

S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited

COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE NUMBER : 94196

Abridged Financial Statements

for the Year Ended

31st March 2025

CERTIFICATE:

We hereby certify that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Nicholas Hannon *Director*

Fiona Hannon *Director*

Date: 23.02.2026

Date: 23.02.2026

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SSI Steel Services Ireland Limited

Year Ended 31st March 2025

Directors and Other Information

DIRECTORS: Nicholas Hannon
Fiona Hannon

SECRETARY: Nicholas Hannon

COMPANIES REGISTRATION OFFICE NUMBER: 94196

REGISTERED OFFICE: Mill Lane
Palmerstown
Dublin 20.

ACCOUNTANTS: M. J. Mc Guirk & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
7a Carrickbrennan Road,
Monkstown,
Co. Dublin.

BANKERS: Ulster Bank Irl. Limited
1 Clarkville Terrace
Palmerstown
Dublin 20.

Directors Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the 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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland, including FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end 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 them consistently;
- make judgments 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;
- 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, enable them to ensure that the financial statements directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be examined. 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.

Independent Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the Un-Audited Financial Statements

In accordance with the instructions given to us by engagement letter dated ; _____ we have compiled without carrying out an audit, the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the Company's Board of Directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the Company's Board of Directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this 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 Board of Directors, as a body, for our work, or for this report.

Respective Responsibilities of Directors and Accountants

As described on page 4 the company's directors are responsible for ensuring that the company maintains adequate accounting records and for preparing financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31st March 2025 and its profit / (loss) for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

You are responsible for deciding, on an annual basis, whether the company is entitled to avail of the exemption from statutory audit in accordance with Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014.

It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the directors.

Scope of Work

As a firm regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland our work will be carried out in accordance with the Miscellaneous Technical Statement No.41 Chartered Accountants' Reports on the Compilation of Financial Statements of Incorporated Entities and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related Services – Compilation Engagements. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the company relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 2025 your duty is to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that 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 under the Companies Acts 2014. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

Michael J. Mc Guirk & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
7a Carrickbrennan Road,
Monkstown,
Co. Dublin.

Date 23.02.2026

S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited

Balance Sheet at the Year Ended 31st March 2025

	Notes	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
		€	€
ASSETS EMPLOYED			
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Fixed Assets	6	54,086	0 48,098
Intangible Fixed Assets		0	0 0
Financial Assets		0	0 0
		54,086	48,098
 CURRENT ASSETS			
		€	€
Stock & Work in Progress	7	84,854	0 83,245
Trade Debtors and Prepayments	8	199,825	0 217,137
Cash on Hand and at Bank		111,465	0 82,860
		396,144	383,242
 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	 9	 249,817	 0 215,386
 Total assets less current liabilities		 200,413	 215,954
 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	 10	 0	 0
Provision for liabilities	11	0	0
 NET ASSETS		 200,413	 215,954
 CAPITAL and RESERVES			
		€	€
Called-Up Share Capital presented as equity	16	30,042	30,042
Share Premium Account		0	0
Capital Redemption Reserves		0	0
Profit and Loss Account	17	170,371	185,912
		200,413	215,954

We, as directors of S S I Steel Services Ireland 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 shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- (d) we 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 Small Company and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with s.353 Companies Act 2014.

on behalf of the board:

Nicholas Hannon Director Date; 23.02.2026

Fiona Hannon Director

Note 1. Accounting Policies

The Company's principal activity is the supply of steel to the construction industry and allied trades.

The company's registered office is: Mill Lane Palmerstown Dublin 20.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland

and its company registration number is 94196

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

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are 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 102', the Companies Act 2014.

OR other than where the true and fair view override has been invoked as detailed below.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

Currency

(i) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate or the contract rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other expenses'.

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.

(Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a receivable basis.

Note 1. Accounting Policies- (continued)

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders. Dividend distributions to holders of shares classified as liabilities is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements as they become due with the corresponding debit recognised in 'other expenses'.

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current Tax

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.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Tangible fixed assets including investment property

(i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use. Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Note 1. Accounting Policies- (continued)

(i) Tangible fixed assets including investment property ; Cost - (continued)

The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets and investment property, 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:

Freehold Premises	2% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	25% straight line on cost
Office Equipment, fixtures & fittings	12½% straight line on cost
Computer equipment	25%/33⅓% straight line on cost
Spare parts	25% straight line on cost
Improvement to leased property	25 years, 4% Straight Line per annum

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 and 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.

Land is not depreciated

(iii) 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.

Intangible Asset and Amortisation

After initial recognition, Patents are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

Patents are amortised on a systematic basis over its useful life, which is considered to be finite.

The amortisation period and method are reviewed when events and circumstances indicate that the useful life may have changed since the last reporting date.

Rates Used ; Patent Amortisation: 5 years, 20% Straight Line per annum

Note 1. Accounting Policies- (continued)

Leases

(i) Finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the interest rate implicit in the lease method.

(ii) Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(iii) Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies 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 & loss.

Note 1. Accounting Policies- (continued)

Other financial assets

Other financial assets include investments in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures. Investments are initially measured at fair value which usually equates to the transaction price and subsequently at fair value where investments are listed on an active market or where non listed investments can be reliably measured. Movements in fair value are measured in the profit and loss.

When fair value cannot be measured reliably or can no longer be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Cash at bank and on hand

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

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.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

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.

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.

Note 1. Accounting Policies- (continued)

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.

Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements.

(i) Short term benefits

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 received.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders.

These amounts are recognised in profit and loss reserves.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of trade assets and liabilities over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill on acquired businesses are 10 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets. Where a useful life cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy a default life of 10 years is utilised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 10 years. Where a useful life cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy a default life of 10 years is utilised.

Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

SSI Steel Services Ireland Limited
Year Ended 31st March 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
3 OPERATING PROFIT:		
<i>Operating profit is stated after charging:</i>	€	€
Depreciation / Amortisation	11,108	8,111
Preference share dividend	0	0
Impairment/reversal of impairment on financial assets	0	0
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/ intangibles assets	0	0
Movement on fair value of derivatives	0	0
Movement in fair value of listed investments/investments where less than significant influence is held	0	0
Movement in fair value of investment properties/biological assets	0	0
Movement in fair value of investment in associate Company	0	0
Impairment/reversal of impairment on tangible fixed assets/ intangibles assets	0	0
Interest Receivable and Other Income	<u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Deposit Interest Received	0	0
other Income	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Other Operating Income	€	€
Government Grants	0	0
Other income	250	0
	<u>250</u>	<u>0</u>
4 EMPLOYEES:	<u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>31.03.2023</u>
The average monthly number of employees for the year was:	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
5 DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS:	<u>31.03.2024</u>	<u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Remuneration	54,913	0 52,571
Salary	0	0
Retirement Benefits – defined contribution scheme	0	0
	<u>54,913</u>	<u>52,571</u>

S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited
Year Ended 31st March 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

6 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS:

Cost :		Improvements					<u>Total</u>
		<u>Property</u>	<u>Plant & Equipment</u>	<u>Motor Vehicles</u>	<u>Fixtures & Fittings</u>	<u>Office Equipment</u>	
		€	€	€	€	€	€
Opening Balance at	01.04.2023	5,613	97,058	27,236	9,805	4,069	143,781
Additions during Year		0	5,104	24,363	0	398	29,865
Disposals for Period		0	0	17,237	0	0	17,237
Closing Balance at	31.03.2024	<u>5,613</u>	<u>102,162</u>	<u>34,363</u>	<u>9,805</u>	<u>4,466</u>	<u>156,409</u>
Depreciation :		€	€	€	€	€	€
Opening Balance at	01.04.2023	1,703	71,476	10,460	9,805	2,238	95,682
Charge for Year		225	6,577	3,553	0	415	10,770
Disposals for Period		0	0	4,129	0	0	4,129
Closing Balance at	31.03.2024	<u>1,928</u>	<u>78,053</u>	<u>9,884</u>	<u>9,805</u>	<u>2,653</u>	<u>102,323</u>
Net Book Amount at	31.03.2024	<u>€ 3,685</u>	<u>€ 24,109</u>	<u>€ 24,479</u>	<u>€ 0</u>	<u>€ 1,813</u>	<u>€ 54,086</u>
Net Book Amount at	31.03.2023	<u>€ 3,910</u>	<u>€ 25,582</u>	<u>€ 16,776</u>	<u>€ 0</u>	<u>€ 1,831</u>	<u>€ 48,099</u>

S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited
Year Ended 31st March 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
7 STOCK AND WORK IN PROGRESS :	€	€
Raw Materials	84,854	83,245
Finished Goods	0	0
Work In Progress	0	0
	<u>84854</u>	<u>83245</u>
8 DEBTORS:	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Trade Debtors	166,137	168,168
Prepayments	7,450	9,500
Sundry Debtors	26,238	39,469
Accrued income	0	0
	<u>199,825</u>	<u>217,137</u>
9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR:	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Trade Creditors	157,402	142,500
Amounts owed to credit institutions	20,556	0
Accruals	4,923	6,923
Other Creditors	1,423	1,558
Taxation Creditors	43,503	42,395
Directors Current Account	22,010	22,010
	<u>249,817</u>	<u>215,386</u>
10 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR:	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions (see note 12)	0	0
Finance Lease.	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

S S I Steel Services Ireland Limited
Year Ended 31st March 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
11 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES:	€	€
Deferred taxation	0	0
Retirement benefit obligations	0	0
Other provisions for liabilities	0	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
12 DETAILS OF BORROWINGS WITH SECURITIES HELD:	€	€
Repayable other than by instalments after 5 years from period end where security is held or not	0	0
Bank Overdraft.	0	0
Finance lease	0	0
Term Loan	0	7,397
	<u>0</u>	<u>7397</u>

The Bank Facilities

The Ulster Bank retain Letters of Guarantee for €20,000, as security, from the directors.

13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:
There were no Related Party Transactions during the above.

14 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS:
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.

15 ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY:
The company is controlled by; Nicholas Hannon

	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
16 CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL:	Shares	Shares
Authorised:	100,000	100,000
Ordinary Shares at €1.2697 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
Allotted, called-up and fully paid:	€	€
23,660 Ordinary Shares at €1.2697 each	<u>30,042</u>	<u>30,042</u>

17 MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES:	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Profit and Loss Reserves as at the Start of Year	185,911	151,668
Profit / (Loss) for the year	9,481	34,243
Dividend declared and paid	25,021	0
Dividend on ordinary shares declared but unpaid in year	0	0
Shares Issued in Year	0	0
Share Premium	0	0
Profit and Loss Reserves at the end of the Year	<u><u>170,371</u></u>	<u><u>185,911</u></u>

18 MOVEMENT ON REVALUATION RESERVES:	Year End <u>31.03.2024</u>	Year End <u>31.03.2023</u>
	€	€
Balance at Start of the Year	0	0
Revaluation uplift/impairment recognised	0	0
Deferred tax on revaluation movements	0	0
Transfer from profit and loss reserve	0	0
Balance at End of the Year	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>

19 PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR SMALL ENTITIES:

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our accountants to prepare and submit tax returns to the revenue and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.