

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

# JETRON LIMITED

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# **JETRON LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

### **FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 Balance Sheet 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 Baker Tilly Ireland Limited Partnership, (Chartered Certified 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 31 March 2025."

#### **Signed on behalf of the board**

**Alastair Spink**  
Director

**28 October 2025**

**Janet Spink**  
Director

**28 October 2025**

## **JETRON LIMITED**

### **ACCOUNTANTS REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE COMPILATION OF THE UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JETRON LIMITED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

In accordance with our engagement letter and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled for your approval the abridged financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 as set out on pages 5 to 13 which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made solely to the Board of Directors of Jetron Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its Board of Directors, as a body, for our work or for this report.

As a firm regulated by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants our work will be carried out in accordance with the Technical Factsheet 163 Audit Exempt Companies - ACCA Accounts Preparation Report and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related Services -Compilation Engagements. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the association relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 March 2025 your duty to ensure that Jetron Limited has kept proper accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Jetron Limited. You consider that Jetron Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abridged financial statements of Jetron Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory abridged financial statements.

**Baker Tilly Ireland Limited Partnership,**  
Chartered Certified Accountants,  
Penthouse Floor,  
Lapps Quay,  
Cork.

**28 October 2025**

**JETRON LIMITED  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	9	<u>140,762</u>	<u>143,444</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	10	8,873	8,873
Debtors	11	6,785	6,667
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>118,881</u>	<u>78,548</u>
		<u>134,539</u>	<u>94,088</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(205,542)</u>	<u>(184,652)</u>
<b>Net Current Liabilities</b>		<u>(71,003)</u>	<u>(90,564)</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>69,759</u>	<u>52,880</u>
<b>Creditors:</b>			
amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>(75,124)</u>	<u>(109,457)</u>
<b>Net Liabilities</b>		<u>(5,365)</u>	<u>(56,577)</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	100	100
Retained earnings	16	<u>(5,465)</u>	<u>(56,677)</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<u>(5,365)</u>	<u>(56,577)</u>

We as Directors of Jetron 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.

**Approved by the board on 28 October 2025 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Alastair Spink  
Director**

**Janet Spink  
Director**

# **JETRON LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

#### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Jetron Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The company has a registered address of Penthouse Floor, 5 Lapps Quay, Cork and a business address of Douglas Village Shopping Centre, Douglas, Cork. The principal activity of the company during the year under review was the operation of restaurant outlets. The Financial Statements of the company are presented in euro (€), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency)

#### **2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES**

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.

(i) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of fixtures, fittings and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total 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 these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect their current judgements 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.

(ii) Closing stock provisioning

The company is involved in the food sector. It is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of closing stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the closing stock provision, management considers the stage of completion, the estimated realisable value and the estimated costs to completion. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

#### **3. 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 year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. 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" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover represents the vat exclusive amounts received from the operation of restaurant outlets.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

## JETRON LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical costs or deemed costs less accumulated depreciation and provisions for impairment.

The cost of an asset is made up of the purchase price of the asset plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost of the asset or the revalued amount less the estimated residual value over its estimated useful economic life as follows:

Set up Costs	-	Nil Depreciation
Fit out Costs	-	20% Straight Line
Office Equipment	-	33% Straight Line
Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment	-	20% Straight Line
Motor Vehicles	-	20% Reducing Balance

The carrying value of tangible fixed assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount value may not be recoverable. Under Irish GAAP impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying value of the asset with its recoverable amount (the higher of net realisable value and value in use). Net realisable value is defined as the amount at which an asset could be disposed net of any direct selling costs. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cashflows obtainable through the continued use of an asset including those expected to be realised on eventual disposal.

#### Leasing and hire purchases

Tangible assets 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 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.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks 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.

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors 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 creditors

Trade and other creditors 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 taxation represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the year and is calculated using taxation rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less taxation in the future except as follows:

Deferred taxation assets are recognised only to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

## **JETRON LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

Deferred taxation is measured on an undiscounted basis at the taxation rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are reversed, based on taxation rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### **Government support**

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

#### **Financial Instruments**

##### **Financial assets**

Basic financial assets, including cash and cash equivalents, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

##### **Financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including trade creditors and bank loans, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade creditors, bank loans and financial liability from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

**4. GOING CONCERN**

These Financial Statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company will continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. The ability of the company to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to carry on its business is dependent on the continued support of its directors, shareholders, creditors and bankers. The directors are of the opinion that such support will continue for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to prepare the company's Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

**5. TURNOVER**

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of the operation of restaurant outlets.

