

**Company Number: 511014**

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED  
CONTENTS**

	<b>Page</b>
Directors and Other Information	3
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	4 - 5
Balance Sheet	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 10

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED  
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Johnny Chong Yuet Ling Lam Chong
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Johnny Chong
<b>Company Number</b>	511014
<b>Registered Office and Business Address</b>	69 Market Street Cootehill Co. Cavan
<b>Accountants</b>	GMK Partners Chartered Certified Accountants The Orchard Centre Drumalee Cross Cavan Co. Cavan

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED  
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 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 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" 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.

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED  
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**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 GMK Partners, (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 30 April 2025."

**Signed on behalf of the board**

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**Johnny Chong**  
Director

**15 January 2026**

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**Yuet Ling Lam Chong**  
Director

**15 January 2026**

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets	<u>310,930</u>	<u>316,279</u>
Current assets	<b>138,943</b>	135,179
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(49,202)</u>	<u>(63,509)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<u><b>89,741</b></u>	<u>71,670</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>400,671</b>	387,949
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>(7,392)</u>	<u>(12,878)</u>
Accruals and deferred income	<b>(5,000)</b>	(5,000)
<b>Net Assets</b>	<u><b>388,279</b></u>	<u><b>370,071</b></u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<u><b>388,279</b></u>	<u><b>370,071</b></u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of M.J's Buy Direct 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 (as a micro company). 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 and the micro companies' regime.

**Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 15 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Johnny Chong**  
Director

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**Yuet Ling Lam Chong**  
Director

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**1. General Information**

M.J's Buy Direct Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 511014. The registered office of the company is 69 Market Street, Cootehill, Co. Cavan which is also the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

**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 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 as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

**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.

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.

**Tangible assets and depreciation**

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	- Nil
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 10% on book value
Motor vehicles	- 10% Straight line

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

Fully depreciated tangible fixed assets are retained in the cost of tangible fixed assets and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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 income statement.

#### **Impairment**

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been re-valued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### **Leasing and Hire Purchases**

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.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

#### **Investments**

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which it is receivable.

#### **Stocks**

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of inventory is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

**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.

**Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

**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.

**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.

**Taxation**

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.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.  
Deferred tax is not recognised.

**Ordinary share capital**

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

<b>3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Profit brought forward	<b>369,971</b>	340,988
Profit for the financial year	<b>18,208</b>	28,983
<b>Profit carried forward</b>	<b><u>388,179</u></b>	<u>369,971</u>

**4. Post-Balance Sheet Events**

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

**M.J'S BUY DIRECT LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**5. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15 January 2026.