

**Company registration number: 412342**

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements  
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025**

# CJR Vertical Limited

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## **CJR Vertical Limited**

### **Directors responsibilities statement**

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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.

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30 April 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5	1,549,210		1,347,485	
			1,549,210		1,347,485
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	6	21,893		19,338	
Debtors	7	355,534		277,923	
Cash at bank and in hand		776,435		754,042	
		1,153,862		1,051,303	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(363,197)		(330,926)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			790,665		720,377
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,339,875		2,067,862
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9		(248,043)		(171,449)
<b>Net assets</b>			2,091,832		1,896,413
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			99		99
Profit and loss account			2,091,733		1,896,314
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			2,091,832		1,896,413

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)  
As at 30 April 2025**

We, as directors of CJR Vertical Limited state that:

- 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 is complied with,
- no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and
- the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under this Act, to—
  - (i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare statutory 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) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to statutory financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
- 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the micro companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2025 and authorised for issue on 15 December 2025. They were signed on its behalf by

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**Colm Brennan**  
Director

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**Justin Molloy**  
Director

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**The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## CJR Vertical Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### 1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

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

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 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 Companies Act 2014.

##### **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 exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material and recognised as other income on a straight line basis over the terms of the agreement

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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

## **CJR Vertical Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

#### **Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

## CJR Vertical Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets and investment property, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%	straight line / over life of lease and/or hire purchase

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Land is not depreciated

#### Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### Stocks and Work In Progress

Work In Progress is stated at the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of goods or services which have not yet been provided.

#### Hire purchase and finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis based in the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental interest rate where the implicit rate cannot be determined.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental interest rate where the implicit rate cannot be determined.

## CJR Vertical Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

#### Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€" .

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

#### Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

#### Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

#### Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

**2. Staff costs**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 9 (2024:9).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	473,872	464,622
Social insurance costs	22,251	21,484
Other retirement benefit costs	176,000	144,000
	672,123	630,106
	672,123	630,106

**3. Directors remuneration**

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	270,058	270,036
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	176,000	144,000
	446,058	414,036
	446,058	414,036

**4. Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,896,314	1,667,847
Profit for the financial year	225,419	258,467
Dividends paid	(30,000)	(30,000)
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>2,091,733</b>	<b>1,896,314</b>
	<b>2,091,733</b>	<b>1,896,314</b>

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

**5. Tangible assets**

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 May 2024	787,713	2,363,446	2,573	346,128	3,499,860
Additions	3,084	303,348	53,182	6,942	366,556
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 May 2024	-	1,823,622	2,572	326,181	2,152,375
Charge for the financial year	-	150,650	6,648	7,533	164,831
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	790,797	692,522	46,535	19,356	1,549,210
At 30 April 2024	787,713	539,824	1	19,947	1,347,485
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6. Stocks**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	21,893	19,338
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**7. Debtors**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	350,534	257,923
Other debtors	5,000	20,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	355,534	277,923
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	47,380	89,119
Trade creditors	63,100	44,856
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	159,834	100,636
Accruals	92,883	96,315
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	363,197	330,926
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**CJR Vertical Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	130,764	170,096
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	117,279	1,353
	<u>248,043</u>	<u>171,449</u>

**10. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 15 December 2025.