

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Abridged Balance Sheet	1
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements	2 - 8

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

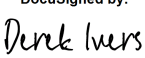
ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	16,457	16,214
		<u>16,457</u>	<u>16,214</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	169,486	141,132
Cash at bank and in hand	9	282,729	257,381
		<u>452,215</u>	<u>398,513</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(107,655)	(91,898)
Net current assets		<u>344,560</u>	<u>306,615</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>361,017</u>	<u>322,829</u>
Net assets		<u><u>361,017</u></u>	<u><u>322,829</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		2	2
Profit and loss account		361,015	322,827
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>361,017</u></u>	<u><u>322,829</u></u>

We, as directors of Schorman Contract Cleaning Services Limited, state that:

- these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- 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 are satisfied.
- the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) 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 state 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.
- the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

DocuSigned by:

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Derek Ivers
Director

Date: 11-03-2026

DocuSigned by:

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Elizabeth Ivers
Director

Date: 18-03-2026

The notes on pages 2 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****1. General information**

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Schorman Contract Cleaning Services Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

Schorman Contract Cleaning Services Limited is a Company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014) incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO Number: 291910). The registered office is 95B Sallynoggin Road, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, A96 CC81. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the Company's financial statements.

2. Accounting policies**2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014. The company qualifies as a small company for the year, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.4 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

2.6 Leasing and hire purchases

Tangible fixed assets held under leasing and Hire purchases agreements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the balance sheet 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 profit and loss account.

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, on a reducing balance basis.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Improvements to leased premises	-	1%	Straight Line
Plant and machinery	-	20%	Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Straight Line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.8 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025****2. Accounting policies (continued)****2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.10 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.11 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

2.12 Ordinary share capital

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

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

3. Judgement's in applying accounting policies 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, 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.

Accounting for depreciation:

The company provides for depreciation on its tangible fixed assets. Tangible fixed assets 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 tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives. The directors review on an on-going basis the charge to depreciation to ensure it is consistent with the expected residual value applicable to the different categories of tangibles.

Providing for doubtful debts:

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of receivables. The company uses estimates based on objective evidence in determining the level of debts, which the company believe, will not be collected. These estimates included such factors as the ageing profile of debtors, significant financial difficulties of the customer, a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision is reviewed on an on-going basis.

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,425	4,659
	<u>5,425</u>	<u>4,659</u>

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Employees	61	65
	<u>61</u>	<u>65</u>

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' emoluments	144,000	174,242
	<u>144,000</u>	<u>174,242</u>

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Improvements to leased premises €	Plant and machinery €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2025	5,175	23,036	28,211
Additions	-	5,667	5,667
Other movements	-	(1,835)	(1,835)
At 31 December 2025	<u>5,175</u>	<u>26,868</u>	<u>32,043</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	883	11,113	11,996
Charge for the year	52	5,373	5,425
Other movements	-	(1,835)	(1,835)
At 31 December 2025	<u>935</u>	<u>14,651</u>	<u>15,586</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2025	<u>4,240</u>	<u>12,217</u>	<u>16,457</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>4,292</u>	<u>11,922</u>	<u>16,214</u>

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**8. Debtors**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	163,153	132,450
Other debtors	-	2,499
Prepayments	6,333	6,183
	<u>169,486</u>	<u>141,132</u>

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	282,729	257,381
	<u>282,729</u>	<u>257,381</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Loans owed to credit institutions	7,189	5,790
Trade creditors	10,144	10,783
Corporation tax	527	-
Taxation and social insurance	59,386	55,515
Other creditors	1,048	1,995
Accruals	29,361	17,815
	<u>107,655</u>	<u>91,898</u>

11. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	322,827	320,837
Other movement in the profit and loss account	38,188	1,990
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year	<u>361,015</u>	<u>322,827</u>

SCHORMAN CONTRACT CLEANING SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

12. Related party transactions and controlling party

Ultimate controlling party

The directors Derek Ivers and Elizabeth Ivers own 100% of the ordinary share capital between them. Therefore, as no one individual either directly or indirectly own more than 50% of the ordinary share capital, no one is deemed to be the ultimate controlling party.

Key management personnel compensation

Payments to key management personnel during the year ended 31 December 2025 are reflected in note 6 to the financial statements.

Other related party transactions

During the year there were no other related party transactions other than those reflected in note 6.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 11-03-2026