

V K Beauty Limited

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

For the year ended 30th April 2025

V K Beauty Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30th April 2025

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V K Beauty Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30th April 2025

Directors and Other Information

Directors:	Vaida Kenny Stephen Kenny
Secretary:	Stephen Kenny
Company Number:	602411
Registered Office:	Hortland Donadea, Co. Kildare. W91 Y9N9.
Accountants:	Celtic Accounting & Taxation 26 Parklands Crescent, Maynooth, Co. Kildare.
Business Address :	Unit 2, 1 st Floor, The Mall, Blessington, Co. Wicklow.
Bankers :	Bank of Ireland, Tallaght, Dublin 24.

V K Beauty Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year ended 30th April 2025

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 5 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 judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The Directors confirm that they have made available to Celtic Accounting and Taxation Services, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books, or documents, 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 year ended 30th April 2025.

On behalf of the Board

Vaida Kenny

VAIDA KENNY
Director

Stephen Kenny

STEPHEN KENNY
Director

Date : 9th March 2026

V K Beauty Limited**Abridged Financial Statements Balance Sheet as at 30th April 2025**

	30th April 2025	30th April 2024
	€	€
Called Up Share Capital Not Paid	Nil	Nil
Fixed Assets	1,484	2,477
Current Assets	21,291	21,377
Prepayments & Accrued Income	Nil	Nil
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due within One Year	(43,494)	(42,950)
Net Current Assets / (Liabilities)	(22,204)	(21,573)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	(20,719)	(19,095)
Creditors:		
Amounts falling due after more than One Year	Nil	Nil
Provisions for Liabilities	Nil	Nil
Accruals & Deferred Income	Nil	Nil
	(20,719)	(19,095)
Capital and Reserves	(20,719)	(19,095)

We, as directors of V K Beauty Ltd, state that;

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided by Chapter 15 part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that it satisfies the conditions specified in Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014.

(c) the Directors confirm that they have not received a notice requesting an audit under subsection (1) of section 334 in accordance with subsection (2) of section 334 of the Act.

(d) the Directors acknowledge the obligations of the company 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 year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 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 of the Companies Act 2014 (as a micro 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies' Regime as permitted by Section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 105 "The Financial Reporting Statement applicable to Micro Entities Regime".

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 9th March 2026 and authorised for issue on 9th March 2026 . They were signed on its behalf by

Vaida Kenny

Stephen Kenny

VAIDA KENNY
Director

STEPHEN KENNY
Director

Date: 9th March 2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

The company's registered office is Hortland, Donadea, Co. Kildare. W91 Y9N9. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 602411.

2. Accounting Policies

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

(a) 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 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime – FRS 105", and the Companies Act 2014.

(a 1) 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. If required, the company will rely on the Directors support financially for the next 12 months.

(b) Currency

(i) Functional Currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or the contract date.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate or the contract rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All foreign exchange gains & losses are presented in the profit & loss account within "Other expenses".

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(c) 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 from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

(d) Taxation

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

Current taxation assets & liabilities are not discounted
Deferred tax is not recognised

(e) Tangible Fixed Assets

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment costs. Cost includes prime cost, legal fees, stamp duty and overheads incurred to bring the asset to its present location and condition. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105, interest costs are not capitalised.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets, on a straight line (SL) basis, so as to write off their cost less estimated residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows;

Plant & Machinery	-	20 % SL on cost
Fixtures & Fittings	-	20 % SL on cost
Motor Vehicles	-	20 % SL on cost

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

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & 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 account.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(iii) Impairment

At each reporting period end date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. 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 and the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit and loss .

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, 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

(f) 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 leases 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, based in the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the lessee's incremental interest rate where the implicit rate cannot be determined.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the lessee's incremental interest rate where the implicit rate cannot be determined.

(g) 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 incurred in normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition.

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 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. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(i) Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs)

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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(j) Cash at bank and on hand

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

(k) 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.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs).

Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss account over the life of the loan on a straight line basis, where material.

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.

The Bank facilities are secured by a joint and several letter of guarantee from the directors.

(m) 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.

(n) Contingencies

Contingent Liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

(o) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including 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.

(p) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity

(q) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of trade assets and liabilities over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful life of goodwill is 20 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the value of the underlying business is expected to exceed the values of the identifiable net assets. Where a useful life cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy a default life of 10 years is utilised.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

3. Goodwill amortisation

Goodwill is written off over its useful economic life as it reflects the usage of the assets.