

**Company registration number: 541714**

**Keeco Creative Limited**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements**

**for the financial year ended 30 April 2025**

# Keeco Creative Limited

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## **Keeco Creative 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.

**Keeco Creative Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30 April 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7	279,133		328,321	
			279,133		328,321
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	65,123		84,423	
Debtors	9	234,963		188,250	
Cash at bank and in hand		262,004		341,445	
		562,090		614,118	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(196,902)		(289,955)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			365,188		324,163
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			644,321		652,484
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	11		(29,788)		(62,122)
<b>Net assets</b>			614,533		590,362
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			614,433		590,262
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			614,533		590,362

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**Keeco Creative Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)  
As at 30 April 2025**

We, as directors of Keeco Creative 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 is complied with,
- no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and
- the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under this Act, to—
  - (i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare statutory 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) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to statutory financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
- 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 micro 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 provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 January 2026 and authorised for issue on 26 January 2026. They were signed on its behalf by

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**Mr Ronan David Keegan**  
Director

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**Mr Ronan John Keegan**  
Director

Company registration number: 541714

**The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## Keeco Creative Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Unit 61E Heather road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.

#### 2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

##### 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

##### 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

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material and recognised as other income on a straight line basis over the terms of the agreement

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

## Keeco Creative Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted

#### Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

## Keeco Creative Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets and investment property, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%	straight line / over life of lease and/or hire purchase

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going 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.

Land is not depreciated

#### Impairment

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.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account

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

#### Stocks and Work In Progress

Work In Progress is stated at the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of goods or services which have not yet been provided.

## Keeco Creative Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### Government grants

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.

#### Employee Benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available

#### 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 ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€" .

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. 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.

#### Cash at bank and on hand

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

## Keeco Creative Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### 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. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds

#### 3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 7 (2024: 9).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	389,126	446,899
Social insurance costs	21,356	28,301
Other retirement benefit costs	6,808	8,104
	<u>417,290</u>	<u>483,304</u>

#### 4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	190,190	187,000
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	6,808	8,104
	<u>196,998</u>	<u>195,104</u>

**Keeco Creative Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

**5. Profit before tax**

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	47,366	49,570
Impairment of investments in associates	-	8,297
	47,366	57,867

**6. Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	590,262	513,472
Profit for the financial year	24,171	76,790
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>614,433</b>	<b>590,262</b>

**7. Tangible assets**

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2024	184,150	26,049	186,363	396,562
Additions	-	7,664	-	7,664
Disposals	-	-	(25,300)	(25,300)
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<b>184,150</b>	<b>33,713</b>	<b>161,063</b>	<b>378,926</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2024	23,021	3,256	41,963	68,240
Charge for the financial year	23,019	4,214	20,133	47,366
Disposals	-	-	(15,813)	(15,813)
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<b>46,040</b>	<b>7,470</b>	<b>46,283</b>	<b>99,793</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<b>138,110</b>	<b>26,243</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>279,133</b>
At 30 April 2024	161,129	22,793	144,400	328,322

**Keeco Creative Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

<b>8. Stocks</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale	10,123	-
Vehicles for re-sale	55,000	84,423
	<u>65,123</u>	<u>84,423</u>
<b>9. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade debtors	222,760	149,766
Other debtors	4,000	4,000
Prepayments	8,203	12,629
Accrued income	-	21,855
	<u>234,963</u>	<u>188,250</u>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade creditors	61,095	81,206
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	85,738	102,740
Accruals	3,494	4,359
Deferred income	46,575	101,650
	<u>196,902</u>	<u>289,955</u>
<b>11. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	29,788	62,122
	<u>29,788</u>	<u>62,122</u>
<b>12. Approval of financial statements</b>		

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 26 January 2026.