# Manor Trees Limited

**Abridged Financial Statements**

**Year ended 31 March 2025**

**Registered Number: 229446**

| Table Of Contents | Page |
|---|---|

## Manor Trees Limited

**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025**

| | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|---|---|
| Fixed assets | **6,002,464** | 6,002,464 |
| | **6,002,464** | 6,002,464 |
| **Current assets** | **11,991** | 12,665 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | **Nil** | (669) |
| **Net current assets/(liabilities)** | **11,991** | 11,996 |
| **Total assets less current liabilities** | **6,014,455** | 6,014,460 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due more than one year | **(1,005,000)** | (1,005,000) |
| **Net assets** | **5,009,455** | 5,009,460 |
| **Capital and reserves** | **5,009,455** | 5,009,460 |

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies Regime.

We, as Directors of Manor Trees Ltd., state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the audit exemption - 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 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 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

In preparing these abridged financial statements, the directors have relied on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is a small company and qualifies for the micro companies regime and is entitled to the benefit of that exemption. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014

**Approved by the Board on 23 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Director Frank O' Mahony**

**Director Martin O' Mahony**

## Manor Trees Limited

**Notes to the Accounts**

**1 General Information**

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Manor Trees Limited for the financial year ended 31st March 2025.

Manor Trees Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 229446). The company's registered office is Care of O'Mahony Developments Ltd.,Clash, Little Island, Co. Cork, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

**Currency**
The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€).

**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.

***- Basis of preparation***
The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historic cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland. The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

***- Consolidation***
The company and its subsidiary combined meet the size criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of meeting the requirements in section 293(1A) of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

***- Turnover***
Turnover is stated net of discounts, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have , which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. Turnover on supply of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily on the basis of time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

***- Dividends***
Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

***- Short term employee benefits***
Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

***- Taxation***
The yearly charge for taxation is based on the tax adjusted profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is not recognised

***- Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress***
At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.
Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.
The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit

***- Investments in subsidiary undertakings***
Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at historical cost less provision for impairment in value.

***- Ordinary Share Capital***
The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

***- Cash at bank and on hand***
Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

***- Other financial assets***
Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

***- Impairment of financial assets***
At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment of any financial assets, including investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

***- Loans and borrowings***
Borrowings are recognised at the transaction price (including transaction costs). Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss over the life of the loan on a straight line basis where material. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date

***- Other financial liabilities***
Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

## 3 Movement in the profit and loss reserves

| | ***2025*** | **2024** |
|---|---|---|
| | **€** | **€** |
| Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1st April | **5,009,456** | 5,004,774 |
| Profit for the financial year | **(5)** | 4,682 |
| **Profit and loss reserve carried forward at 31st March** | **5,009,451** | 5,009,456 |