

Company registration number: 764656

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial period ended 30 June 2025

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

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JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	30/06/25 €	€
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	8	69,787	
			69,787
Current assets			
Stocks	9	224,221	
Debtors	10	345,027	
Cash at bank and in hand		199,116	
		768,364	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(399,610)	
Net current assets			368,754
Total assets less current liabilities			438,541
Net assets			438,541
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	12		100
Profit and loss account			438,441
Shareholder funds			438,541

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

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2025**

We, as directors of JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholder of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 7 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr James Treacy
Director

Mr Seamus Treacy
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial period ended 30 June 2025

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd for the financial period ended 30th June 2025.

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland (CRO No.764656). The address of the registered office is Longfordwood, Clonakenny, Roscrea, Tipperary. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The Company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

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

Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the Directors have a strong expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors adopt the Going Concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

JJS Plumbing & Heating Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 30 June 2025

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 30 June 2025

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item is impaired, that item is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 30 June 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 30 June 2025

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors was 11.

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial period were:

	Period ended 30/06/25
	€
Wages and salaries	236,442
Social insurance costs	25,796
	<u>262,238</u>

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	Period ended 30/06/25
	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	87,883

5. Profit before tax

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Period ended 30/06/25
	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	9,970

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 30 June 2025

6. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	Period ended 30/06/25 €
Current tax:	
Irish current tax expense	62,504
Tax on profit	<u>62,504</u>

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the financial period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% .

	Period ended 30/06/25 €
Profit before taxation	<u>500,945</u>
Profit multiplied by rate of tax	62,618
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,291
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	(1,246)
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	(159)
Tax on profit	<u>62,504</u>

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	30/06/25 €
At the start of the financial period	-
Profit for the financial period	438,441
At the end of the financial period	<u>438,441</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 30 June 2025

8. Tangible assets	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	-	-
Additions	89,590	89,590
Disposals	(9,833)	(9,833)
At 30 June 2025	<u>79,757</u>	<u>79,757</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2024	-	-
Charge for the financial period	9,970	9,970
At 30 June 2025	<u>9,970</u>	<u>9,970</u>
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2025	<u>69,787</u>	<u>69,787</u>
9. Stocks		30/06/25
		€
Work in progress		<u>224,221</u>
10. Debtors		30/06/25
		€
Trade debtors		290,994
Other debtors		54,033
		<u>345,027</u>
11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		30/06/25
		€
Amounts owed to credit institutions		949
Trade creditors		208,434
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		139,087
Accruals		51,140
		<u>399,610</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial period ended 30 June 2025

12. Share capital

Authorised share capital

	30/06/25	
	Number	€
Ordinary Share Capital shares of € 1.00 each	1,000,000	1,000,000

Issued, called up and fully paid

	30/06/25	
	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:		
Ordinary Share Capital shares of € 1.00 each	100	100

Share movements

Ordinary Share Capital:

	Number	€
At 1 July 2024	100	100
Issue of shares	100	100
At 30 June 2025	100	100

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 30 June 2025

13. Directors transactions

During the financial period the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	30/06/25
	€
At the start of the financial period	-
Advances made during the financial period	441,478
Amounts repaid during the financial period	(512,633)
At the end of the financial period	<u>(71,155)</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

James Treacy

	30/06/25
	€
At the start of the financial period	-
Advances made during the financial period	441,478
Amounts repaid during the financial period	(512,633)
At the end of the financial period	<u>(71,155)</u>

14. Controlling party

James Treacy is considered by the Directors to be the Company's ultimate controlling party.

15. Deferred tax

Deferred Tax has been calculated and there is a nil amount to include for the current period.

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 7 January 2026.