



# Abridged Financial Statements

## SKCC Candle International Limited

---

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	Michael Barrett Michael Murphy
<b>Company secretary</b>	Lauren Gazely
<b>Registered number</b>	668937
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 1, (C/O Murphy Candles), Cahir Business Park, Cahir Co. Tipperary Ireland
<b>Independent auditor</b>	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors Mill House Henry Street Limerick
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Parnell Street Clonmel Co. Tipperary
<b>Solicitors</b>	Maurice Power & Co Lord Edward Street Kilmallock Co. Limerick

## Contents

	Page
<b>Special Auditor's Report</b>	1 - 6
<b>Abridged Balance Sheet</b>	7 - 8
<b>Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements</b>	9 - 17

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of SKCC Candle International Limited ("the Company") and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

## **Basis of opinion**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 on pages 7 to 17 which the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited 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.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.


The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

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

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

## **Other information**

On 5 January 2026 we reported, as auditor of the Company, to the members on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.



Mairead O'Connell (FCA)  
for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton**  
Chartered Accountants &  
Statutory Auditors  
Limerick  
Date: 5 January 2026

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

## **"Independent auditor's report to the members of SKCC Candle International Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of SKCC Candle International Limited, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, SKCC Candle International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly 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 'Responsibilities of the auditor 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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.

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

## **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 the date 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**

Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' Report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014**

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements. Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, in our opinion, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Based on our 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.

Under the Companies Act 2014, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of the Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

## **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

## **Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements**

The auditor's 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), the auditor will exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. They will 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 of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 they conclude that a material uncertainty exists, they are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify their opinion. Their conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the 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 a true and fair view.

The Auditor shall 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 may be identified during the audit.

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of SKCC Candle International Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

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

This 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.



Mairead O'Connell (FCA)

for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton**

Chartered Accountants &  
Statutory Auditors

Limerick

Date: 5 January 2026

# Abridged Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7	359,795	318,691
		<u>359,795</u>	<u>318,691</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	8	788,700	906,953
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	2,335,163	2,025,860
Cash at bank and in hand	10	1,535,100	329,580
		<u>4,658,963</u>	<u>3,262,393</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(584,667)	(411,195)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>4,074,296</u>	<u>2,851,198</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>4,434,091</u>	<u>3,169,889</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(168,499)	(179,474)
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>4,265,592</u></u>	<u><u>2,990,415</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		10,000	10,000
Profit and loss account		4,255,592	2,980,415
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u><u>4,265,592</u></u>	<u><u>2,990,415</u></u>

## Abridged Balance Sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2024

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities.

We, as directors of SKCC Candle International Limited, state that:

The Company has relied on the specific exemptions 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and signed on its behalf by:

**Michael Barrett**

Director

Date: 19 December 2025

**Michael Murphy**

Director

Date: 19 December 2025

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## **1. General information**

SKCC Candle International Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in Ireland registered under the number 668937 with a registered office at Cahir Business Park Unit 1, Cahir Business Park, Cahir, Co. Tipperary, Ireland.

The company specialises in the sale of devotional candles.

## **2. Accounting policies**

### **2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The full financial statements from which these abridged financial statements have been extracted, have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### **2.2 Foreign currency translation**

#### **Functional and presentation currency**

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

#### **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 resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### 2.4 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in the same period as the related expenditure.

### 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### 2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

### 2.7 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.8 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

### 2.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.9 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 4% and 20% straight line
Plant and machinery	- 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

### 2.10 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 2.11 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

### 2.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

### 2.13 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

#### Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

#### Useful Lives and Impairment of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of freehold property represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives and as part of impairment indicator assessment management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The directors have assessed tangible fixed assets for impairment indicators and no material issues have arisen. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €359,795 (2023: €318,691).

#### Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades mainly with third parties. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors net of impairment is €631,618 (2023: €747,903).

