

SQUARE J CARD SOLUTIONS LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

28 FEBRUARY 2025

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

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DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

John Watson

SECRETARY

Laura Watson

ACCOUNTANTS

McKenna Law Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants
The Archway
Malahide Marina Village
Malahide
Co. Dublin

BANKERS

Bank of Ireland
Malahide
Co. Dublin

REGISTERED OFFICE

1 Killeen Crescent
Malahide
Co. Dublin

COMPANY OFFICE NUMBER

713529

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current assets	7,368	81,810
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(999)	(33,152)
Net current assets	<u>6,369</u>	<u>48,658</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	<u>6,369</u>	<u>48,658</u>
Net assets	<u><u>6,369</u></u>	<u><u>48,658</u></u>
Capital and Reserves	<u><u>6,369</u></u>	<u><u>48,658</u></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".

I, as the director of Square J Card Solutions 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) 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 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.

(e) I as directors of Square J Card Solutions Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemptions 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 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.

John Watson
Director

Date: 8 January 2026

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Square J Card Solutions Limited is primarily engaged in marketing services. The company's performance during the period was satisfactory. The company's registered office is 1 Killeen Crescent, Malahide, Co. Dublin. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 713529.

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 and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime - 'FRS 105', 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.

(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 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) 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.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 statement of financial position.

(g) 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.

Creditors and accruals including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors 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 transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

(h) 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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

2. DIRECTOR TRANSACTIONS	2025	2024
	€	€
Director's loan account - John Watson		
Opening balance	11,190	10,196
Advances		994
Repayments	(10,711)	-
Closing balance	<u>479</u>	<u>11,190</u>

Amounts owed to director are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

3. MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 March	48,558	25,361
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	(42,289)	23,197
Profit and loss reserve at 28 February	<u>6,269</u>	<u>48,558</u>