

Glendadel Management Company CLG
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Glendadel Management Company CLG

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

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 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 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 surplus or deficit 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 surplus or deficit 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Phelim O'Connor
Director



Oisín O'Connor
Director



25 February 2026

Glendadel Management Company CLG

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	2023 €	2022 €
Current Assets			
Debtors	4	44,273	14,012
Cash and cash equivalents		5,809	9,768
		<u>50,082</u>	<u>23,780</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(39,688)</u>	<u>(21,926)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>10,394</u>	<u>1,854</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>10,394</u>	<u>1,854</u>
Reserves			
Capital reserves and funds	7	10,394	1,854
Members' Funds		<u>10,394</u>	<u>1,854</u>

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.

We as Directors of Glendadel Management Company CLG, 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 members 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. 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 small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 25 Feb 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Phelim O'Connor
Director



Oisín O'Connor
Director



Glendadel Management Company CLG
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2023

	Retained surplus	Sinking Fund reserve	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 January 2022	(3,085)	-	(3,085)
Surplus for the financial year	4,939	-	4,939
Other movements in Members' Funds	(1,854)	1,854	-
At 31 December 2022	-	1,854	1,854
Surplus for the financial year	8,540	-	8,540
Other movements in Members' Funds	(8,540)	8,540	-
At 31 December 2023	-	10,394	10,394

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

1. General Information

Glendadel Management Company CLG is a company limited by guarantee incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 657480. The registered office of the company is 68 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The company is principally engaged in the business of property management. 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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 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 except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. 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.

Income

Turnover represents the reimbursement due to the company by members of the costs incurred by the management company in the maintenance of the common areas of the St Pauls buildings located in Glenageary, Co Dublin for the accounting period. The lessees are liable to their share of the company's annual expenses and sinking fund contribution based on the floor area of the apartment owned by them (relative to the overall size of the development).

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other receivables including amounts owed to 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 receivables 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 provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other payables 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.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2024 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable income for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable income and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Income and Expenditure Account.

Sinking Fund Contributions

In accordance with Section 19 of the Multi - Unit Developments Act 2011, the company must establish a sinking fund to fund non-routine maintenance and other non-routine costs that may arise from time to time. The Sinking Fund is not guaranteed to cover all unexpected costs of a non-recurring nature. These funds are held in a separate designated bank account and are allocated to a special reserve titled "sinking fund reserve". Sinking fund contributions are recognized as income in the Income and Expenditure account in the period in which large, non-regular repair and maintenance work is undertaken. The company has set up a separate designated bank account, and contributions have been made to same. Further transfers may be made to the sinking fund from liquid resources in each financial period.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 0, (2022 - 0).

4. Debtors	2023 €	2022 €
Trade debtors	44,273	14,012
	<u>44,273</u>	<u>14,012</u>
5. Creditors	2023 €	2022 €
Trade creditors	27,135	16,421
Accruals	12,553	5,505
	<u>39,688</u>	<u>21,926</u>

6. Status

The liability of the members is limited.

Every member of the company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up while they are members, or within one financial year thereafter, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of the company contracted before they ceased to be members, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributors among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding € 2.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2023

7. Income Statement

	Income and expenditure account €	Sinking fund reserve €	Total €
At 1 January 2023	-	1,854	1,854
Transfer of realised profit	(8,540)		(8,540)
Surplus for the financial year	8,540		8,540
Other movements	-	8,540	8,540
	<u>-</u>	<u>10,394</u>	<u>10,394</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>10,394</u>	<u>10,394</u>

The amount is distributable in future periods, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2014.

8. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2023.

9. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

10. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 25 Feb 2026.