

Company registration number: **674215**

Kihon Limited

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 July 2025

Kihon Limited

Kihon Limited

Profit and Loss Report

01 August, 2024 - 31 July, 2025

Sales		
	Total Sales	€0.00
Direct Expenses		
	Total Direct Expenses	€0.00
GROSS PROFIT / LOSS		€0.00
Overheads		
7550 - Computers & Software	257.45	
7610 - Accountancy Fees	560.50	
	Total Overheads	€817.95
NET PROFIT / LOSS		-€817.95

Kihon Limited

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Balance Sheet Report

To: 31 July, 2025

ASSETS		
Fixed Assets		
0031 - Office equipment and IT - Accumulated Depreciation	2,254.95	
	Total Fixed Assets	€2,254.95
Current Assets		
	Total Current Assets	€0.00
	TOTAL ASSETS	€2,254.95
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
1200 - Bank Account	15,179.66	
2120 - Corporation Tax Liability	-3,833.29	
2210 - PAYE/USC to pay to Revenue	-8,767.84	
2220 - PRSI to pay to Revenue	520.50	
2270 - Universal Social Charge	500.58	
VAT	-116.57	
2200 - VAT on Sales	-89.06	
2201 - VAT on Purchases	-18.06	
2202 - VAT Liability	-9.45	
	Total Current Liabilities	€3,483.04
Future Liabilities		

Total Future Liabilities	€0.00
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TOTAL LIABILITIES	€3,483.04
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TOTAL NET ASSETS	-€1,228.09
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EQUITY

Net Profit / Loss	-1,228.09
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<i>Net Profit / Loss (prior year(s))</i>	-410.14
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<i>Net Profit / Loss (current year)</i>	-817.95
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TOTAL EQUITY	-€1,228.09
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- (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 section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 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) We acknowledge 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 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 13 January 2026, and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Colin O'Sullivan Director



Company registration number: 674215

Notes to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 July 2025

1 General information

Kihon Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered in the Republic of Ireland. The company registration number is 674215 and the address of the registered office is 57 Watermeadow Drive, Old Bawn, Tallaght, Dublin 24, Ireland.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities regime'.

3 Accounting policies

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis.

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

TURNOVER

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied, 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

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred taxation is not recognised.

GOODWILL

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the excess of cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is initially recorded at cost, and is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a

Notes to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 July 2025

(continued)

straight-line basis over the useful economic life of the asset. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

Goodwill 25% straight line

TANGIBLE ASSETS

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

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

Land and buildings Straight line over 40 years

Plant and machinery 25% straight line

Fixtures and fittings 25% straight line

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.

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.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Notes to the Financial Statements Year ended 31 July 2025

(continued)

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.