

Monkey Business Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Monkey Business Limited
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Monkey Business Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

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

"General responsibilities

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. 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 the 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 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; 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.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes:

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 judgements 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 Moore, (Chartered Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents 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 financial year ended 30 April 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Stephanie Reid
Director

Gerard Reid
Director

27 January 2026

Monkey Business Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 30 April 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	17,784	20,248
Current Assets			
Inventories	10	2,890	2,350
Receivables	11	13,279	13,366
Cash and cash equivalents		52,314	36,219
		68,483	51,935
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	12	(154,088)	(202,869)
Net Current Liabilities		(85,605)	(150,934)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		(67,821)	(130,686)
Payables:			
amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(2,259)	(4,977)
Net Liabilities		(70,080)	(135,663)
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		2	2
Retained earnings		(70,082)	(135,665)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		(70,080)	(135,663)

We as Directors of Monkey Business 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) 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 financial year 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 27 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Stephanie Reid
Director

Gerard Reid
Director

Monkey Business Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General Information

Monkey Business Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 354728. The registered office of the company is Kilconly, Tuam, Co. Galway. The principal activity of the company is the provision of a children's play centre.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year ended 30 April 2025. 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 year ended 30 April 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and 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" 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 year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Revenue

Revenue represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of sales and services provided during the year.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight Line

The carrying values of tangible non-current assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leasing and hire purchases

Property, plant and equipment held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Statement of Financial Position at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Income Statement.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables 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 payables

Trade and other payables 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.

Taxation

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

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Income Statement annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Income Statement when received.

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 statement of financial position 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.

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.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets:

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025
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.

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.

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.

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will be, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

- Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

4. Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

At 30 April 2025 the company had accumulated losses in the amount of €70,082. The company has been mainly financed to date by bank borrowings. The going concern of the company would be an issue if repayment was sought in the short term on the foregoing loans.

The going concern of the company is also dependent on the continued profitability of the company to fund cash flow requirements.

The directors have reviewed the current trading position and the projected trading position for a period of twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. After considering the foregoing and the current cash balance, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and consequently adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

5. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7,727	6,067
Government grants received	(4,381)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Finance costs	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	773	246
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 6, (2024 - 7).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Management	2	2
Operatives	4	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	6	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. Tax on profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 8 (b))	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit taxable at 12.50%	65,583	39,130
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit before tax		
multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax		
in Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	8,198	4,891
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	56	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period	276	141
Utilisation of tax losses	(8,530)	(5,032)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 8 (a))	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

No Corporation Tax Provision is necessary due to the availability of tax losses.

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for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Long leasehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost or Valuation					
At 1 May 2024	211,475	18,971	93,345	22,395	346,186
Additions	-	4,222	1,041	-	5,263
At 30 April 2025	211,475	23,193	94,386	22,395	351,449
Depreciation					
At 1 May 2024	211,475	8,843	92,183	13,437	325,938
Charge for the financial year	-	2,899	349	4,479	7,727
At 30 April 2025	211,475	11,742	92,532	17,916	333,665
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2025	-	11,451	1,854	4,479	17,784
At 30 April 2024	-	10,128	1,162	8,958	20,248

10. Inventories

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	2,890	2,350

The replacement cost of inventories did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

11. Receivables

	2025 €	2024 €
Taxation	-	326
Prepayments	13,279	13,040
	13,279	13,366

12. Payables

Amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	81,010	86,823
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,718	2,380
Trade payables	56,480	56,960
Taxation	4,889	5,662
Directors' current accounts (Note 15)	122	122
Other creditors	5,103	5,022
Accruals	3,766	45,900
	154,088	202,869

Monkey Business Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

13. Payables	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>2,259</u>	<u>4,977</u>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	2,718	2,380
Repayable between one and five years	<u>2,259</u>	<u>4,977</u>
	<u>4,977</u>	<u>7,357</u>
14. Income Statement	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 May 2024	<u>(135,665)</u>	<u>(174,795)</u>
Profit for the financial year	65,583	39,130
At 30 April 2025	<u>(70,082)</u>	<u>(135,665)</u>
15. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u>74,954</u>	<u>66,031</u>
The following amounts are repayable to the directors:		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Stephanie Reid	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>
16. Controlling interest		
Gerard Reid and Stephanie Reid are considered to be the company's ultimate controlling parties as they hold 100% of the ordinary share capital of the company.		
17. Events After the End of the Reporting Period		
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.		
18. Related Party Transactions		
The directors and shareholders have given a personal guarantee, to Bank of Ireland in the amount of €32,500 in support of facilities to the company.		
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme on behalf of the directors.		
The company has a leasehold interest over a property at Millers Hall, Bothar Stiofáin, Ragoon, Galway. Mrs Stephanie Reid is a guarantor under the terms of the foregoing lease.		
19. Approval of financial statements		
The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 27 January 2026.		