

**OVERALL CERTIFICATE
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPANIES ACT 2014**

Company Name: Swift Furniture Waterford Limited

Company Number: 607729

Financial Year: 31st of December 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 member(s).

Frank Swift

Jamie Swift

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

Secretary

Director

Frank Swift

Jamie Swift

Name: _____

Name: _____

03/03/2026

03/03/2026

Date: _____

Date: _____

Swift Furniture Waterford Limited

Year Ended 31st of December 2025

CRO Number - 607729

Swift Furniture Waterford Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st of December 2025

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Directors and other information

Directors *Jamie Swift*

Secretary *Frank Swift*

Company Number *607729*

Registered Office *Unit 106/107, Six Cross Roads Business Park, Kilbarry,
Waterford*

Business Address *Unit 106/107, Six Cross Roads Business Park, Kilbarry,
Waterford*

Bank *Bank of Ireland,
The Quay,
Waterford*

Accountants *Patrick O'Donovan & Co,
Chartered Certified Accountants,
The Greenbank House,
5, Bridge Street,
Waterford.*

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- *Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently*
- *Make judgements and 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*
- *Prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis*

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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

On behalf of the board

Jamie Swift

*Mr Jamie Swift
Director*

03/03/2026
Date: _____

Frank Swift

*Ms Frank Swift
Secretary*

03/03/2026
Date: _____

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 15.

- *The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.*
- *The directors confirm that they have made available to Patrick O'Donovan & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.*
- *The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the Year ended 31st of December 2025.*

On behalf of the board

Jamie Swift

*Mr Jamie Swift
Director*

Frank Swift

*Mr Frank Swift
Secretary*

DATE: 03/03/2026

Balance Sheet
for the year ended 31st December 2025.

	Notes	31st December 2025	31st December 2024
<u>Fixed Assets</u>			
Total Fixed Assets	4	468,426	487,501
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Stock	5	10,000	25,000
Debtors	6	7,914	6,191
Cash on hand and at Bank		7,571	366
Total Current Assets		25,485	31,557
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	7	55,767	57,502
NET CURRENT ASSETS		(30,282)	(25,945)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		438,144	461,556
Creditors: Amounts falling due after one year	7	110,328	152,645
NET ASSETS		327,816	308,911
<u>Equity</u>			
Shareholders' Funds	9	327,816	308,911
Total Equity		327,816	308,911

We, as director and secretary of Swift Furniture Waterford 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 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

On behalf of the board

Jamie Swift

Mr Jamie Swift
Director

Frank Swift

Mr Frank Swift
Secretary

DATE: 03/03/2026

Balance Sheet
For the Year ended 31st of December 2025

(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 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.

We, as directors of Swift Furniture Waterford Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption 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 confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Jamie Swift

Mr Jamie Swift
Director

Frank Swift

Mr Frank Swift
Secretary

DATE: 03/03/2026

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal activity of the company in the period under review was the fitting of sliding wardrobes and bedroom solutions.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland.

This set of financial statements was prepared by Swift Furniture Waterford Limited in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102").

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a) 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 and the Companies Act 2014.

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

(b) Currency

(i) Functional and presentation 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 "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue 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.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

Revenue 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.

(d) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(e) Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. 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.

(i) Current tax

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.

(ii) Deferred tax

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

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 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.

(f) Property Plant and Equipment

(i) Cost

Property, plant and equipment 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.

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, 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 property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Office Equipment, fixtures & fittings 20.0% straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment 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 income statement.

(iii) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

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.

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, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

(g) Inventories

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. 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.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

(h) Trade receivables

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently less any provision for impairment. 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 present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

(i) 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.

(j) Trade payables

Accounts payable 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.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(l) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(m) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

2. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees was 8. In 2024 -8.

3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

	<i>31st December 2025</i>	<i>31st December 2024</i>
	€	€
Remuneration		
Salary	62,250	58,536
Directors Fees	9,740	17,416
Retirement Benefits	-	-
	<u>71,990</u>	<u>75,951</u>
	<i>31st December 2025</i>	<i>31st December 2024</i>
	€	€
Directors' Loans	<i>Jamie Swift</i>	<i>Jamie Swift</i>
Opening Balance	3,356	3,275
Repayments to directors	(18,835)	(27,148)
Advances from directors	23,345	27,229
Closing balance	<u>7,865</u>	<u>3,356</u>

4. FIXED ASSETS

	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Motor Vehicle</i>	<i>Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Total</i>
	€	€	€	€
<u>At Cost</u>				
Opening Balance at 1st January 2025	4,976	209,375	370,085	584,436
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance at 31st December 2025	<u>4,976</u>	<u>209,375</u>	<u>370,085</u>	<u>584,436</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>				
Opening Balance at 1st January 2025	4,434	92,501	-	96,935
Charge for year	542	18,533	-	19,075
Closing Balance at 31st December 2025	<u>4,976</u>	<u>111,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>116,010</u>
<u>Net Book Value</u>				
Closing Balance at 31st December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>98,341</u>	<u>370,085</u>	<u>468,426</u>
<u>Net Book Value</u>				
Closing Balance at 31st December 2024	<u>542</u>	<u>116,874</u>	<u>370,085</u>	<u>487,501</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

5. STOCK	31st December 2025	31st December 2024
	€	€
Stock on hand	10,000	25,000
	<u>10,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
6. DEBTORS	31st December 2025	31st December 2024
	€	€
Sales Taxes: Value Added Tax	7,914	6,191
	<u>7,914</u>	<u>6,191</u>
7. CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	31st December 2025	31st December 2024
<i>Amounts falling due within one year:</i>	€	€
Trade Creditors	32,245	37,392
Accruals	10,055	16,533
Directors Current Account	7,865	3,356
Corporation Tax	5,602	221
	<u>55,767</u>	<u>57,502</u>
<i>Amounts falling due after one year:</i>	31st December 2025	31st December 2024
	€	€
Bank of Ireland L/A 41411623	33,848	40,524
Bank of Ireland TL/A 38381646	36,690	54,168
First Citizen (03232975)	7,779	14,404
First Citizen Hire Purchase vehicle finance	32,011	43,549
	<u>110,328</u>	<u>152,645</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements contd.

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	31st December 2025 €	31st December 2024 €
Authorised share capital		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid share capital		
100 ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100
Share Premium	14,620	14,620
	<u>14,720</u>	<u>14,720</u>

9. RESERVES

	Called up Share Capital €	Profit and loss account €	Total Equity €
Opening Balance at 1st January 2024	14,720	302,655	317,375
Profit for the year	-	(8,464)	(8,464)
Closing Balance at 31st December 2024	<u>14,720</u>	<u>294,190</u>	<u>308,911</u>
Opening Balance at 1st January 2025	14,720	294,190	308,911
Profit for the year	-	18,905	18,905
Closing Balance at 31st December 2025	<u>14,720</u>	<u>313,095</u>	<u>327,816</u>

10. DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

The director's interests in the company at the beginning and end of the period were as follows.

	Jamie Swift €1 ordinary shares	Frank Swift €1 ordinary shares	Total
At the beginning of the year	100	-	100
At the end of the year	<u>100</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>100</u>

