

Vinevale Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Vinevale Limited

CONTENTS

	Page
Director and Other Information	3
Director's Responsibilities Statement	4
Balance Sheet	5
Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7 - 10

Vinevale Limited
DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

Director	Stephen Cullen
Company Secretary	David Cullen
Company Number	582390
Registered Office and Business Address	Seafield Ballymoney Gorey Co. Wexford
Accountants	Xeinadin 45 O'Connell Street Limerick
Bankers	AIB Main Street Gorey Co. Wexford
Solicitors	Beauchamps LLP Riverside 2 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin Docklands Dublin 2

Vinevale Limited

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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

"General responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Director's declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes:

The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is 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 director confirms that he has made available to Xeinadin, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Stephen Cullen

Stephen Cullen
Director

Date: 13-01-2026

Vinevale Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Investments	6	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		10,001	10,288
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(21,423)</u>	<u>(22,923)</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>(11,422)</u>	<u>(12,635)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u><u>(11,322)</u></u>	<u><u>(12,535)</u></u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		200	200
Retained earnings		<u>(11,522)</u>	<u>(12,735)</u>
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u><u>(11,322)</u></u>	<u><u>(12,535)</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.

I as Director of Vinevale 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) 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 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 13-01-2026 and signed on its behalf by:



Stephen Cullen
 Director

Vinevale Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 January 2024	200	(10,949)	(10,749)
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,786)	(1,786)
At 31 December 2024	200	(12,735)	(12,535)
Profit for the financial year	-	1,213	1,213
At 31 December 2025	200	(11,522)	(11,322)

Vinevale Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Vinevale Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Seafield, Ballymoney, Gorey, Co. Wexford which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is that of an investment holding company. The company ceased to trade during 2017 and now operates as a holding company. 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 period ended 31 December 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.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which it is receivable.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position 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 and impairment of financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables 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

Vinevale Limited**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

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 are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. 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 if the revision only affects that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

4. GOING CONCERN

The company reported a loss of €1,213 in the year ended 31 December 2025 and at that date had net liabilities of €11,322.

The director is satisfied that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Vinevale Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

5. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial year was 0, (2024 - 0).

6. INVESTMENTS

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Investments Cost	€	€
At 31 December 2025	100	100
Net book value		
At 31 December 2025	100	100
At 31 December 2024	100	100

7. CREDITORS

Amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to connected parties (Note 10)	7,823	7,823
Other creditors	13,600	13,600
Accruals	-	1,500
	21,423	22,923

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between thirty days and ninety days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

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

Other amounts included within creditors not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. INCOME STATEMENT

	2025 €	2024 €
At 1 January 2025	(12,735)	(10,949)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	1,213	(1,786)
At 31 December 2025	(11,522)	(12,735)

9. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2025.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following amounts are due to other connected parties:

	2025 €	2024 €
Seafield Demesne Management Limited	7,823	7,823

Seafield Demesne Management Limited is a related party due to the commonality of directors and shareholders. Stephen Cullen and David Cullen are the shareholders of Seafield Demesne Management Limited and Stephen Cullen is also a director of Seafield Demesne Management Limited.

Vinevale Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

11. CONTROLLING INTEREST

The key controlling party in Vinevale Limited is David F Cullen as he owns 75% of the issued share capital of the company.

12. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

13. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 13-01-2026.

CERTIFICATE *of* SIGNATURE

REF. NUMBER
KHW3P-AFA5V-7WJMM-A596J

DOCUMENT COMPLETED BY ALL PARTIES ON
26 JAN 2026 18:28:04
UTC

SIGNER

STEPHEN CULLEN

EMAIL
STEPHENMCULLEN@ICLOUD.COM

TIMESTAMP

SENT
26 JAN 2026 13:01:35

VIEWED
26 JAN 2026 18:25:49

SIGNED
26 JAN 2026 18:28:04

SIGNATURE



IP ADDRESS
159.26.116.22

LOCATION
DUBLIN, IRELAND

RECIPIENT VERIFICATION

EMAIL VERIFIED
26 JAN 2026 18:25:49

