

Company registration number: 688203

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

For The Financial Year Ended 30 April 2025

Quintas Accounting Services (Ireland) Limited
Chartered Accountants
Heron House
Blackpool Park
Blackpool
Cork

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

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Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

Directors and other information

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| Director | Maeve Lankford |
| Secretary | Andrew Cottey |
| Company number | 688203 |
| Registered office | The Old Post Office Killavullen Cork |
| Business address | The Old Post Office Killavullen Cork |
| Accountants | Quintas Accounting Services (Ireland) Limited Heron House Blackpool Park Blackpool Cork |
| Bankers | AIB Mallow Co Cork |

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Fixed assets | 2,546 | - |
| Current assets | 62,025 | 88,051 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | (19,731) | (36,292) |
| Net current assets | 42,294 | 51,759 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | 44,840 | 51,759 |
| Accruals and deferred income | (3,500) | (28,817) |
| Net assets | 41,340 | 22,942 |
| Capital and reserves | 41,340 | 22,942 |

I, as director of Maeve Lankford & Associates 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 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) I 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 director of the company on 23 January 2026 and signed by:

Maeve Lankford
Director

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

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

1. General information

The financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes constitute the individual financial statements for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited is a private company limited by shares, (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in Ireland (CRO number 688203). The address of the registered office is The Old Post Office, Killavullen, Cork, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is provision of coaching services.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime' and the Companies Act 2014.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

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

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Computer Equipment - 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Where asset is acquired during the year, depreciation is apportioned accordingly.

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.

Maeve Lankford & Associates Limited

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

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | € | € |
| At the start of the financial year | 22,842 | 21,021 |
| Profit for the financial year | 18,398 | 1,821 |
| At the end of the financial year | <u>41,240</u> | <u>22,842</u> |