

Greenlife Tours Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Greenlife Tours Limited

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Greenlife Tours Limited

Director's Responsibilities Statement

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. He is 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Roland Monsegu
Director

10 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Special Report to the Director of Greenlife Tours Limited pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Greenlife Tours Limited ('the company') and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 on pages 7 to 13 which the director of Greenlife Tours Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the director are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's director, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the director those matters we are required to state to him in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the director for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 10 March 2026 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Greenlife Tours Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independent Auditor's Special Report to the Director of Greenlife Tours Limited pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the director's report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as he determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditor's Special Report to the Director of Greenlife Tours Limited pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

Paul O'Keeffe
for and on behalf of
COPSEY MURRAY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Charter House
5 Pembroke Row
Dublin 2

10 March 2026

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 6 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

Fiona Boylan
Secretary

10 March 2026

Roland Monsegu
Director

10 March 2026

Greenlife Tours Limited

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	5	297,700	273,565
Current Assets			
Debtors	6	130,593	166,251
Cash at bank and in hand		4,852,823	3,670,378
		4,983,416	3,836,629
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(2,445,527)	(1,875,681)
Net Current Assets		2,537,889	1,960,948
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		2,835,589	2,234,513
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		25,000	25,000
Other reserves	8	1,240,000	1,240,000
Retained earnings		1,570,589	969,513
Equity attributable to owners of the company		2,835,589	2,234,513

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

I as Director of Greenlife Tours Limited, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption 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 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 10 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Roland Monsegu
Director

Greenlife Tours Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity

as at 31 December 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Capital contribution reserve €	Total €
At 1 January 2024	25,000	181	1,240,000	1,265,181
Profit for the financial year	-	969,332	-	969,332
At 31 December 2024	25,000	969,513	1,240,000	2,234,513
Profit for the financial year	-	601,076	-	601,076
At 31 December 2025	25,000	1,570,589	1,240,000	2,835,589

Greenlife Tours Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General Information

Greenlife Tours Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The principal activity of the company is that of a travel agent and tour operator. The registered number of the company is 495288. The registered office of the company is Verdemay, Crosthwaite Park East, Dun Laoghaire, Co Dublin which is also the principal place of business.

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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the service are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Impairment

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined pension contribution plan for employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid by the Company had no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication

Greenlife Tours Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line
Computer equipment	-	20% Straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at transaction price (being the net cost) and thereafter stated at amortised cost less any provision for bad debts or 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 the 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 Account.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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 (being the net cost) and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Taxation expense represents the sum of current taxation payable and deferred taxation.

Current taxation

Current tax payable for the year is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit may differ from profit as reported in the Profit and Loss account, because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in different years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is accounted for using a timing difference approach. A deferred taxation liability is recognised for all timing differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. A deferred taxation asset is recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future. Timing differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset, liability or other item in the financial statements and its taxation basis.

Deferred taxation is calculated at the taxation rate expected to apply to the taxable profit (taxation loss) of the periods in which the company expects the deferred taxation asset to be realised or the deferred taxation liability to be settled.

The company recognises taxation expense in either profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or equity depending on the transaction or other event that resulted in the taxation expense.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to euro at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euro at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting differences are dealt with through the Profit and Loss Account.

Financial Instruments

Greenlife Tours Limited
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	107,875	140,189
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	10,154	385
(Profit)/loss on foreign currencies	-	71
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial year was 13, (2024 - 16).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	1	1
Employees	12	15
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	13	16
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Tangible assets

	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	42,995	531,533	574,528
Additions	-	157,165	157,165
Disposals	(42,995)	(208,538)	(251,533)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2025	-	480,160	480,160
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	27,995	272,968	300,963
Charge for the financial year	-	107,875	107,875
On disposals	(27,995)	(198,383)	(226,378)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2025	-	182,460	182,460
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2025	-	297,700	297,700
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 December 2024	15,000	258,565	273,565
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	5,000	5,000
Deferred tax asset	46,988	76,692
Director's current account	-	7,744
Taxation	65,732	62,800
Prepayments	12,873	14,015
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	130,593	166,251
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Greenlife Tours Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

7. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade creditors	115,559	11,243
Taxation	55,113	26,020
Accruals	20,000	20,000
Deferred Income	2,254,855	1,818,418
	<u>2,445,527</u>	<u>1,875,681</u>

The deferred income relates to amounts paid in advance by clients as at the year end.

8. Reserves	Profit and loss account €	Capital contribution reserve €	Total €
At 1 January 2025	969,513	1,240,000	2,209,513
Profit for the financial year	601,076	-	601,076
Capital contribution	-	-	-
At 31 December 2025	<u>1,570,589</u>	<u>1,240,000</u>	<u>2,810,589</u>

9. Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2025.

10. Director's remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	189,759	192,947
Pension contributions	29,250	1,024,000
	<u>219,009</u>	<u>1,216,947</u>

11. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

Roland Monsegu is also a director of Toureo Limited. The company purchased software services from Toureo Limited to the value of €232,470 during the year (2024 - €232,470). At the balance sheet date, the Company did not have any balance on account with Toureo Limited.

12. Parent company

The immediate and ultimate parent company is Mobo Holdco Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Its registered address is Verdemay, Crosthwaite Park East, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

13. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

14. Share based payments

The Company established a stock option plan to provide incentives to certain employees and consultants. On 1 June 2021, the Company issued 3,205 stock options at an exercise price of €1.00, exercisable for 6 years. On 1 January 2022, the Company issued 1,603 stock options at an exercise price of €1.00, exercisable for 5 years. During the year, the options were extended to 31 May 2028.

Greenlife Tours Limited
Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

15. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 10 March 2026.