

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT AND UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025

COMPANY NUMBER 3 6 6 4 2 3

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

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GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTOR: Tim Lynch.

SECRETARY: Eamonn Lynch.

REGISTERED OFFICE: Glantane, Annascaul, Co. Kerry.

The company is registered in the Republic of Ireland, (366423)

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND  
DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with Irish Law and regulations. Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Statement 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'.

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 and then apply 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 and enable them to ensure that the financial statements 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 as set out on pages 5 to 13:  
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. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ending 31st December 2025.

On behalf of the board

Date: 21/01/2026

Director: Tim Lynch

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
BALANCE SHEET As At 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025.

	<u>NOTE</u>	31/12/2025 <u>Euro</u>	31/12/2024 <u>Euro</u>
Called Up Share Capital Not Paid		-- -----	-- -----
 Fixed Assets		 -- -----	 -- -----
 Current Assets			
Cash And Cash Equivalents		--	--
Trade And Other Debtors		-- -----	-- -----
		--	--
 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	 13	 (56,448)	 (56,448)
 NET CURRENT (LIABILITIES)		 ----- (56,448) -----	 ----- (56,448) -----
 TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		 (56,448)	 (56,448)
 Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After One Year		 --	 --
Provisions For Liabilities		--	--
 TOTAL NET ASSETS / (LIABILITIES)		 ----- (56,448) =====	 ----- (56,448) =====
 <u>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</u>			
Share Capital Paid Up	15	100	100
Profit And Loss Account		(56,548) -----	(56,548) -----
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS		(56,448) =====	(56,448) =====

On behalf of the board:

Date: 21/01/2026

Director:                   Tim Lynch

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED  
BALANCE SHEET As At 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025.

I, as Director of Glan Investments 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 s.358 are satisfied,
- c. the shareholder of the company has not served a notice on the company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- d. I 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 year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of 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 s.352 Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a micro company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with s.353 Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board:

Date: 21/01/2026

Director:                      Tim Lynch

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The company's registered office address is Glantane, Annascaul, Co. Kerry. The company was incorporated in the Republic of Ireland on 24/01/2003, and its registration number is 366423. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€), which is also the functional currency of the company.

The company was set up to trade as a fast food catering company. The company ceased trading in 2007. There has been no significant change in this activity during the year.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently are as follows:-

(a) Basis of Preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland including 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime - FRS 105' and the Companies Act 2014.

(b) 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 or the cash price for the goods or services where material and recognised as other income on a straight line basis over the terms of the agreement.

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.

(c) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a receivable basis.

(d) Dividend Income

The company has no rights to any dividend income.

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

(e) Dividend Distribution

The company did not make any dividend payments.

(f) Government Grants

Government Grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government Grants are recognised using the accrual model. Under this model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity, with no future related costs, are recognised in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying value of the asset.

(g) Taxation

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. Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted. Deferred tax is not recognised.

(h) Tangible Fixed Assets

Cost: Tangible fixed assets including investment properties are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost and overheads incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

Depreciation: Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets 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 tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Land and buildings	2% straight line on cost
All other Assets	20% straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible Fixed Assets 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 profit and loss account.

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

Impairment: 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.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, 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.

(i) Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value 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 stocks 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.

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

(j) Trade and other Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(k) Research and Development Expenditure

Research and development expenses are expensed as incurred.

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(m) Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and accruals including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

(n) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially 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 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 12 months after the reporting date

(o) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(p) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(q) Leases

The company has no Finance Leases or Operating Leases

(r) Employee Benefits

The company does not provide any pension plans for its employees. 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 provided.

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

3 Employees

The company did not have any employees during the current year or the preceding year.

4 Directors Remuneration and Transactions

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the current year or the preceding year. There were no changes to the director's loans balances during the current year or the preceding year.

5 Directors' Shareholdings

The director Tim Lynch, owns the entire share capital in the company for the current year and the prior year.

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Euro</u>
<u>6 Cash And Cash Equivalents</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	--	--
	-----	-----
<u>7 Trade And Other Debtors</u>		
Trade And Other Debtors	--	--
	-----	-----

8 Guarantees, contingencies and other financial commitments

The company has not pledged any assets that it owns as security on loans or borrowings. The following items were included in a number of categories within the balance sheet as detailed:-

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
	<u>Euro</u>	<u>Euro</u>
Bank loan included with creditors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	--	--
Bank loan included with creditors:		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	--	--
Directors' loan included with creditors:		
Amounts falling due within one year	56,448	56,448
Directors' loan included with creditors:		
Amounts falling due after more than one year	--	--

GLAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31/12/2025.

9 Related Party Transactions

There were no related party transactions during the current year or the prior year.

10 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

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

11 Future Developments

There are no significant developments anticipated within the company in the foreseeable future.

	Motor Vehicles <u>Euro</u>	Plant & Equipment <u>Euro</u>	Total <u>Euro</u>
12 Total Fixed Assets Net Book Value	----- -- =====	----- -- =====	----- -- =====

	31/12/2025 <u>Euro</u>	31/12/2024 <u>Euro</u>
13 <u>Creditors (Amounts falling due within one year).</u>		
Tax Liabilities	--	--
Directors Current Account	56,448	56,448
	----- 56,448 =====	----- 56,448 =====

14 Directors Interests.

The director's interest in the company at the beginning and end of the year was as follows;

Tim Lynch 100 A Ordinary Shares of €1 each.	100	100
	----- 100 =====	----- 100 =====

15 Called Up Share Capital.

Authorised: 1,000,000 A Ordinary Shares of €1 each.	1,000,000	1,000,000
	=====	=====
Allotted, Called Up And Fully Paid: 100 A Ordinary Shares of €1 each.	100	100
	=====	=====

16 Approval of Financial Statements.

The financial statements were approved by the director on 21/01/2026.