

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

AUDIT EXEMPT

<u>Table of Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Directors and other information	1
Directors Responsibilities	2 -3
Balance Sheet	4 - 5
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements	6 - 16

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

Directors and Other information

Director	Frank Allen
Secretary	Richard Allen
Registered Office	Manor House 3 Church Road Malahide Co Dublin
Accountants	C.D. Mullock & Co., Chartered Accountants Manor House, Suite 7, 3 Church Road, Malahide, Co. Dublin

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

Directors Responsibilities Statement

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies 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
- 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 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 15.

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to C D Mullock & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 30th September 2025.

On behalf of the board

Frank Allen
Director

DATE: _____

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
ASSETS EMPLOYED			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Bank Balances		143,549	395,262
Loan to Associated Company		20,000	-
Deposit		4,024	-
		167,573	395,262
<u>Creditors</u> (Amounts falling due within one year)	5	103,913	395,162
<u>Net Current Assets</u>		63,660	100
<u>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</u>		63,660	100
FINANCED BY:			
<u>Capital and Reserves</u>			
Called-up Share Capital	6	100	100
Profit and Loss Account		63,560	-
<u>Shareholders Funds</u>		63,660	100

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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

We, as director(s) of LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) 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 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) 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 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.
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; and 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.

I/We, as director(s) of (company name), state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company the qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11th October 2025 and authorised for issue on 11th October 2025. They were signed on its behalf by

Frank Allen
Director

DATE: 05/01/2026

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lee Shipping Company (Leeships Ireland) Limited Non-Audit Limited Company FRS 102 Section 1A is primarily engaged in Shipping Brokerage. The company's registered office is Manor House 3 Church Road, Malahide Co Dublin. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 727016.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 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 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

(b) Currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

(c) Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(f) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(g) Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) *Current tax*

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(h) Tangible fixed assets

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Motor vehicles	20% straight line
Office furniture and Equipment	15% straight line
Alterations to Leasehold premises	5% straight line

No depreciation is written off Freehold Premises

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(i) Leases

(i) *Finance leases*

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

(ii) *Operating leases*

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(iii) *Lease incentives*

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(j) Stocks and Work In Progress

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Work In Progress is stated at the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of goods or services which have not yet been provided.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(k) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(l) Other financial assets

Other financial assets include investments which are not investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Investments are initially measured at fair value which usually equates to the transaction price and subsequently at fair value where investments are listed on an active market or where non listed investments can be reliably measured. Movements in fair value are measured in the profit and loss.

When fair value cannot be measured reliably or can no longer be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

(m) Preference share capital

Redeemable preference shares have been classified as liabilities in the balance sheet. The preference dividend is charged in arriving at the interest cost in the profit and loss account. (*including the following where applicable*) However, no dividends will be paid on the cumulative preference shares until the company has positive profit and loss reserves.

(n) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(o) Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(p) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(r) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(s) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) *Short term benefits*

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) *Annual bonus plans*

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) *Defined contribution pension plans*

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(t) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(u) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(v) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

(w) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of shares in associates and joint ventures over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill on acquired businesses are up to 20 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

(x) Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 20 years.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business acquisition are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

(y) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2025

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

2. Employees and Remuneration

The average number of persons employed by the company in the financial year was 0 (2024 – 0).

3. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

2025
€

The Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

Directors Remuneration	NIL
Accountants Remuneration	1,845
Depreciation	NIL

4. Taxation on Results of the Year

2025	2024
€	€

Based on results of year:

Charge	9,080	NIL
	=====	=====

5. Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year)

2025	2024
€	€

Directors Loans	92,988	395,162
Corporation Tax	9,080	-
Accruals	1,845	-
	-----	-----
	103,913	395,162
	=====	=====

6. Called-up Share Capital

2025	2024
€	€

Authorised

Ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
	=====	=====

Allotted, called-up and fully paid

Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100
	=====	=====

LEE SHIPPING COMPANY (LEESHIPS IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS

7. Capital Commitments
The company had no material capital commitments at the year end 30th September 2025.

8. Contingent Liabilities
The company had no material contingent liabilities at the year end 30th September 2025.

9. Related Party Transactions
The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group companies.

10. Events after end of Reporting Period
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash and Bank Balances	143,549	395,262
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

12. Approval of Financial Statements
The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 1st December 2025.

13. Post Balance Sheet Events
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.