

JALJ Limited

**Abridged Financial Statements
(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)**

**for the period ended
31st March 2025**

Company Registration Number: 760393

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Directors and Other Information

DIRECTORS:

Martin Dolan

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE:

Amanda Dolan: 32 Temple Park Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, A94 RP82.

COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER:

760393

Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 8:

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

Signed on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

Martin Dolan

Date: 29/01/2026

Balance Sheet**31 March**

	2025
	€
FIXED ASSETS	
Tangible assets	<u>1,554</u>
CURRENT ASSETS	
Debtors	20,100
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>9,888</u>
	29,988
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	<u>(16,050)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	<u>13,938</u>
Creditors (amounts falling due after one year)	-
NET ASSETS	<u><u>15,492</u></u>
EQUITY	
Equity share capital	100
Retained reserves	<u>15,392</u>
Total equity	<u><u>15,492</u></u>

Signed on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

Martin Dolan

Date: 29/01/2026

Balance Sheet - Statement

We as Directors of JALJ Limited, state that:

- a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied,
- c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and,
- d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company); 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime.

Signed on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

Martin Dolan

Date: 29/01/2026

Abridged Notes to the Financial Statements

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

[A] Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland²⁷] including 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime – 'FRS 105', the Companies Act 2014.

[B] Currency

Functional Currency

The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

Transactions and Balances

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

[C] Cash Flow Statement

The company meets the size criteria for a small company set by Section 350 of the Companies Act, 2014 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 1: Cash Flow Statements, it has not prepared a cash flow statement.

[D] Turnover

Turnover represents net sales to customers and excludes Value Added Tax.

[E] Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the balance sheet date.

[F] Tangible Fixed Assets including investment property

Cost

Tangible fixed assets including investment properties are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost and overheads incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Machinery and equipment	15% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	20% straight line on cost
Office equipment	15% straight line on cost
Buildings	2% straight line on cost

Abridged Notes to the Financial Statements

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

[G] Leased Assets and Hire Purchase Commitments

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

[H] Stocks

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

[I] Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

[J] Other financial assets

Other financial assets include investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, listed, ordinary or preference shares. These investments are carried at cost less impairment.

[K] Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

[L] Creditors and Accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and accruals including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or

Abridged Notes to the Financial Statements

services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

[M] Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs). Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss over the life of the loan on straight line basis where material.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

[N] Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions for the expected legal costs are charged against profits when an action against the company commences. The effect of the time value of money is not material, therefore the provisions are not discounted.

[O] Capital instruments

Shares are included in shareholders' funds. Other instruments are classified as liabilities if not included in shareholders' funds and if they contain an obligation to transfer economic benefits. The finance cost recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of capital instruments other than equity shares is allocated to periods over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.