

Company registration number: 486001

AJP Consultancy Limited

Abridged financial statements

for the financial period ended 31 July 2025

AJP Consultancy Limited

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AJP Consultancy 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 period. 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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period 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 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 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 audited. 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to AJP Consultancy Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the period ended 31 July 2025 on pages 7 to 14, which the director of AJP Consultancy Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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

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

Basis of opinion

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

Opinion

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

Other information

On 3 February 2026 we reported, as auditor of AJP Consultancy Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the period ended 31 July 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Independent auditor's report to the members of AJP Consultancy Limited

**Independent auditor's special report to AJP Consultancy Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AJP Consultancy Limited (the 'company') for the financial period ended 31 July 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

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

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

**Independent auditor's special report to AJP Consultancy Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

**Independent auditor's special report to AJP Consultancy Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

In preparing the financial statements, the director 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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


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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's special report to AJP Consultancy Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Liam Mc Gailey', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Liam Mc Gailey F.C.C.A (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
CMF
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
3rd Floor Quayside Business Park
Mill Street
Dundalk
Co. Louth

3 February 2026

AJP Consultancy Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 July 2025**

	Note	31/07/25 €	€	31/07/24 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	-	-	833	
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	833
Current assets					
Debtors	7	120,013		137,648	
Cash at bank and in hand		531,876		431,817	
		<u>651,889</u>		<u>569,465</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(327,878)</u>		<u>(325,108)</u>	
Net current assets			324,011		244,357
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>324,011</u>		<u>245,190</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(118,483)		(130,101)
Net assets			<u>205,528</u>		<u>115,089</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			480,100		480,100
Profit and loss account			(274,572)		(365,011)
Shareholders funds			<u>205,528</u>		<u>115,089</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 Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

I, as director of AJP Consultancy Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

AJP Consultancy Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 July 2025

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 3 February 2026 and signed by:



Patrick Greene
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

AJP Consultancy Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial period ended 31 July 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 12 Priorland Gardens, Dundalk, Co. Louth.

2. 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

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. 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 are discussed below:

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets.

Long lived assets, consisting primarily of property, land and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and 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 asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total commissions and policy fees received and receivable during the year. Commission is recognised mainly when policies are renewed or confirmed, irrespective of the inception date or period of insurance. Alterations in commission/brokerage arising from return and additional premiums and adjustments are taken into account as and when these occur.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Financial period ended 31 July 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:

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) **Financial period ended 31 July 2025**

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 July 2025

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors was 6 (2024: 6).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial period were:

	Year ending 31/07/25	Year ending 31/07/24
	€	€
Wages and salaries	185,549	128,314
Social insurance costs	10,039	7,865
	<u>195,588</u>	<u>136,179</u>

4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	Year ending 31/07/25	Year ending 31/07/24
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>80,264</u>	<u>45,748</u>

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	31/07/25	31/07/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	(365,011)	(438,566)
Profit for the financial period	90,439	73,555
At the end of the financial period	<u>(274,572)</u>	<u>(365,011)</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 July 2025

6. Tangible assets	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 August 2024 and 31 July 2025	45,157	45,157
Depreciation		
At 1 August 2024	44,324	44,324
Charge for the financial period	833	833
At 31 July 2025	45,157	45,157
Carrying amount		
At 31 July 2025	-	-
At 31 July 2024	833	833
7. Debtors	31/07/25 €	31/07/24 €
Trade debtors	1,318	-
Other debtors	117,738	137,648
Prepayments	957	-
	120,013	137,648
8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	31/07/25 €	31/07/24 €
Payments received on account	307,671	306,563
Trade creditors	7,703	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	6,444	12,945
Accruals	6,060	5,600
	327,878	325,108

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 31 July 2025

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

	31/07/25	31/07/24
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	<u>118,483</u>	<u>130,101</u>

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 3 February 2026.