
BRAMSCOTT HOLDINGS LTD T/A SYNERGY IS

UNAUDITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

BRAMSCOTT HOLDINGS LTD T/A SYNERGY IS

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	S Lynch (appointed 15 May 2017)
Company secretary	L Lynch
Registered number	604281
Registered office	1 Connolly Crescent Malahide Co Dublin

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BRAMSCOTT HOLDINGS LTD T/A SYNERGY IS

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	68,328	107,632
		<u>68,328</u>	<u>107,632</u>
Current assets			
Stocks		276,940	236,450
Debtors		466,651	588,873
Cash at bank and in hand		199,510	199,322
		<u>943,101</u>	<u>1,024,645</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(632,079)	(597,728)
Net current assets		311,022	426,917
Total assets less current liabilities		379,350	534,549
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(35,042)	(74,592)
Net assets		344,308	459,957
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Profit and loss account		344,208	459,857
Shareholders' funds		344,308	459,957

I, as Director of Bramscott Holdings Ltd T/A Synergy IS, state that:

(a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

(b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(d) the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(e) 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 state 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.

(f) 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.

BRAMSCOTT HOLDINGS LTD T/A SYNERGY IS

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

The financial statements were approved by the sole Director:

.....
S Lynch
Director

Date: 5 March 2026

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2024	100	459,857	459,957
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(115,649)	(115,649)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(115,649)	(115,649)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	100	344,208	344,308

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

BRAMSCOTT HOLDINGS LTD T/A SYNERGY IS

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2023	100	408,747	408,847
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	51,110	51,110
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	51,110	51,110
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 30 June 2024	100	459,857	459,957
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes on pages 5 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. General information

Bramscott Holdings Ltd T/A SynergIS is a private limited Company. The Company is registered in Ireland Company's number 604281. The Company provides facilities management 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.5 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.7 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

2.8 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	-	20% Straight Line Basis
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight Line Basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.10 Debtors

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

2.11 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. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

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

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments**Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

3. Employees

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

	2025	<i>2024</i>
	No.	<i>No.</i>
Directors	1	<i>1</i>
Admin	3	<i>3</i>
Technical	10	<i>10</i>
	14	<i>14</i>

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

4. Director's remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Director's emoluments	78,516	72,702
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	48,155	21,596
	<u>126,671</u>	<u>94,298</u>

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 July 2024	5,000	258,422	263,422
At 30 June 2025	<u>5,000</u>	<u>258,422</u>	<u>263,422</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2024	5,000	150,790	155,790
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	39,304	39,304
At 30 June 2025	<u>5,000</u>	<u>190,094</u>	<u>195,094</u>
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>68,328</u>	<u>68,328</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>107,632</u>	<u>107,632</u>

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Motor vehicles	58,758	93,280
	<u>58,758</u>	<u>93,280</u>

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	27,199	81,678
Trade creditors	174,189	177,109
Corporation tax	206	81,782
Taxation and social insurance	158,242	182,712
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts	19,273	29,122
Other creditors	217,925	9,785
Accruals	35,045	35,540
	632,079	597,728

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	25,983	47,849
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	9,059	26,743
	35,042	74,592

8. Financial instruments

	2025 €	2024 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	199,510	199,322
	199,510	199,322

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise Bank Balance.

9. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension plan. Payments during the year were €54,704

10. Approval of financial statements

The Director approved these financial statements for issue on 5 March 2026