

Company registration number: 409305

Sligo Jazz Project CLG

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 September 2025

Sligo Jazz Project CLG

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Directors and other information

Directors	Edward Gerard Lee Norman Richard Pugh Therese O'Loughlin Michael Nielson John Sharkey Eunan Anthony McKinney
Secretary	Edward Gerard Lee
Company number	409305
Registered office	C/o Eddie Lee Teach Mhuire Cleveragh Road Sligo
Business address	Teach Mhuire Cleveragh Road Sligo
Accountants	Casey Kavanagh & Company 44 John Street Sligo.
Bankers	AIB Stephen Street Sligo

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Balance sheet As at 30/09/25

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets	24,363	24,717
Current assets	19,977	12,914
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(420)	(9,997)
Net current assets	19,557	2,917
Total assets less current liabilities	43,920	27,634
Accruals and deferred income	(25,934)	(11,052)
Net assets	17,986	16,582
Capital and reserves	17,986	16,582

We, as directors of Sligo Jazz Project CLG 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- (c) the shareholders 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);
- (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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- (e) 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 micro company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23/03/26 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Edward Gerard Lee
Director

John Sharkey
Director

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30/09/25

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 Sligo Jazz Project CLG for the financial year ended 30th September 2025.

Sligo Jazz Project CLG is a company limited by guarantee not having a share capital (registered under Part 18 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 409305). The Registered Office is Teach Mhuire, Cleveragh Road, Sligo, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs 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, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30/09/25

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of the residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairment of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments. Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30/09/25

Leasing and hire purchase commitments

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated over their useful lives with the corresponding lease or hire purchase obligation being recognised as a liability. The interest element of the finance lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represent a constant periodic rate of interest on the balance of capital repayments outstanding.

Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Financial instruments

Ordinary Share Capital

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount loaned plus transaction costs. Subsequently, loans made by the company are stated at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised and cumulative interest income earned minus repayments and any reduction for impairment or uncollectability, where there is evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount borrowed less transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at the transaction price minus transaction costs not yet recognised and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors and accruals, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment of any financial assets, including investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30/09/25

3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	16,482	16,926
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	1,404	(444)
At the end of the financial year	<u>17,886</u>	<u>16,482</u>