

Company registration number: 350070

Jadar Limited

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 October 2025**

Jadar Limited

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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. 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.

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**Balance sheet
As at 31/10/25**

		2025		2024	
Note	€	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	535,773		549,192	
			535,773		549,192
Current assets					
Stocks	6	14,735		13,487	
Debtors	7	3,447		4,191	
Cash at bank and in hand		167,644		165,884	
		185,826		183,562	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(143,219)		(125,510)	
Net current assets			42,607		58,052
Total assets less current liabilities			578,380		607,244
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(121,372)		(145,508)
Net assets			457,008		461,736
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			456,908		461,636
Shareholders funds			457,008		461,736

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'.

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Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31/10/25

We, as directors of Jadar 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 shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 financial 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; 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 board of directors on 13/12/25 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Deborah O'Reilly
Director

Josephine Roarty
Director

Jadar Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31/10/25

1. 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.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year as discussed below.

A. Establishing the useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and the estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in assets useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

B. Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes and estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. the company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtors, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that result in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

C. Going concern

The directors exercises judgement on going concern. The directors have reviewed the financial position of the company and have projected forward for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements and they are satisfied that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its debts as they fall due, and to continue trading as a going concern. On this basis they consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary if the company were unable to continue trading as a going concern.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/10/25

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

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.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/10/25

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
Plant and machinery	- 15%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	reducing balance

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.

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.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/10/25

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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

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 are 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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31/10/25

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 17 (2024: 17).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	338,330	304,720
Social insurance costs	23,015	21,349
Other retirement benefit costs	54,366	54,128
	<u>415,711</u>	<u>380,197</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	98,124	82,090
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	54,366	54,128
Consideration paid to third parties by the company	10,508	10,968
	<u>162,998</u>	<u>147,186</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	461,636	482,111
Loss for the financial year	(4,728)	(20,475)
At the end of the financial year	<u>456,908</u>	<u>461,636</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/10/25

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 01/11/24	530,587	94,685	128,216	753,488
Additions	-	-	1,205	1,205
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31/10/25	<u>530,587</u>	<u>94,685</u>	<u>129,421</u>	<u>754,693</u>
Depreciation				
At 01/11/24	29,132	65,038	110,126	204,296
Charge for the financial year	7,283	4,447	2,894	14,624
At 31/10/25	<u>36,415</u>	<u>69,485</u>	<u>113,020</u>	<u>218,920</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31/10/25	<u>494,172</u>	<u>25,200</u>	<u>16,401</u>	<u>535,773</u>
At 31/10/24	<u>501,455</u>	<u>29,647</u>	<u>18,090</u>	<u>549,192</u>

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>14,735</u>	<u>13,487</u>

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	380	410
Prepayments	3,067	3,781
	<u>3,447</u>	<u>4,191</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/10/25

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	23,685	20,387
Trade creditors	22,749	13,968
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	39,639	40,270
Accruals	8,061	6,488
Deferred income	49,085	44,397
	<u>143,219</u>	<u>125,510</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<u>121,372</u>	<u>145,508</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31/10/25

10. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	21,643	-
Advances made during the financial year	109,380	105,447
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(112,205)	(83,803)
At the end of the financial year	<u>18,818</u>	<u>21,644</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Josephine Roarty

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	21,643	-
Advances made during the financial year	56,391	63,799
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(59,215)	(42,156)
At the end of the financial year	<u>18,819</u>	<u>21,643</u>

	2025	2024
	€	€
Maximum amount outstanding	<u>18,819</u>	<u>21,643</u>

Deborah O Reilly

Advances made during the financial year	52,989	41,647
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(52,989)	(41,647)
At the end of the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 13 December 2025.