Company registration number: 112543

The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee

Abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30th June 2025

The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee

Contents

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 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.

Independent auditor's special report to The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2025 on pages 7 to 16, which the directors of The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and

(ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to section 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company, abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act.

Other information

On 16th December 2025 we reported, as auditor of The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Independent auditor's report to the members of The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee (the 'company') for the financial year ended 30th June 2025 which comprise the Income and expenditure account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30th June 2025 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rhona Penrose
For and on behalf of
Gorman Quigley Penrose
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
31-32 Greenmount Office Park
Harolds Cross Bridge
Dublin 6W

16th December 2025
Date

Balance sheet
As at 30th June 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**8**	-		378	
Tangible assets	**9**	159,338		167,217	
Financial assets	**10**	1,354,907		1,442,036	
			1,514,245		1,609,631
Current assets					
Stocks	**11**	1,116		2,346	
Debtors	**12**	120,670		50,237	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,346,397		1,301,896	
		1,468,183		1,354,479	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**13**	(195,537)		(170,257)	
Net current assets			1,272,646		1,184,222
Total assets less current liabilities			2,786,891		2,793,853
Provisions for liabilities	**14**		(3,006)		(2,220)
Net assets			2,783,885		2,791,633
Capital and reserves					
Income and expenditure account			2,783,885		2,791,633
Members funds			2,783,885		2,791,633

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'.

We, as directors of The Irish Kennel Club Company Limited By Guarantee state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30th June 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 16th December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Patricia O'Boyle
Director

Philip Behan
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Fottrell House, 36 Greenmount Office Park, Harolds Cross Bridge, Dublin 6W PF76.

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 a going concern basis.

Consolidation
The company qualifies for the small companies regime and has taken advantage of the exemption to prepare consolidated financial statements contained in Section 293 of the Companies Act 2014.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty
Depreciation rates are estimated by management based on their judgement of the useful lives of assets, on past experience and the current usage of those assets. Assets not in use, are written down to €Nil net book value. No allowance is made for residual value in applying depreciation rates as the directors do not consider any material resale value would arise beyond their useful lives. The directors obtain periodic external professional valuations in this regard to review for impairment, if any, to the net book value & no impairment has arisen, see note 9.

Another main area of estimation uncertainty relates to loan advanced to the subsidiary classified as a financial asset. At each year end the subsidiary performance is reviewed for impairment (see note 10). Significant judgements relating to this includes assumption of the subsidiary continuing as a going concern in the next two years and property value of the subsidiary not declining.

Turnover

Membership and registraton fees are recognised, when their receipt is reasonably certain and capable of estimation, and is recognised in the period to which they relate. Any accrued or deferred income is included in prepayments and accrued income as appropriate.

Sponsorship Income is recognised when its receipt and amount can be established with reasonable certainty.

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

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

Website development costs	-	20 %	straight line

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

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:

Freehold property	-	2%	straight line
Freehold improvements		5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20%	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.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Provisions

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.

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.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost 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.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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.

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

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee not having a share capital. The company is under the joint control of all members with no individual member having control. The liability of each member, in the event of the company being wound up is €1.27.

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 8 (2024: 8).

6. Surplus before tax

Surplus is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	378	579
Depreciation of tangible assets	20,414	23,529
Fair value adjustments to financial assets measured at fair value through income and expenditure account	87,128	140,654

7. Appropriations of income and expenditure account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	2,791,633	2,767,365
(Deficit)/surplus for the financial year	(7,748)	24,268
At the end of the financial year	2,783,885	2,791,633

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

8. Intangible assets

	Website development costs	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1st July 2024 and 30th June 2025	99,508	99,508
Amortisation		
At 1st July 2024	99,130	99,130
Charge for the financial year	378	378
At 30th June 2025	99,508	99,508
Carrying amount		
At 30th June 2025	-	-
At 30th June 2024	378	378

9. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Challenge cups	**Total**
	€	€	€	€	**€**
Cost					
At 1st July 2024	381,866	137,245	135,600	615	655,326
Additions	-	12,535	-	-	12,535
At 30th June 2025	381,866	149,780	135,600	615	667,861
Depreciation					
At 1st July 2024	242,159	115,813	130,137	-	488,109
Charge for the financial year	10,319	7,269	2,826	-	20,414
At 30th June 2025	252,478	123,082	132,963	-	508,523
Carrying amount					
At 30th June 2025	129,388	26,698	2,637	615	159,338
At 30th June 2024	139,707	21,432	5,463	615	167,217

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

10. Financial assets

	Shares in group undertakings	Capital contribution to group undertakings	**Total**
	€	€	**€**
Cost			
At 1st July 2024 and 30th June 2025	3	2,842,473	2,842,476
Provision for diminution in value			
At 1st July 2024	-	1,400,440	1,400,440
Other movements	-	87,129	87,129
At 30th June 2025	-	1,487,569	1,487,569
Carrying amount			
At 30th June 2025	3	1,354,904	1,354,907
At 30th June 2024	3	1,442,033	1,442,036

A non refundable capital contribution was made by the company to its wholly owned subsidiary National Show Centre Limited in previous years, with a further contribution of €250,000 in 2024. This contribution is considered to increase the value of the investment held by the company in the subsidiary and is treated as part of the cost of investment in subsidiary. The directors have provided an impairment provision to the extent the cost of investment including capital contribution are considered to have fallen below the net reserves of National Show Centre Limited.

11. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,116	2,346

12. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	200	96
Amounts owed by group undertakings	50,646	-
Other debtors	-	460
Prepayments	25,531	26,452
Accrued income	44,293	23,229
	120,670	50,237

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

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	22,968	19,579
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	567
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	27,340	8,131
Accruals	41,640	33,841
Deferred income	103,589	108,139
	195,537	170,257

14. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	3,006	2,220

15. Other financial commitments

The company has provided a guarantee to provide its subsidiary, National Show Centre Limited, with financial support up to an amount of €200,000 to meet its financial commitments as and when they fall due should such a need arise, for a period no less than to 31st December 2026.

16. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies where both parties to the transactions are 100% members of the group.

17. Controlling party

The company is limited by guarantee and does not have share capital. The company is jointly controlled by the members with each member having a vote and no one party having control.

18. Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of emloyee's period of service by way of contribution to an insured fund. The company's annual contributions are based on actuarial advice and are charged to the income and expenditure account in the period to which they relate. The pension charge represents contributions due from the company and amounted to €28,071 (2024: €28,071)

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 16 December 2025.