

Company registration number 342495 (Republic of Ireland)

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Michelle Bartley
Noreen Byrne
Declan Kelly
Colm McEvoy
Roy Glynn
Alexander Richard Purser
Gerard McEvoy

Secretary Gerard McEvoy

Company number 342495

Registered office St Mary's Hall
Dublin Road
Portlaoise
Co Laois

Auditor The Leinster Partnership
Naas Town Centre
Sallins Road
Naas
Co Kildare

Business address St Mary's Hall
Dublin Road
Portlaoise
Co Laois

Bankers Bank of Ireland
Portlaoise
Co Laois

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

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PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the 362 days ended 12 September 2025.

Principal activities

The company operates a Community Employment programme which helps long-term unemployed people to re-enter the active workforce by breaking their experience of unemployment through a return to work routine. The programme helps them to enhance and develop both their technical and personal skills which can then be used in the workplace.

Results and dividends

The results for the 362 days are set out on page 6.

Directors and secretary

The directors who held office during the 362 days and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Michelle Bartley
Noreen Byrne
Declan Kelly
Colm McEvoy
Roy Glynn
Alexander Richard Purser
Gerard McEvoy

Accounting records

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by employing experienced staff, by ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task, by liaising with the company's auditors, by maintaining computerised records and by making arrangements to guard against falsification of those records.

The accounting records are held at the company's business premises, St Mary's Hall, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois.

Post reporting date events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the balance sheet date.

Auditor

In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, section 383(2), The Leinster Partnership continue in office as auditor of the company.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

Small companies exemption

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the directors' report.

On behalf of the board

Noreen Byrne
Director

Colm McEvoy
Director

2 December 2025

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

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 that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 surplus or deficit of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 surplus or deficit 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board

Noreen Byrne
Director
2 December 2025

Colm McEvoy
Director

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG (the 'company') for the 362 days ended 12 September 2025 which comprise the Income and Expenditure Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 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 12 September 2025 and of its surplus for the 362 days 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 properly 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 described below 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 10 to the financial statements, 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 directors' 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 the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information in the annual report. 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.

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 course of 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.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial 362 days for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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 the 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 any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have 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 company's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the company's financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financialstatements/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This 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.

Mary O'Connell BA FCA

For and on behalf of The Leinster Partnership

Statutory audit firm

Naas Town Centre

Sallins Road

Naas

Co Kildare

2 December 2025

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

	362 Days ended 12 September 2025 €	Year ended 15 September 2024 €
Income	352,140	342,831
Expenditure	(349,771)	(342,145)
Surplus before taxation	2,369	686
Tax on surplus	-	-
Surplus for the 362 days	2,369	686

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

		12 September 2025	15 September 2024
	Notes	€	€
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	609	812
Current assets			
Debtors	5	3,994	10,217
Cash at bank and in hand		51,860	59,321
		55,854	69,538
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(41,806)	(58,062)
Net current assets		14,048	11,476
Net assets		14,657	12,288
Reserves			
Income and expenditure account		14,657	12,288
Members' funds		14,657	12,288

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 December 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Noreen Byrne
Director

Colm McEvoy
Director

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

	Income and expenditure €
Balance at 16 September 2023	11,602
Year ended 15 September 2024:	
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	686
Balance at 15 September 2024	12,288
Period ended 12 September 2025:	
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the period	2,369
Balance at 12 September 2025	<u>14,657</u>

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG is a company limited by guarantee domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. It's principal activities continued to be that of community training and employment. The principal place of business is St Mary's Hall, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois. The registered office is St Mary's Hall, Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois and it's company registration number is 342495.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Reporting period

The current accounting period is for the 362 days ended 12 September 2025 and the comparative accounting period is for the year ended 15 September 2024.

1.4 Income and expenditure

Income and expenses are included in the financial statements as they become receivable or due.

Expenses include VAT where applicable as the company cannot reclaim it.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Computers	20% Straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to surplus or deficit.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through surplus and deficit, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through surplus or deficit. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through surplus or deficit to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Taxation

The company has obtained exemption from the Revenue Commissioners in respect of corporation tax, it being a company not carrying on a business for the purposes of making a profit. DIRT tax is payable on any interest income received in excess of €32.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.11 Government grants

Government grants received which cover the cost of wages and salaries, training costs and overheads are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs.

Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

2 Operating surplus

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating surplus for the period is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	203	203

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the 362 days was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	17	18

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Computers
	€
Cost	
At 16 September 2024 and 12 September 2025	1,015
Depreciation and impairment	
At 16 September 2024	203
Depreciation charged in the 362 days	203
At 12 September 2025	406
Carrying amount	
At 12 September 2025	609
At 15 September 2024	812

5 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Accrued income	3,994	10,217

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Government grants	39,484	56,822
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	2,322	1,175
Accruals	-	65
	<u>41,806</u>	<u>58,062</u>

7 Members' liability

The company is limited by guarantee, not having a share capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding €1.

8 Events after the reporting date

There have been no events affecting the company since the balance sheet date.

PORTLAOISE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT GROUP CLG

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE 362 DAYS ENDED 12 SEPTEMBER 2025

9 Additional disclosures required by the Department of Public Expenditure and Reform

(a) **Name of the grantor**

Department of Social Protection

(b) **Name of the grant**

Community Employment Programme

(c) **Purpose of the grant**

The purpose of the grant is to provide financial support to the company in the form of participants and supervisor's wages grants, materials grants and specific skills training grants.

(d) **Accounting for grants**

The grant awarded is for a 52 week period. The current period is from 16 September 2024 to 12 September 2025. The total grant awarded amounted to €348,937 and 100% of the grant was recognised as income in these financial statements. €203 of the capital grant of €812, which was deferred at 15 September 2024, has been recognised as income in these financial statements.

Reconciliation of grants received and grants recognised as income

2025

	€
Grants received during the period	340,624
Grants deferred at the beginning of the period	46,605
Grants deferred at the end of the period	(38,089)
Grants recognised as income during the period	349,140

(e) **Capital grants**

No capital grants were received during the period.

(f) **Employee benefits**

No employees received any benefits (excluding employer pension costs) in excess of €60,000 during the period.

There were no employer pension contributions during the period.

(g) **Restrictions**

The grant is restricted to expenditure incurred for the purpose of the Community Employment Scheme.

(h) **Tax clearance**

The company is compliant with relevant Circulars, including Circular 44/2006 "Tax Clearance Procedures Grants, Subsidies and Similar Type Payments".

10 Non-audit services provided by auditor

In common with many businesses of our size and nature we use our auditor to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

11 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 2 December 2025.