

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited
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Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 April 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	<u>102,241</u>	<u>112,730</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	8	643,045	282,921
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>133,475</u>	<u>32,070</u>
		<u>776,520</u>	<u>314,991</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(316,606)</u>	<u>(181,293)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>459,914</u>	<u>133,698</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>562,155</u>	<u>246,428</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	<u>(198,513)</u>	<u>(249,071)</u>
Net Assets/(Liabilities)		<u><u>363,642</u></u>	<u><u>(2,643)</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>363,542</u>	<u>(2,743)</u>
Shareholders' Funds/(Deficit)		<u><u>363,642</u></u>	<u><u>(2,643)</u></u>

The 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited, state that -

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

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

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

(d) 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 financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial 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 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 9 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Daniel Luxton
Director

Francis O'Halloran
Director

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General Information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in Ireland (CRO number 483123). The registered office of the company is North Point House, North Point Business Park, New Mallow Road, Cork which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on supply of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily on the basis of time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

Tangible assets and depreciation

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs 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, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Leasing and hire purchases

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Taxation and deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied.

Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is made at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation, including differences arising on the revaluation of fixed assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange at the date when the fair value was determined. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

3. Judgements

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going Concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	17,296	16,445
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	17,536
Government grants received	(3,724)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Interest payable and similar expenses	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	7,096	6,110
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 14, (2024 - 12).

7. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	73,674	111,000	184,674
Additions	6,807	-	6,807
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 April 2025	80,481	111,000	191,481
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2024	58,069	13,875	71,944
Charge for the financial year	3,421	13,875	17,296
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 30 April 2025	61,490	27,750	89,240
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net book value			
At 30 April 2025	<u>18,991</u>	<u>83,250</u>	<u>102,241</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>15,605</u>	<u>97,125</u>	<u>112,730</u>

8. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	632,514	270,550
Directors' current accounts (Note 13)	1,137	167
Prepayments	9,394	12,204
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>643,045</u>	<u>282,921</u>

All debtors are due within one year.

Coughlan DeKeyser Architects Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

9. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,240	1,874
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	16,361	13,266
Trade creditors	10,353	8,151
Taxation	216,936	126,786
Directors' current accounts (Note 13)	41	41
Other creditors	30,000	29,500
Pension accrual	(125)	(125)
Accruals	41,800	1,800
	<u>316,606</u>	<u>181,293</u>
	<u>316,606</u>	<u>181,293</u>
10. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	59,513	77,571
Other loans	139,000	171,500
	<u>198,513</u>	<u>249,071</u>
	<u>198,513</u>	<u>249,071</u>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	16,361	13,266
Repayable between one and five years	59,513	77,571
	<u>75,874</u>	<u>90,837</u>
	<u>75,874</u>	<u>90,837</u>
11. Profit and loss account		
	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 May 2024	(2,743)	(135,124)
Profit for the financial year	366,285	132,381
	<u>363,542</u>	<u>(2,743)</u>
At 30 April 2025	<u>363,542</u>	<u>(2,743)</u>
	<u>363,542</u>	<u>(2,743)</u>
12. Capital commitments		
The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 April 2025.		
13. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' remuneration		
Remuneration	404,718	326,600
Pension contributions	104,000	80,000
	<u>508,718</u>	<u>406,600</u>
	<u>508,718</u>	<u>406,600</u>

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The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Francis O'Halloran	41	41

Net balances due (to) the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Daniel Luxton	1,137	167
Francis O'Halloran	(41)	(41)
	1,096	126

14. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

15. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 9 March 2026.