<b>6. OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting):</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	<b>46,887</b>	43,176
(Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	-	(3,000)
Government support received	<b>(18,940)</b>	(1,751)
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
<b>7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Interest	<b>(935)</b>	10,886
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

**8. EMPLOYEES**

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Directors	<b>3</b>	2
General Operatives	<b>24</b>	23
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
	<b>27</b>	25
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

**9. TANGIBLE ASSETS**

	<b>Set up Costs</b>	<b>Fit out Costs</b>	<b>Office Equipment</b>	<b>Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost or Valuation</b>						
At 1 April 2024	17,185	91,422	30,956	215,415	108,075	463,053
Additions	-	-	11,647	-	32,558	44,205
At 31 March 2025	<u>17,185</u>	<u>91,422</u>	<u>42,603</u>	<u>215,415</u>	<u>140,633</u>	<u>507,258</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 April 2024	-	71,172	23,797	180,639	44,001	319,609
Charge for the financial year	-	12,749	5,496	9,670	18,972	46,887
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>83,921</u>	<u>29,293</u>	<u>190,309</u>	<u>62,973</u>	<u>366,496</u>
<b>Net book value</b>						
At 31 March 2025	<u><b>17,185</b></u>	<u><b>7,501</b></u>	<u><b>13,310</b></u>	<u><b>25,106</b></u>	<u><b>77,660</b></u>	<u><b>140,762</b></u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>17,185</u>	<u>20,250</u>	<u>7,159</u>	<u>34,776</u>	<u>64,074</u>	<u>143,444</u>

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

<b>10. STOCKS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<b>8,873</b>	8,873
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>11. DEBTORS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	<b>118</b>	-
Prepayments	<b>6,667</b>	6,667
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>6,785</b>	6,667
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>12. CREDITORS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<b>47,296</b>	47,286
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>17,940</b>	17,725
Trade creditors	<b>35,643</b>	41,893
Taxation	<b>24,783</b>	21,809
Directors' current accounts (Note 18)	<b>3,800</b>	-
Other creditors	<b>61,684</b>	55,939
Accruals	<b>14,396</b>	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>205,542</b>	184,652
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>13. CREDITORS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	€	€
Bank loan	<b>17,593</b>	68,494
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>57,531</b>	40,963
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>75,124</b>	109,457
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Loans</b>		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand (Note 12)	<b>47,296</b>	47,286
Repayable between one and two years	<b>17,593</b>	47,286
Repayable between two and five years	-	21,208
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>64,889</b>	115,780
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts</b>		
Repayable within one year	<b>17,940</b>	17,725
Repayable between one and five years	<b>57,531</b>	40,963
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>75,471</b>	58,688
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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<b>14. TAXATION</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
<b>Creditors:</b>			
VAT		<b>12,119</b>	10,538
PAYE		<b>12,664</b>	11,271
		<u><b>24,783</b></u>	<u>21,809</u>

<b>15. SHARE CAPITAL</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Value of units</b>	
<b>Authorised</b>			
Ordinary Shares	1,000,000	€1.00 each	<u>1,000,000</u>
			<u>1,000,000</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>			
Ordinary Shares	100	€1.00 each	<u>100</u>
			<u>100</u>

The directors' and the secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as follows:-

		<b>Number Held</b>	
		<b>At</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Class of Shares</b>	<b>31/03/25</b>	<b>01/04/24</b>
Alastair Spink	Ordinary Shares	<b>50</b>	50
Janet Spink	Ordinary Shares	<b>50</b>	50
		<u><b>100</b></u>	<u>100</u>

<b>16. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
At 1 April 2024		<b>(56,677)</b>	2,784
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<b>51,212</b>	(59,461)
At 31 March 2025		<u><b>(5,465)</b></u>	<u>(56,677)</u>

**17. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 March 2025.

<b>18. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
Remuneration		<b>107,231</b>	100,227
Pension contributions		<b>21,000</b>	15,000
		<u><b>128,231</b></u>	<u>115,227</u>

**JETRON LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
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The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Alastair Spink	<b>3,800</b>	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

As at 1 April 2024, there was a nil balance due to the director, Alastair Spink. During the year under review, the director advanced €29,385 to the company and the company made repayments of €25,585 to the director Alastair Spink. As at 31 March 2025, there was a balance in the amount of €3,800 due to the director, Alastair Spink.

**19. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

**20. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 October 2025.