OVERALL CERTIFICATE

FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name:	Jason Burke Ltd
Company Number:	642291
Financial Year:	YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

CERTIFICATE:

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Jason Burke
Director Date: 19 March 2026

Michael Burke
Secretary Date: 19 March 2026

Company Registration No. 642291 (Republic of Ireland)

JASON BURKE LTD

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

JASON BURKE LTD

CONTENTS

JASON BURKE LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 that 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Jason Burke
Director
19 March 2026

Michael Burke
Director

JASON BURKE LTD

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 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 Paul Devery & Co, all 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 transactions of the company for the year ended 31 May 2025.

On behalf of the board

Jason Burke
Director
19 March 2026

Michael Burke
Director

JASON BURKE LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
(Loss)/profit for the year	(98,051)	4,072
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(98,051)	4,072

JASON BURKE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7		472,402		411,231
Current assets					
Debtors	8	148,614		157,992	
Cash at bank and in hand		6,772		1,013	
		155,386		159,005	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(757,663)		(602,060)	
Net current liabilities			(602,277)		(443,055)
Total assets less current liabilities			(129,875)		(31,824)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	12		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			(129,975)		(31,924)
Total equity			(129,875)		(31,824)

We, as directors of Jason Burke Ltd, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 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) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:
(i) 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
(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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 small company; and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

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 Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 MAY 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 19 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Jason Burke	Michael Burke
Director	**Director**

JASON BURKE LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 June 2023	100	(35,996)	(35,896)
Year ended 31 May 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	4,072	4,072
Balance at 31 May 2024	100	(31,924)	(31,824)
Year ended 31 May 2025:			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(98,051)	(98,051)
Balance at 31 May 2025	100	(129,975)	(129,875)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Jason Burke Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Skerry, Rosenallis, Laois and it's company registration number is 642291.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments
Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation
The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits
The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.11 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Director	1	1

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	-	12,584

5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 €	2024 €
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	1,637	1,543
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	14,191	6,639
Other interest	-	287
	15,828	8,469

6 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	96

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(98,051)	4,168
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 0% (2024: 12.50%)	-	521
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	(273)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	9,178
Surcharge	-	5
Lease Repayments net of Interest	-	(625)
Capital Allowances	-	(8,710)
Taxation charge for the year	-	96

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 June 2024	565,427	21,988	587,415
Additions	153,826	-	153,826
At 31 May 2025	719,253	21,988	741,241
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 June 2024	172,815	3,369	176,184
Depreciation charged in the year	89,906	2,749	92,655
At 31 May 2025	262,721	6,118	268,839
Carrying amount			
At 31 May 2025	456,532	15,870	472,402
At 31 May 2024	392,612	18,619	411,231

8 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	**€**	**€**
Trade debtors	121,659	123,419
Other debtors	26,955	34,573
	148,614	157,992

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	**€**
Amounts owed to credit institutions	10	17,601	30,445
Obligations under finance leases	11	343,445	291,331
Corporation tax		-	96
VAT		(26,274)	(33,892)
PAYE and social security		-	209
Other creditors		386,275	272,519
Accruals		10,342	7,460
		731,389	568,168

10 Loans and overdrafts

	2025	2024
	€	**€**
Bank loans	17,601	30,445
Payable within one year	17,601	30,445

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over [XXX]

[An entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the significance of financial instruments for its financial position and performance. For example, for long term debt such information would normally include the terms and conditions of the debt instrument (such as interest rate, maturity, repayment schedule, and restrictions that the debt instrument imposes on the entity.]

11 Finance lease obligations

	2025	2024
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	**€**	**€**
Within one year	80,903	54,761
In two to five years	213,942	170,225
In over five years	48,600	66,345
	343,445	291,331

11 Finance lease obligations **(Continued)**

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is [X] years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

12 Share capital

	2025	2024
	€	€
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised equity		
100,000 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid equity		
100 Ordinary Shares of €1 each	100	100

Authorised equity

13 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on the 19 March 2026

JASON BURKE LTD

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

JASON BURKE LTD

SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Administrative expenses		
Directors' remuneration	-	12,584
Fertiliser	51,503	30,689
Repairs and maintenance	1,309	1,183
Insurance	9,038	7,046
Machine maintenance	46,327	43,322
Machine hire	-	11,776
Motor running expenses	264	1,466
Professional subscriptions	115	-
Accountancy	6,131	2,460
Bank charges	299	471
Printing and stationery	-	361
Telecommunications	346	388
Sundry expenses	641	240
Depreciation	92,655	73,427
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	-	4,995
	208,628	190,408