#### Impairment of Stocks

The company holds stocks amounting to €788,700 (2023: €906,953) at the financial year end date. Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

### 4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	51,454	36,788
Exchange differences	(5,364)	764
Defined contribution pension cost	2,079	7,891
	<u>2,079</u>	<u>7,891</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2024 No.	2023 No.
Administrative staff	3	3
Directors	2	2
Warehouse	2	2
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

## 6. Directors' remuneration

The directors did not receive any remuneration in the current or preceding year.

## 7. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 January 2024	329,828	35,095	32,524	397,447
Additions	74,937	17,621	-	92,558
At 31 December 2024	<u>404,765</u>	<u>52,716</u>	<u>32,524</u>	<u>490,005</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2024	53,561	12,389	12,806	78,756
Charge for the year on owned assets	32,240	7,765	11,449	51,454
At 31 December 2024	<u>85,801</u>	<u>20,154</u>	<u>24,255</u>	<u>130,210</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 31 December 2024	<u>318,964</u>	<u>32,562</u>	<u>8,269</u>	<u>359,795</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>276,267</u>	<u>22,706</u>	<u>19,718</u>	<u>318,691</u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 8. Stocks

	2024 €	2023 €
Raw materials and consumables	788,700	906,953
	<u>788,700</u>	<u>906,953</u>
	<u><u>788,700</u></u>	<u><u>906,953</u></u>

## 9. Debtors

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade debtors	631,618	747,903
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,580,622	996,692
Amounts owed by associated undertakings	73,183	235,717
Other debtors	2,806	34,795
Amounts owed by related undertakings	19,391	2,260
Prepayments	27,543	8,493
	<u>2,335,163</u>	<u>2,025,860</u>
	<u><u>2,335,163</u></u>	<u><u>2,025,860</u></u>

Trade Debtors are stated net of impairments of €155,450 (2023: €68,833).

Amounts owed by associated undertakings are stated net of impairments of €169,306. (2023: €Nil).

## 10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,535,100	329,580
	<u>1,535,100</u>	<u>329,580</u>
	<u><u>1,535,100</u></u>	<u><u>329,580</u></u>

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 11. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	18,209	18,209
Trade creditors	300,854	278,270
Amounts owed to group undertakings	3,742	-
Corporation tax	125,902	-
Taxation and social insurance	106,811	77,326
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	10,736	18,362
Accruals	18,413	19,028
	<u>584,667</u>	<u>411,195</u>

## 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024 €	2023 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	168,499	179,474
	<u>168,499</u>	<u>179,474</u>

Fixed and floating debenture due to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

## 13. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2024 €	2023 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	2,980,415	2,133,250
Other movement in the profit and loss account	1,275,177	847,165
<b>Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year</b>	<u>4,255,592</u>	<u>2,980,415</u>

## 14. Pension commitments

The company participates in a deferred contribution pension scheme for employees which are independently administered. The pension charged to the profit and loss account for the year was €2,079 (2023: €7,891) in respect of employees.

# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2024

## 15. Transactions with directors

There was a balance owing of €Nil (2023: €Nil) to the directors as at 31 December 2024.

Other than the amounts disclosed above and at note 6, there were no other transactions with directors arising requiring disclosure under FRS 102.

## 16. Related party transactions

The Company had transactions with other related parties. The following amounts are receivable/(payable) at the period end:

	2024 €	2023 €
Barrum Holdings Limited	11,354	11,354
St Killians America Inc.	789,787	607,255
Murphy Candles Limited	10,270	25,699
St Killians (Australia)	71,983	66,411
St Killians (Mexico)	1,200	169,306
Saint Killian Candles (UK) Limited	434,042	229,902
Smilebrook Limited	232	2,260
Barrett Candles Limited	8,889	2,321
St Killian Candles Company Limited	345,439	120,161
Cahden Limited	(3,742)	-
	<u>1,669,454</u>	<u>1,234,669</u>

All companies listed above are related by virtue of common control due to common directors and shareholders.

No other transactions with related parties were undertaken such as are required to be disclosed under FRS 102 section 33.

## 17. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the period end.

## 18. Controlling party

The company is ultimately under the control of Michael Murphy and Michael Barrett.

## 19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 19 December 2025.