

Lyopa Limited (audit exempt)

Abridged Financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 July 2025

Contents

	Page
Balance sheet	2
Notes to the financial statements	3

Balance Sheet

As at 31 July 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets		1,957	2,200
		<u>1,957</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Current assets		10,163	12,283
Prepayments and accrued income		-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	3,553	5,053
Net current liabilities		<u>6,610</u>	<u>7,230</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		8,567	9,430
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	-
Provisions for liabilities		-	-
Accruals and deferred income		-	-
Net (liabilities)/assets		<u>8,567</u>	<u>9,430</u>
Capital and reserves		<u>8,567</u>	<u>9,430</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies Regime as permitted by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014.

I, as Director of Lyopa Limited (the "Company"), 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 section 358 is complied with;
- 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) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the 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.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Patrick Lyons

Director

Date: 08/02/2026

The notes on pages 3 to 5 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Period Ended 31 July 2025

1. General information

Lyopa Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in Ireland. Its registered office is 117 Sceilg Ard, Headford Road, Galway, H91 T68X.

2. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council (“FRS 105”). The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the ‘micro companies regime’ in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest Euro.

3. Principal accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company’s financial statements.

3.1 Tangible 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.

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 the Profit and Loss Account during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Computer Equipment: 8 years

Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of residual value, depreciation methods and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review

are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'administrative expenses' in the Profit and Loss Account.

3.2 Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account.

3.3 Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer.

Turnover on supply of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily based on time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

3.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except where it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or equity in which case the related tax is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated based on 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.

4. Directors' transactions

A loan exists from Patrick Lyons during the year. It is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand. The balance is included in current liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

The movement on the loan during the year was as follows:

	€
At 1 August 2024	3,647
Received during the year	-
Amounts repaid	95
Impairment provision	-
Waived during the year	-
At 31 July 2025	<u>3,552</u>

5. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit/(Loss) brought forward at the beginning of the financial year	9,330	(509)
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(863)	9,839
Dividends paid	-	-
Dividends liable to be paid	-	-
(Loss)/Profit carried forward at the end of the financial year	<u>8,467</u>	<u>9,330</u>

6. Period

The accounts have been prepared for a 12-month period ending on 31 July 2025. The comparative accounts are for a 12-month period ending on 31 July 2024.