

Company registration number 487160 (Republic of Ireland)

J.O DOLLY LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

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J.O DOLLY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 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 the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued by the Financial Reporting Council (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 at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss 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 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. 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

Oliver Dolly
Director

Sabina Dolly
Director

28 October 2025

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Intangible assets			-		-
Current assets					
Debtors		350		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		77,461		99,327	
		<u>77,811</u>		<u>99,327</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	<u>(22,818)</u>		<u>(24,782)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>54,993</u>		<u>74,545</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>54,893</u>		<u>74,445</u>
Total equity			<u>54,993</u>		<u>74,545</u>

We, as directors of J.O Dolly Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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.

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 28 October 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Oliver Dolly
Director

Sabina Dolly
Director

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 September 2023	100	93,396	93,496
Year ended 31 August 2024:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(18,951)	(18,951)
Balance at 31 August 2024	100	74,445	74,545
Year ended 31 August 2025:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(19,552)	(19,552)
Balance at 31 August 2025	100	54,893	54,993

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

J.O Dolly Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 466 Strand Road, Portmarnock, Co Dublin, D13 E519 and its company registration number is 487160.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 Revenue

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

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

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.

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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 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.

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 in the period are included in profit or loss.

J.O DOLLY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	2	2

3 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	16,000	16,000

4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Corporation tax	(96)	-
PAYE and social security	1,994	2,094
Other creditors	18,900	20,668
Accruals	2,020	2,020
	<u>22,818</u>	<u>24,782</u>

5 Related party transactions

There were no other related party transaction during the period apart from the directors remuneration (note 3) and transactions in director's current account (note 6).

6 Directors' transactions

Included in the Creditors due within one year (note 5) is €18,900 owing to the directors in the form of a directors' loan.

Dividends totalling €0 (2024 - €0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

7 Ultimate controlling party

The ultimate controlling party of J.O. Dolly Ltd is Prof. J. Oliver Dolly who owns 51% of the ordinary share capital.

8 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 28 October 2025.