

OVERALL CERTIFICATE
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name: Kilkeny Road Management Limited
Company Number: 336218
Financial Year: YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

CERTIFICATE:

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Mr John Courtney
Director

Date: 19 January 2026

Deirdre Fitzgerald
Secretary

Date: 19 January 2026

Company registration number 336218 (Republic of Ireland)

KILKENNY ROAD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

KILKENNY ROAD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	28 February 2025		29 February 2024	
	€	€	€	€
Current assets	15,543		12,633	
Prepayments and accrued income	600		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(5,090)</u>		<u>(5,416)</u>	
Net current assets		<u>11,053</u>		<u>7,217</u>
Net assets		<u><u>11,053</u></u>		<u><u>7,217</u></u>
Reserves		<u><u>11,053</u></u>		<u><u>7,217</u></u>

Kilkenny Road Management Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 44 Tullow Street, Carlow.

We, as directors of Kilkenny Road Management Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 section 358 is complied with;
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company;
- (d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
- (e) The company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company contained in section 352 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 we confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr John Courtney
Director

Miss Aoife Byrne
Director

Company registration number 336218 (Republic of Ireland)

KILKENNY ROAD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 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.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs not immediately recognised in surplus or deficit are recognised in surplus or deficit on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

For transactions where settlement is deferred beyond normal credit terms, total interest income or expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Otherwise, it is allocated at a constant rate (normally the contractual rate of interest) on the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability excluding transaction costs not yet recognised in surplus or deficit.

Investments in preference shares or ordinary shares and investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in jointly controlled entities are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for amounts recognised in surplus or deficit over the term of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for the allocation of interest, the amortisation of any transaction costs included in the cost of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

KILKENNY ROAD MANAGEMENT LIMITED
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE AND NOT HAVING A SHARE CAPITAL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in surplus or deficit.

The company has obtained exemption from the Revenue Commissioners in respect of corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit. DIRT tax is payable on any interest income received in excess of €32.

1.5 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the period are recognised in surplus and deficit after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in surplus or deficit in the period in which it arises.

1.6 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

1.7 Deferred Income

The company manages and services an apartment block and recovers all its costs from the tenants. The company invoices tenants annually in advance on expected costs for managing and servicing the apartment block. The annual invoices include provision for costs which arise periodically, such as repairs. Deferred income represents amounts invoiced in respect of these periodic costs for which actual costs have to be incurred. The deferred income is recognised when the relevant costs are incurred.

2 Income and expenditure account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	2,997	1,220
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	3,836	(7,943)
Transfer to reserves	-	9,720
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the year	<u>6,833</u>	<u>2,997</u>