Company registration number IE689791 (Republic of Ireland)

GREEN LITIO LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

GREEN LITIO LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mr Stefano Sale
Secretary	Naomi Sale
Company number	IE689791
Registered office	Alverno Kill Lane Foxrock Co. Dublin Ireland
Accountants	AAB Group Accountants (Ireland) Limited Unit 5B Unit 5H Fingal Bay Business Park Balbriggan Co Dublin Republic of Ireland K32 NY57

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DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

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* issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 that 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 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 them 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.

On behalf of the board

Mr Stefano Sale
Director

4 December 2025

GREEN LITIO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes		2025		2024
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets	**5**		-		1,393
Current assets					
Stocks	**6**	26,227		26,227	
Debtors	**7**	173		3,791	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,764		4,213	
		30,164		34,231	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**8**	(43,661)		(34,563)	
Net current liabilities			(13,497)		(332)
Total assets less current liabilities			(13,497)		1,061
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**9**		(1,106)		(6,363)
Net liabilities			(14,603)		(5,302)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	**10**		(14,703)		(5,402)
Total equity			(14,603)		(5,302)

I, as director of Green Litio 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 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) The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:
(i) 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
(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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.

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’.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 4 December 2025

Mr Stefano Sale
Director

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Green Litio Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Alverno, Kill Lane, Foxrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland and its company registration number is IE689791.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 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:

Motor vehicles	25% 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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.4 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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Basic financial assets

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade debtors and creditors. These are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

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 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.

2 Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:	**2025** **€**	**2024** **€**
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,393	1,392

3 Employees

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

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	1	1

4 Director's remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	6,120	12,008

5 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles €
Cost	
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	5,569
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2024	4,176
Depreciation charged in the year	1,393
At 31 March 2025	5,569
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	-
At 31 March 2024	1,393

6 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	26,227	26,227

7 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	-	3,791
Other debtors	173	-
	173	3,791

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		5,169	6,337
Trade creditors		-	5,943
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		37,282	21,073
Accruals		1,210	1,210
		43,661	34,563

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		1,106	6,363

10 Profit and loss reserves

	2025 €	2024 €
At the beginning of the year	(5,402)	9,630
Adjusted balance	(5,402)	9,630
Loss for the year	(9,301)	(15,032)
At the end of the year	(14,703)	(5,402)

11 Directors' transactions

12 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 4 December 2025.