

Company registration number: 560261

Kyotech Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

Kyotech Limited

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Kyotech Limited

Directors and other information

Directors

Kevin O'Connor
John O'Connor

Secretary

Julie Smith

Company number

560261

Registered office

Knocknasna
Abbeyfeale
Co. Limerick

Business address

Knocknasna
Abbeyfeale
Co. Limerick

Accountant

Donal Casey & Associates
Bridge Street
Abbeyfeale
Co. Limerick

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
The Square
Newcastle West
Co. Limerick

Kyotech Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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, 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.

Kyotech Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30th June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	340,518		184,304	
			340,518		184,304
Current assets					
Stocks	9	120,000		200,000	
Debtors	10	128,504		209,016	
Cash at bank and in hand	11	341,499		382,170	
		590,003		791,186	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(147,191)		(269,174)	
Net current assets			442,812		522,012
Total assets less current liabilities			783,330		706,316
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13		(24,029)		(54,891)
Net assets			759,301		651,425
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			759,201		651,325
Shareholders funds			759,301		651,425

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Kyotech Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30th June 2025**

We, as directors of Kyotech Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 13th March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Kevin O'Connor
Director

John O'Connor
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Kyotech Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30th June 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Knocknasna, Abbeyfeale, Co. Limerick. The company primarily engaged in the sale and service of office equipment. The company registration number is 560261.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30th June 2025

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 11 (2024: 11).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	350,760	369,125
Social insurance costs	17,960	17,937
	<u>368,720</u>	<u>387,062</u>

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	170,958	187,187
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	21,423	20,403
	<u>192,381</u>	<u>207,590</u>

6. Profit before tax

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	25,675	26,362

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th June 2025

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	651,325	550,871
Profit for the financial year	107,876	100,454
At the end of the financial year	<u>759,201</u>	<u>651,325</u>

8. Tangible assets

	Investment property	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost						
At 1st July 2024	-	45,277	10,820	55,030	147,436	258,563
Additions	172,710	9,179	-	-	-	181,889
At 30th June 2025	<u>172,710</u>	<u>54,456</u>	<u>10,820</u>	<u>55,030</u>	<u>147,436</u>	<u>440,452</u>
Depreciation						
At 1st July 2024	-	-	3,841	36,567	33,851	74,259
Charge for the financial year	-	-	1,352	5,893	18,430	25,675
At 30th June 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,193</u>	<u>42,460</u>	<u>52,281</u>	<u>99,934</u>
Carrying amount						
At 30th June 2025	<u>172,710</u>	<u>54,456</u>	<u>5,627</u>	<u>12,570</u>	<u>95,155</u>	<u>340,518</u>
At 30th June 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>45,277</u>	<u>6,979</u>	<u>18,463</u>	<u>113,585</u>	<u>184,304</u>

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stock for resale	<u>120,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	<u>128,504</u>	<u>209,016</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30th June 2025

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	341,499	382,170
Bank overdrafts	(1,025)	-
	340,474	382,170

12. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	29,286	27,369
Trade creditors	43,885	143,418
Other creditors	297	15,050
PAYE and social welfare	6,619	23,610
Corporation tax	17,123	15,372
VAT	44,891	38,817
Accruals	5,090	5,538
	147,191	269,174

13. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	24,029	54,891
	24,029	54,891

14. Obligations under finance leases

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	28,261	27,369
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	24,029	54,891
	52,290	82,260

15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 13 March 2026.