

Company registration number: 472949

LGB Designs Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

LGB Designs Limited

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LGB Designs Limited

Directors and other information

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Director | Laurence Brophy |
| Secretary | Brian Connell |
| Company number | 472949 |
| Registered office | 52 Braemor Road Churchtown Dublin 14 |
| Business address | 52 Braemor Road Churchtown Dublin 14 |
| Accountants | Eoin Morris & Co. Chartered Certified Accountants 106 Castle Farm Shankill Dublin 18 |
| Bankers | Bank of Ireland Stillorgan Co. Dublin Bank of Ireland Global Markets PO Box 2386 Dublin 18 |

LGB Designs Limited

Director's 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 director's responsibilities statement accompanying those financial statements.

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. He is 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.

Laurence Brophy
Director

Date: 26 February 2026

LGB Designs Limited

Director's responsibilities statement

Director's declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 14.

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The director confirms that he has made available to Eoin Morris & Co., Chartered Certified Accountants, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Laurence Brophy
Director

Date: 26 February 2026

LGB Designs Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

| | Note | 2025 € | € | 2024 € | € |
|---|------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Intangible assets | 8 | 3,041 | | 4,843 | |
| Tangible assets | 9 | 40,674 | | 58,895 | |
| Financial assets | 10 | 18,000 | | 18,000 | |
| | | <u>61,715</u> | | <u>81,738</u> | |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Stocks | 11 | 185,457 | | 13,186 | |
| Debtors | 12 | 620,055 | | 478,892 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 111,606 | | 210,911 | |
| | | <u>917,118</u> | | <u>702,989</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | | | | |
| | 13 | <u>(721,276)</u> | | <u>(541,215)</u> | |
| Net current assets | | | <u>195,842</u> | | <u>161,774</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>257,557</u> | | <u>243,512</u> |
| Net assets | | | <u><u>257,557</u></u> | | <u><u>243,512</u></u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital presented as equity | | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss account | | | <u>257,457</u> | | <u>243,412</u> |
| Shareholder funds | | | <u><u>257,557</u></u> | | <u><u>243,512</u></u> |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

LGB Designs Limited

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

I, as director of LGB Designs Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholder of the company has not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I 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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 26 February 2026 and signed by:

Laurence Brophy
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

LGB Designs Limited

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

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is 52 Braemor Road, Churchtown, Dublin 14 and the company's registration number is 472949.

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 going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

Disclosure exemptions

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result has elected not to prepare a cashflow statement.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of Value Added Tax and after discounts and rebates.

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

Other income

Other operating income which includes foreign exchange translation gains and gains on disposals of tangible assets, are recognised on a receivables basis.

LGB Designs Limited

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current tax and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. 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 recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, 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 arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

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

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency, by applying the spot exchange rate as at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the reporting date, with any gains or losses being taken to profit or loss.

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 recorded at the fair value at the acquisition date.

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:

Computer software - 12.50 % 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.

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

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:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Computer equipment | - 20% / 25% / 33.33% | straight line |
| Office equipment and fixtures | - 12.50% / 15% | straight line |
| Motor vehicles | - 20% / 25% | straight line |

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated tangible fixed assets are retained in the cost of tangible fixed assets and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

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.

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

Stocks

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 stock 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.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

Defined contribution plans

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

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

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost 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.

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown on the balance sheet in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

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

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as creditors: amounts falling due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the Financial Reporting Council on 8 May 2017, amounts due to directors and those within their group of close family members, who are also shareholders of the entity, are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

Share capital

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

4. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|--------------|-----------------|
| | € | € |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 1,802 | 1,802 |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 21,240 | 20,766 |
| Loss / (gain) on disposal of tangible assets | 1,252 | (10,622) |
| | <u>1,802</u> | <u>(10,622)</u> |

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the director was 2 (2024: 2).

6. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | € | € |
| Emoluments in respect of qualifying services | 437,210 | 440,631 |
| Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services | 69,803 | 54,868 |
| | <u>507,013</u> | <u>495,499</u> |

The above total includes an amount of €10,946 (2024: €8,897) of benefit-in-kind attributable to the director and connected parties of the director.

