

Company Number: 355882

**Sean Greene Limited**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 May 2025**

**Sean Greene Limited**  
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**Sean Greene Limited**  
**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Sean Greene Ann Marie Greene
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Ann Marie Greene
<b>Company Number</b>	355882
<b>Registered Office and Business Address</b>	Main Street Clonroche Co. Wexford Ireland
<b>Accountants</b>	RDA Accountants Limited Certified Public Accountants Unit 7 Ardcavan Business Park Wexford Ireland

# Sean Greene Limited

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

### "General responsibilities

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 profit or loss 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 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.

### Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet 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 judgements 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 RDA Accountants Limited, (Certified Public Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents 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 the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31 May 2025."

### Signed on behalf of the board

**Sean Greene**  
Director

**23 February 2026**

**Ann Marie Greene**  
Director

**23 February 2026**

# Sean Greene Limited

## BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 May 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>976,670</u>	<u>1,013,350</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	9	-	228,947
Debtors	10	48,932	19,422
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>77,556</u>	<u>43,178</u>
		<u>126,488</u>	<u>291,547</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	<u>(473,873)</u>	<u>(661,853)</u>
<b>Net Current Liabilities</b>		<u>(347,385)</u>	<u>(370,306)</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>629,285</u>	<u>643,044</u>
<b>Creditors:</b>			
amounts falling due after more than one year	12	<u>(299,435)</u>	<u>(330,702)</u>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<u><u>329,850</u></u>	<u><u>312,342</u></u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings		<u>329,750</u>	<u>312,242</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<u><u>329,850</u></u>	<u><u>312,342</u></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 Sean Greene Limited, 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 shareholders 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 23 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Sean Greene**  
Director

**Ann Marie Greene**  
Director

# Sean Greene Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

### 1. General Information

Sean Greene Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. Main Street, Clonroche, Co. Wexford, Ireland is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. 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 year ended 31 May 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 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.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

#### Licence

Licence are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

#### Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Fixtures and fittings, computer equipment and motor vehicles are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

**Sean Greene Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Depreciation is provided on motor vehicles, plant and equipment, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to motor vehicles, plant and equipment are as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	-	Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	-	10% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	15% straight line
Leased assets	-	10% Straight Line

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the income statement.

**Investment properties**

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income, or for capital appreciation (including future re-development) or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment property is initially measured at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is subsequently valued at its fair value at each reporting date, by professional external valuers. The difference between the fair value of an investment property at the reporting date and its carrying value prior to the valuation is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as a fair value gain or loss. Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

**Leasing and hire purchases**

Tangible assets held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Balance Sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

**Stocks**

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Estimated selling price less costs to complete

**Sean Greene Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

and sell comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period inventories are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

**Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors 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 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 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.

**Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**Employee benefits**

The company provides a range of benefits to employees including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

**Taxation and deferred taxation**

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

**Sean Greene Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**Ordinary share capital**

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

**3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates**

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

<b>4. Operating profit</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
<b>Operating profit is stated after charging:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	<b>36,680</b>	41,767
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>5. Interest payable and similar expenses</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Interest	<b>20,005</b>	29,956
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6. Employees**

The average monthly number of employees during the financial year was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>Number</b>	Number
Directors	<b>2</b>	2
Others	<b>8</b>	19
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>10</b>	21
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**Sean Greene Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

**7. Intangible assets**

	<b>Licence €</b>	<b>Goodwill €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2024	180,000	75,000	255,000
	<u>180,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>
At 31 May 2025	180,000	75,000	255,000
	<u>180,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>
<b>Provision for diminution in value</b>			
At 31 May 2025	180,000	75,000	255,000
	<u>180,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 May 2025	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

**Sean Greene Limited**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

**8. Tangible assets**

	Land and buildings freehold €	Investment properties €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Leased assets €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>							
At 1 June 2024	535,434	390,000	199,475	251,514	22,900	132,395	1,531,718
At 31 May 2025	535,434	390,000	199,475	251,514	22,900	132,395	1,531,718
<b>Depreciation</b>							
At 1 June 2024	42,836	-	174,196	185,340	22,900	93,096	518,368
Charge for the financial year	10,709	-	5,905	12,101	-	7,965	36,680
At 31 May 2025	53,545	-	180,101	197,441	22,900	101,061	555,048
<b>Net book value</b>							
At 31 May 2025	<b>481,889</b>	<b>390,000</b>	<b>19,374</b>	<b>54,073</b>	-	<b>31,334</b>	<b>976,670</b>
At 31 May 2024	492,598	390,000	25,279	66,174	-	39,299	1,013,350

**Sean Greene Limited****NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

<b>9. Stocks</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	-	228,947

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

<b>10. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	47,936	14,989
Taxation	996	-
Prepayments	-	4,433
	<b>48,932</b>	<b>19,422</b>

The fair values of trade and other Debtors approximate to their carrying amounts.

<b>11. Creditors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	50,341	53,867
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	589	2,350
Trade creditors	(4,691)	108,441
Taxation	115,983	206,692
Directors' current accounts (Note 16)	247,568	268,378
Other creditors	10,000	10,000
Accruals	7,125	12,125
Deferred Income	46,958	-
	<b>473,873</b>	<b>661,853</b>

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers, who purport to include reservation of title clauses in their conditions of sales. It is not practicable to quantify this amount, or how much of it is included in stocks.

Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

## Sean Greene Limited

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

<b>12. Creditors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Bank loan	<b>299,435</b>	330,114
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	588
	<u><b>299,435</b></u>	<u>330,702</u>
<b>Loans</b>		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand	<b>50,341</b>	53,867
Repayable between one and two years	<b>48,681</b>	53,867
Repayable between two and five years	<b>97,362</b>	138,123
Repayable in five years or more	<b>153,392</b>	138,124
	<u><b>349,776</b></u>	<u>383,981</u>
<b>Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts</b>		
Repayable within one year	<b>589</b>	2,350
Repayable between one and five years	-	588
	<u><b>589</b></u>	<u>2,938</u>
<b>13. Profit and loss account</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At 1 June 2024	<b>312,242</b>	296,917
Profit for the financial year	<b>17,508</b>	15,325
	<u><b>329,750</b></u>	<u>312,242</u>
<b>14. Capital commitments</b>		
There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 May 2025.		
<b>15. Contingent liabilities</b>		
There were no contingent liabilities at the year ended 31 May 2025.		
<b>16. Directors' remuneration and transactions</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration	<b>27,500</b>	28,029
Pension contributions	<b>9,288</b>	9,288
	<u><b>36,788</b></u>	<u>37,317</u>
The following amounts are repayable to the directors:		
	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Sean Greene	<b>123,784</b>	134,189
Ann Marie Greene	<b>123,784</b>	134,189
	<u><b>247,568</b></u>	<u>268,378</u>

**Sean Greene Limited**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

**17. Controlling interest**

Ann Marie Greene and Sean Greene, company directors, each own 50% of the issued share capital in the company making them the ultimate controlling parties.

**18. Post-Balance Sheet Events**

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

**19. Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 February 2026.