

GREENRISE DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED
No. 5 The Demesne
Adare Manor
Limerick

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

S&W Partners Accounting, Tax & Advisory Services (Ireland) Limited
Penrose Wharf
Penrose Quay
Cork

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Timothy O'Connor Jack Walsh
Secretary	Timothy O'Connor
Company number	769594
Registered office	No. 5 The Demesne Adare Manor Limerick
Accountants	S&W Partners Accounting, Tax & Advisory Services (Ireland) Limited Penrose Wharf Penrose Quay Cork

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	2025 €
Fixed assets	1,419,850
Current assets	28,814
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(3,160)
Total assets less current liabilities	1,445,504
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(1,449,868)
Net liabilities	(4,364)
Capital and reserves	(4,364)

We, as directors of Greenrise Developments Limited, 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;
- (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 period and of its profit or loss for such a period; and
 - (ii) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption as a micro company contained in Section 352 of 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 of Companies Act 2014.

The Financial Statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 April 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Timothy O'Connor
Director

Jack Walsh
Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

Greenrise Developments Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is No. 5 The Demesne, Adare Manor, Limerick.

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

1.1 Accounting convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 as amended by the Companies (Accounting) Act 2017.

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 on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

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 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost 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:

Land

Freehold land and assets in the course of construction are not depreciated.

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.

1.4 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

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 financial 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.7 Equity instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1.8 Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the financial period. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income and expenditure 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.

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2025
	€
At the beginning of the period	-
(Loss) for the financial period	(4,464)
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At the end of the period	(4,464)
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