

MYSpace CARPENTRY LIMITED
ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

MYSpace CARPENTRY LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Director's Responsibilities Statement	3
Balance Sheet	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5 - 9

**MYSpace CARPENTRY LIMITED
DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024**

The director made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

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 that 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless they 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements 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.

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 them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They 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.

Director's declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes:

The director approves these financial statements and confirms that they is responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them.

The director confirms that they has made available all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The director confirms that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial period from 23 February 2023 (date of incorporation) to 31 January 2024."

Signed on behalf of the board

**Lee Sheridan
Director**

Date: 10/03/2026

MYSPLACE CARPENTRY LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JANUARY 2024

	Notes	2024 €
Fixed Assets		
Tangible assets	8	2,320
		<hr/>
Current Assets		
Debtors	9	477
Cash and cash equivalents		21,410
		<hr/>
		21,887
		<hr/>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(5,004)
		<hr/>
Net Current Assets		16,883
		<hr/>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		19,203
		<hr/> <hr/>
Capital and Reserves		
Called up share capital presented as equity		100
Retained earnings	11	19,103
		<hr/>
Shareholders' Funds		19,203
		<hr/> <hr/>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

I as Director of Myspace Carpentry 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 section 358 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),
- (d) I 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period and to 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 section 352 Companies Act 2014. The 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 section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 10/03/2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Lee Sheridan
Director

MYSPACE CARPENTRY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Myspace Carpentry Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 735592. The registered office of the company is. The principal activity of the company is that of managing of real estate. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial period ended 31 January 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The 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" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial period, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in

MYSACE CARPENTRY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. Cost comprises purchase price and other directly attributable costs. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Motor vehicles	- 20% Straight line
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The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

MYSPLACE CARPENTRY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial period and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. PERIOD OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are for the 11 month 7 days period from 23 February 2023 (date of incorporation) to 31 January 2024.

4. STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS PERIODS

The company did not present financial statements for previous periods.

5. OPERATING PROFIT

2024

€

Operating profit is stated after charging:

Depreciation of tangible assets

580

6. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial period was 2.

2024
Number

Director

1

Administrative

1

MYSPLACE CARPENTRY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 23 February 2023	-	-
Additions	2,900	2,900
At 31 January 2024	<u>2,900</u>	<u>2,900</u>
Depreciation		
At 23 February 2023	-	-
Charge for the financial period	580	580
At 31 January 2024	<u>580</u>	<u>580</u>
Net book value		
At 31 January 2024	<u><u>2,320</u></u>	<u><u>2,320</u></u>

8. DEBTORS

	2024
	€
Other debtors	100
Taxation	377
	<u>477</u>

9. CREDITORS

Amounts falling due within one year

	2024
	€
Taxation	389
Director's current account (Note 12)	4,615
	<u>5,004</u>

10. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	2024
	€
At 23 February 2023	-
Profit for the financial period	19,103
At 31 January 2024	<u>19,103</u>

11. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial period ended 31 January 2024.

12. DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2024
	€
Remuneration	24,312

MYSPLACE CARPENTRY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 23 FEBRUARY 2023 (DATE OF
INCORPORATION) TO 31 JANUARY 2024

The following amounts are repayable to the director:

	2024
	€
Lee Sheridan	4,615
	<u><u> </u></u>

During the year under review, the company was advances in the amount of €4,615 and no repayments. At the end of the period, the company owed €4,615 to the director, Lee Sheridan.

13. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial period end.

14. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 10/03/2026.