

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

**UNAUDITED**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

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**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

**ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	131,472	155,547
		131,472	155,547
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	7	165,803	80,965
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	8,369	9,007
Cash at bank and in hand		426,464	175,415
		600,636	265,387
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(290,017)	(178,979)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>310,619</b>	<b>86,408</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>442,091</b>	<b>241,955</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(115,000)	-
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>327,091</b>	<b>241,955</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Profit and loss account		326,991	241,855
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<b>327,091</b>	<b>241,955</b>

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

**ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

I, as director of CDME Contracting Limited, 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.

The financial statements were approved:

**David Marrinan**  
**Director**

**Date: 20 January 2026**

The notes on pages 4 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

	<b>Called up share capital</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total equity</b>
	€	€	€
<b>At 1 May 2023</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120,126</b>	<b>120,226</b>
Profit for the year	-	121,729	121,729
<b>At 1 May 2024</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>241,855</b>	<b>241,955</b>
Profit for the year	-	85,136	85,136
<b>At 30 April 2025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>326,991</b>	<b>327,091</b>

## CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 1. General information

CDME Contracting Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Liscananaun, Claregalway, Co. Galway is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company operations and its principal operations are set out in the Director's Report. The financial statements have been presented in EURO (€) which is also the functional currency of the company. All figures in the financial statements are rounded to the nearest euro for presentation purposes.

#### 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 FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

##### 2.2 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.

## CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.3 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.

##### 2.4 Borrowing costs

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

##### 2.5 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 reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

##### 2.6 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.

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

## CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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	-	12.5%	Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5%	Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	12.5%	Straight line

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.

##### 2.7 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 reporting 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.

##### 2.8 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.

##### 2.9 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.

##### 2.10 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.

##### 2.11 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 Statement of Financial Position when the Company

## CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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 instrument is 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 payments 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

## CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.11 Financial instruments (continued)

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 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.

##### 2.12 Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

#### 3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### (i) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment

Long lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment comprise a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

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

**3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant effect on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

**(ii) Provision for accruals**

The company makes provision for general accruals in its financial statements. The company uses estimates based on past experience in determining the level of provision at the year-end. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

**(iii) Providing for doubtful debts**

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of the debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

**(iv) Going Concern**

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis.

**(v) Inventory Provisioning**

The company is involved in the construction industry and are engaged in a number of contracts at the year end. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the stage of completion, the estimated realisable value and the estimated costs to completion. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

**4. