

JLJ Industrial Services Limited

FRS 102 Section 1A

Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2025

(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

JLJ Industrial Services Limited

FRS 102 Section 1A

Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 31 March 2025

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**JLJ Industrial Services Limited
FRS 102 Section 1A
Abridged Financial Statements**

Year Ended 31 March 2025

Directors and Other Information

Directors	Mrs Gillian Nugent Mr Robert Keane
Secretary	Mrs Gillian Keane
Company registration number	231644
Accountants	JP O' Donohoe & Co, Suite 1, Waterside Chambers, 10 Waterside, Waterford.
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank, Lisduggan Waterford. Permanent TSB, Ardkeen Waterford.
Registered Office	Rosedale, Bawnfune, Butlerstown, Co. Waterford.

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland], including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and 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
- 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 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

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Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 17.

- 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 judgments 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 JP O' Donohoe & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information 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 year ended 31 March 2025.

On behalf of the board

Robert Keane
Mr Robert Keane
Director

Jillian Nugent
Mrs Jillian Nugent
Director

DATE: 6th January 2026

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Balance Sheet
For the Year ended 31 March 2025

	Notes	31-Mar 2025 €	31-Mar 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	22,067	13,534
Investment properties		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
		22,067	13,534
Current assets			
Debtors & Prepayments	6	62,138	72,217
Cash at bank and in hand		41,902	29,803
		104,040	102,020
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(44,583)	(57,984)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		59,457	44,036
Total assets less current liabilities		81,524	57,570
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	-
Provision for liabilities		-	-
Net Assets		81,524	57,570
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		127	127
Share premium account		-	-
Other reserves		-	-
Profit and loss account	16	81,397	57,443
		81,524	57,570

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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For the Year ended 31 March 2025

We, as directors of JLJ Industrial Services 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 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(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 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.

We, as directors of JLJ Industrial Services Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company the qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6th January 2026 and authorised for issue on 6th January 2026. They were signed on its behalf by

Robert Keane
Mr Robert Keane
Director

Jillian Nugent
Mrs Jillian Nugent
Director

DATE: 6th January 2026

JLJ Industrial Services Limited
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Year Ended 31 March 2025
Accounting Policies

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

JLJ Industrial Services limited primary activity is industrial cleaners and in doing so carry out abrasive blasting, steam cleaning, power washing, chemical cleaning and all other forms and methods of Industrial cleaning including shot blasting from their operations base at Rosedale, Bawnfune,

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 231644

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed asset and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] 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.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

(b) Currency

(i) Functional and presentation 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 "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

(c) 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.

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.

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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.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Dividend income

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

(f) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(g) 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.

(i) Current tax

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.

(ii) Deferred tax

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.

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(h) Tangible fixed assets

(i) Cost

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.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, 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:

Motor Vehicles	20% Reducing Balance Basis
Equipment	15% Reducing Balance Basis
Office Equipment	15% Reducing Balance Basis

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.

(i) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. 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 present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

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(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k) 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.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(m) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(n) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(o) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

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(p) 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.

(q) Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

(r) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of shares in associates and joint ventures over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill on acquired businesses are up to XX years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

(s) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

(t) Prior period adjustment – Change in accounting policy

The prior period adjustment is to correct the corporation tax account to bring it in line with the Revenue amounts on the ROS.

DISCLOSE CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

(u) Exceptional item

There are no exceptional items to report in the accounts.

