

**OVERALL CERTIFICATE  
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
COMPANIES ACT 2014**

**Company Name:** Graph Treatments Limited  
**Company Number:** 397397  
**Financial Year:** YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

**CERTIFICATE:**

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Lorna Geoghegan  
**Director**

Date: 22 January 2026

Lorna Geoghegan  
**Secretary**

Date: 22 January 2026

Company registration number 397397 (Ireland)

**GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	<b>Page</b>
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Directors' declaration	2
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 10

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# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) 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 that 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Lorna Geoghegan  
**Director**  
22 January 2026

Sive Geoghegan  
**Director**

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025*

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In relation to the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 10:

- 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 judgments 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 H S M, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information 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 transactions of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

On behalf of the board

Lorna Geoghegan  
**Director**  
22 January 2026

Sive Geoghegan  
**Director**

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	5		44,394		65,543
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	180,276		149,990	
Cash at bank and in hand		181,411		279,857	
		<u>361,687</u>		<u>429,847</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(144,774)</u>		<u>(132,940)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>216,913</u>		<u>296,907</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>261,307</u>		<u>362,450</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>261,207</u>		<u>362,350</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>261,307</u>		<u>362,450</u>

We, as directors of Graph Treatments 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; and

(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 year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) we have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

*AS AT 31 MARCH 2025*

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Lorna Geoghegan  
**Director**

Sive Geoghegan  
**Director**

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>	100	431,687	431,787
<b>Year ended 31 March 2024:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(69,337)	(69,337)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	100	362,350	362,450
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(101,143)	(101,143)
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	100	261,207	261,307

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

Graph Treatments Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Geoghegan, Killenbore, Longford, N39 YAW6 and its company registration number is 397397.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

#### 1.3 Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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:

Plant and machinery	15% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% straight line

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.

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

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 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.

#### 1.6 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.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.10 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### 1.11 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	13	16

### 4 Directors' remuneration

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	120,630	57,971

### 5 Tangible fixed assets

	<b>Plant and machinery</b>	<b>Fixtures, fittings &amp; equipment</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	403,183	19,033	77,046	499,262
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 April 2024	341,528	15,145	77,046	433,719
Depreciation charged in the year	20,107	1,042	-	21,149
At 31 March 2025	361,635	16,187	77,046	454,868
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 31 March 2025	41,548	2,846	-	44,394
At 31 March 2024	61,655	3,888	-	65,543

### 6 Debtors

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	165,251	132,266
Prepayments	15,025	17,724
	180,276	149,990

# GRAPH TREATMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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### 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		25,331	29,115
Trade creditors		75,108	48,355
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		38,085	49,220
Accruals		6,250	6,250
		<u>144,774</u>	<u>132,940</u>

### 8 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 22 January 2026.