

Abridged Financial Statements

Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Company Information

Director	Bernard McCauley
Company secretary	Paul O'Brien
Registered number	518841
Registered office	64 Heather Road Sandyford Industrial Estate Dublin 18
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13 - 18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Sandyford Business Centre Sandyford Dublin 18
Solicitors	Beauchamps Riverside Two Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 KV60 Ireland
	Addeshaw Goddard Temple Chambers 3 Burlington Road Dublin 4 Ireland

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Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of Grosvenor Corporate Security 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 March 2025 on pages 5 to 10 which the director of Grosvenor Corporate Security 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 directors 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.

Other information

On 5 February 2026 we reported, as auditor of the Company, to the members on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.

John Botha
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 5 February 2026

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited (the 'Company') which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit or loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; 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 further described 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 the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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.

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.

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Director's report. 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.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered 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.
- information and returns adequate for our audit have been received from branches not visited by us.

The Statement of financial position and the Statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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

- the information given in the Director's report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Based on our 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This report is made solely to the Company's members, 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 members 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 responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

John Botha
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 5 February 2026

Abridged statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	572,135		172,100	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	93,526		158,291	
		<u>665,661</u>		<u>330,391</u>	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(311,358)		(127,830)	
Net current assets			<u>354,303</u>		<u>202,561</u>
Net assets			<u>354,303</u>		<u>202,561</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	8		900		900
Profit and loss account	9		353,403		201,661
Shareholders' funds			<u>354,303</u>		<u>202,561</u>

I, as director of Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited, state that:

The Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A for small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the sole director:

Bernard McCauley
Director

Date: 3 February 2026

The notes on pages 6 to 10 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Ireland with a registered office at 64 Heather Road, Sandyford Industrial Estate, Dublin 18.

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of physical manned guarding and a comprehensive range of other security related services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'small companies regime' in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS102.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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 services 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 the 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.

2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.5 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.7 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors and loans to related parties.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period.

Management evaluates its judgments on an ongoing basis. Management bases its judgments on historical experience on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumption or conditions.

There are no areas which require significant judgments or estimations.

4. Employees

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Provision of services	11	11

5. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	279,399	-
Amounts owed by related parties	292,736	170,855
Corporate tax recoverable	-	1,245
	<u>572,135</u>	<u>172,100</u>

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

5. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year (continued)

Amounts owed by related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

6. Cash at bank and in hand

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash at bank and in hand	93,526	158,291

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	160,540	3,432
Amounts owed to related parties	46,823	45,788
Corporation tax	12,981	-
Taxation and social insurance	54,926	55,955
Accruals	36,088	22,655
	<u>311,358</u>	<u>127,830</u>

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next three months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

Amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

The terms of the accruals are based on their underlying contracts.

8. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised		
100,000 (2024: 100,000) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
900 (2024: 900) Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the financial year	201,661	140,788
Profit for the financial year	151,742	60,873
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the financial year	353,403	201,661

11. Related party transactions

During the financial year the Company provided and received services with a number of entities who are group companies by virtue of common ownership and have balances outstanding at 31 March 2025 as follows:

Amount due to Grosvenor Facility Services Limited of €651 (2024: €651) was outstanding at the end of the financial year as disclosed in Note 10 of these financial statements.

During the financial year, the Company charged a service fee in the amount of €620,447 (2024: €548,548) to Grosvenor Cleaning Services UC, a company related through common ownership. An amount of €292,736 (2024: €170,855) was receivable at the financial year end.

Amounts due to Grosvenor Corporate Security Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom of €46,172 (2024: €45,137) was outstanding at the end of the financial year as disclosed in Note 7 of these financial statements.

12. Events since end of the financial year

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

13. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is Theresa Rita McCauley.

14. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these financial statements for issue on **3 February 2026**