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

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | € | € |
| At the start of the financial year | 243,412 | 239,091 |
| Profit for the financial year | 14,045 | 4,321 |
| At the end of the financial year | <u>257,457</u> | <u>243,412</u> |

8. Intangible assets

| | Computer software | Total |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| | € | € |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 | <u>14,416</u> | <u>14,416</u> |
| Amortisation | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 9,573 | 9,573 |
| Charge for the financial year | 1,802 | 1,802 |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>11,375</u> | <u>11,375</u> |
| Carrying amount | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>3,041</u> | <u>3,041</u> |
| At 30 June 2024 | <u>4,843</u> | <u>4,843</u> |

The useful economic life of the computer software is estimated by the director to be 8 years based on his previous experience of using the software and when he expects it will require a complete overhaul.

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

9. Tangible assets

| | Computer equipment € | Office equipment and fixtures € | Motor vehicles € | Total € |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|
| Cost | | | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 9,570 | 2,678 | 84,443 | 96,691 |
| Additions | 1,487 | 2,784 | - | 4,271 |
| Disposals | - | (1,788) | - | (1,788) |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>11,057</u> | <u>3,674</u> | <u>84,443</u> | <u>99,174</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 8,522 | 1,426 | 27,848 | 37,796 |
| Charge for the financial year | 721 | 371 | 20,148 | 21,240 |
| Disposals | - | (536) | - | (536) |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>9,243</u> | <u>1,261</u> | <u>47,996</u> | <u>58,500</u> |
| Carrying amount | | | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>1,814</u> | <u>2,413</u> | <u>36,447</u> | <u>40,674</u> |
| At 30 June 2024 | <u>1,048</u> | <u>1,252</u> | <u>56,595</u> | <u>58,895</u> |

10. Financial assets

| | Other investments other than loans € | Total € |
|--|--|---------------|
| Cost | | |
| At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Provision for diminution in value | | |
| At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025 | - | - |
| Carrying amount | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | <u>18,000</u> | <u>18,000</u> |
| At 30 June 2024 | <u>18,000</u> | <u>18,000</u> |

LGB Designs Limited

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

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. Stocks | | 2025 | 2024 |
| | | € | € |
| | Finished goods and goods for resale | 185,457 | 13,186 |
| | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12. Debtors | | 2025 | 2024 |
| | | € | € |
| | Trade debtors | 617,426 | 473,349 |
| | Other debtors | 2,629 | 5,543 |
| | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | <u>620,055</u> | <u>478,892</u> |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | 2025 | 2024 |
| | | € | € |
| | Trade creditors | - | 377,498 |
| | Other creditors including tax and social insurance | 167,008 | 135,570 |
| | Accruals | 554,268 | 28,147 |
| | | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | | <u>721,276</u> | <u>541,215</u> |

14. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

15. Events after the end of the reporting period

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the end of the financial year.

16. Directors transactions

During the current financial year, a loan of €20,437 was advanced to the director of the company. No interest was charged by the company on the loan which was unsecured but the director was assessed to benefit-in-kind on the loan accordingly. The full amount of the loan was repaid by the director to the company before the end of the current financial year.

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

17. Related party transactions

During the financial year, the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

| | Transaction value | | Balance owed by/(owed to) | |
|----------------|-------------------|------|---------------------------|-------|
| | 2025 | 2024 | 2025 | 2024 |
| | € | € | € | € |
| Padron Limited | - | - | - | 1,000 |

The above balance is included in debtors in note 12 and represents the outstanding amount receivable on an interest free loan of €5,000 which was advanced by the company during 2018 and which is repayable on demand. The company owns 8% of the equity of Padron Limited and the director, Laurence Brophy is also a director of this related company.

Bank of Ireland hold in their possession, a personal guarantee amounting to €24,750 from the company's director, Laurence Brophy, in relation to an overdraft facility provided on the company's euro bank account.

18. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 26 February 2026.