261	298
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(299)	(63)
Higher rate taxes on passive income	8	-
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR	9,306	9,759

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

8. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer equipment €	Total €
COST OR VALUATION					
At 1 May 2024	35,019	77,020	507	5,992	118,538
Additions	-	31,297	8,946	-	40,243
At 30 April 2025	<u>35,019</u>	<u>108,317</u>	<u>9,453</u>	<u>5,992</u>	<u>158,781</u>
DEPRECIATION					
At 1 May 2024	26,436	67,985	507	4,110	99,038
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,303	10,601	1,118	627	14,649
At 30 April 2025	<u>28,739</u>	<u>78,586</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>4,737</u>	<u>113,687</u>
NET BOOK VALUE					
At 30 April 2025	<u>6,280</u>	<u>29,731</u>	<u>7,828</u>	<u>1,255</u>	<u>45,094</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>8,583</u>	<u>9,035</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,882</u>	<u>19,500</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Motor vehicles	-	9,035
	<u>-</u>	<u>9,035</u>

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

9. STOCKS

	2025 €	2024 €
Raw materials and consumables	34,117	66,034
	<u>34,117</u>	<u>66,034</u>

10. DEBTORS

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	85,370	102,216
Other debtors	971	1,701
Prepayments and accrued income	9,502	5,000
	<u>95,843</u>	<u>108,917</u>

Trade debtors is stated net of a provision for bad debts of €Nil (2024: €5,700).

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	43,267	47,272
Taxation and social insurance	5,701	4,913
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,443	9,069
Other creditors	568	719
Accruals	2,999	3,002
	<u>57,978</u>	<u>64,975</u>

	2025 €	2024 €
TAXATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE		
VAT payable	2,808	2,354
PAYE/PRSI/USC payable	2,893	2,559
	<u>5,701</u>	<u>4,913</u>

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

12. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	5,663
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,663</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>5,663</u></u>

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2025 €	2024 €
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised costs:		
Trade debtors	85,370	102,216
	<u>85,370</u>	<u>102,216</u>
	<u><u>85,370</u></u>	<u><u>102,216</u></u>

	2025 €	2024 €
Financial liabilities (due within one year) measured at amortised costs:		
Trade creditors	43,267	47,272
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	5,443	9,069
Other creditors	-	719
	<u>48,710</u>	<u>57,060</u>
	<u><u>48,710</u></u>	<u><u>57,060</u></u>

	2025 €	2024 €
Financial liabilities (due greater than one year) measured at amortised costs:		
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	-	5,663
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,663</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>5,663</u></u>

14. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to €12,826 (2024 - €8,514)

CORNELSCOURT GLASS LIMITED T/A CORNELSCOURT GLASS AND GLAZING

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party name

Village Crafts Limited

Relationship between parties

Mr. Michael Flynn is also a director of this company. The company provides back office and administrative support services to Village Crafts Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland.

	2025 €	2024 €
THE FOLLOWING RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR:		
Consultancy fee income from Village Crafts Limited	5,000	5,000
	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

	2025 €	2024 €
INCLUDED IN THE DEBTORS LISTING AT THE YEAR END ARE AMOUNTS OWED BY A RELATED PARTY AS FOLLOWS:		
Village Crafts Limited	52,580	46,430
	<u>52,580</u>	<u>46,430</u>

16. CONTROLLING PARTY

There is no ultimate controlling party.

17. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 28 November 2025