(v) Change in accounting estimate DISCLOSE AS REQUIRED

There are no accounting estimates to report in the accounts.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

2. OPERATING -PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging:	2025	2024
	€	€
Impairment/reversal of impairment on financial assets	-	-
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/intangibles assets	-	-
Movement on fair value of derivatives	-	-
Movement in fair value of listed investments/investments where less than significant influence is held	-	-
Movement in fair value of investment properties/biological assets	-	-
Movement in fair value of investment in associate/JV	-	-
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/intangibles assets	-	-

3. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees for the year was 1 (2024: 1)

4. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration		
Salary	44,570	25,775
Retirement Benefits – defined contribution scheme	-	-
	<u>44,570</u>	<u>25,775</u>
Directors' Loans	Robert Keane	Robert Keane
Opening Balance	12,409	15,578
Repayments to directors	5,141	10,126
Advances from directors	3,725	6,957
Closing balance	<u>10,993</u>	<u>12,409</u>

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5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Premises	Equip.	Motor Vehicles	Office Equip.	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
<u>Costs</u>					
At beginning of year	1,406	126,260	14,590	-	142,256
Additions in year	-	3,488	7,300	400	11,188
Disposals in year	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	1,406	129,748	21,890	400	153,444
<u>Depreciation</u>					
At beginning of year	-	117,192	11,530	-	128,722
Charge for Year	-	2,072	523	60	2,655
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At end of year	-	119,264	12,053	60	131,377
<u>Net book value</u>					
At 31 March 2025	1,406	10,484	9,837	340	22,067
At 31 March 2024	1,406	9,068	3,060	-	13,534

6. DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	51,388	64,467
Other debtors	-	-
Amounts due from group companies	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Accrued income	-	-
Directors Loans (see note IV)	-	-
D Hall Loan	10,750	7,750
	62,138	72,217

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7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	8,487	7,177
Corporation tax due	2,198	2,519
Other taxation and social security	11,488	9,552
Other creditors and accruals	2,486	2,548
Directors Loan Account (See Note IV)	10,993	12,409
Bank Loan/HP	<u>8,931</u>	<u>23,779</u>
	44,583	57,984

8. DETAILS OF BORROWINGS WITH SECURITIES HELD

	2024	2024
	€	€
<u>Repayable other than by installments after 5 years from period end where security is held or not</u>		
Bank Overdrafts etc.	1,571	8,049
8% Redeemable Shares presented as a liability	-	-
<u>Repayable by instalments</u>		
Finance leases	-	-
Term Loan	7,360	15,730
	<u>8,931</u>	<u>23,779</u>

The bank facilities are secured by a debenture incorporating fixed and floating charges over the assets of the company and personal guarantees from the Directors.

9. PROVISION FOR LIABILITES

Deferred taxation	-	-
Retirement benefit obligations	-	-
Other provisions for liabilities	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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10. CONTINGENCIES

There is no legal action pending or anything that would require a contingency to be reported in the accounts.

11. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There where no capital commitments at the year ended 31 March 2025.

12. COMMITMENTS

At 31 March 2025, the company had no commitments under a hire purchase or lease agreements.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company regards JLJ Industrial Services Limited, a company incorporated in Ireland, as the ultimate parent company.

14. HOLDING OF OWN SHARES/HOLDING COMPANY SHARES

The company holds the following class of its own shares

	2025	2025	2024	2024
A Ordinary shares of €1.27 each	€	Number	Number	€
At 1 April (consideration paid of €XXX)	127	100	100	127
Cancellations	---	---	---	---
Redemptions from members	---	---	---	---
Closing balance	<u>127</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>127</u>
% of own shares held		X%	X%	

The amount of Profit available for distribution which are restricted as a result is €19,024 (2023:€51,476).

15. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end and the directors are confident that they will be able to continue been profitable during this period.

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16. Movement on profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 April	57,443	5,967
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	21,222	53,995
Dividend declared and paid (€XX per ordinary share) (for illustrative purposes)	-	-
Dividends on ordinary shares declared but unpaid in year (€XX per ordinary share)	-	-
Profit(Loss) on disposal of fixed asset	-	-
Prior Year Adjustment	4,930	-
Corporation Tax	(2,198)	(2,519)
Profit and loss reserve at 31 March	<u>81,397</u>	<u>57,443</u>

Additional information to be considered for disclosure if applicable