

Kelly Coal Merchants Ltd
Abridged Financial Statements
Year ended 31st August 2025

Registered Number: 631419

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Kelly Coal Merchants Ltd

Unaudited Balance Sheet as at 31 August 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets	<u>34,979</u> <u>34,979</u>	<u>45,754</u> <u>45,754</u>
Current assets	92,043	110,067
Prepayments and accrued income	1,476	1,963
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(18,918)</u>	<u>(42,201)</u>
Net current assets	74,601	69,829
Total assets less current liabilities	109,580	115,583
Creditors: amounts falling due more than one year	<u>(26,487)</u>	<u>(29,805)</u>
Net assets	83,093	85,778
Capital and reserves	83,093	85,778

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies Regime.

I, as Director of Kelly Coal Merchants Ltd. state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption - 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 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; and
- (d) the director acknowledges 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

In preparing these abridged financial statements, the director has relied on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is a small company and qualifies for the micro companies regime and is entitled to the benefit of that exemption. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014

Approved on the 30 January 2026 and signed by:

Anthony Kelly
Director

Kelly Coal Merchants Ltd

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

1 Statement of accounting policies

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Kelly Coal Merchants Limited for the year ended ended 31st August 2025.

Kelly Coal Merchants Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 631419). The company's registered office is Five Mile Bridge, Ballinhassig, Cork and is also its principal place of business.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

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.

- Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historic cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland. The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

- Tangible fixed assets

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

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 basis, as follows:

Motor Vehicle	20% Straight Line
Equipment	20% Straight Line

Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of the residual values, depreciation methods 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.

- Stocks

Stocks are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents the invoiced price of the goods less recoverable Vat. 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. Full provision has been made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolescent or unusable materials. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads.

- Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit

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NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

- Turnover

Turnover is stated net of discounts, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have , which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. 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 sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

- Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

- Short term employee benefits

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.

- Leasing and hire purchase commitments

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.

- Taxation

The yearly charge for taxation is based on the tax adjusted 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 not recognised

- Pensions

Pension benefits for employees are met by payments to a defined contribution pension fund. Contributions are charged to the profit account in the year in which they fall due.

Financial Instruments

- Ordinary Share Capital

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

- Cash at bank and on hand

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

- Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

- Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are recognised 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 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 twelve months after the reporting date

- Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

- Impairment of financial assets

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

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3 Creditors

Security given in respect of creditors

Included in creditors is an amount of €29,805 (2024 €36,530) which relates to amounts payable on finance leases and hire purchase contracts entered into which are secured on the related asset to which the finance lease relates.

The company has finance and hire purchase contracts which are included in the balance sheet as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6,906	6,725
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	22,899	29,805
	<u>29,805</u>	<u>36,530</u>

4 Movement in the profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward	85,678	36,168
Profit for the financial year	(2,685)	49,510
	<u>82,993</u>	<u>85,678</u>