

Company registration number 81085 (Eire)

JOE MAY SQUASH LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

JOE MAY SQUASH LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

| | 2025 | € | 2024 | € |
|----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | € | € | € | € |
| | | ===== | | ===== |
| Capital and reserves | | - | | - |
| | | ===== | | ===== |

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

Joe May Squash Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Eire. The registered office is The Harbour, Skerries, Co.Dublin.

We, as directors of (Joe May Squash Limited), state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 16 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 365(2) are satisfied;

(c) we acknowledge the company's obligations under Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and to 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;

(d) we hereby certify that we have relied on the specific exemption contained in s.365 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefits of that exemption as a dormant company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company 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 small company and we confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime' and the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 February 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Teresa May
Director

David May
Director

Company registration number 81085 (Eire)

JOE MAY SQUASH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' 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. 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 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost 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:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Equipment | Fully Depreciated |
|-----------|-------------------|

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 profit or loss.

1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

For transactions where settlement is deferred beyond normal credit terms, total interest income or expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Otherwise, it is allocated at a constant rate (normally the contractual rate of interest) on the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability excluding transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in preference shares or ordinary shares and investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in jointly controlled entities are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for amounts recognised in profit or loss over the term of the instruments and any impairment loss.

JOE MAY SQUASH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for the allocation of interest, the amortisation of any transaction costs included in the cost of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be 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 expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

Derecognition

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in profit or loss.

1.6 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.7 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the period are recognised in profit and loss after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

JOE MAY SQUASH LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

2 Profit and loss reserves

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | € | € |
| At the beginning and end of the year | (5,357) | (5,357) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |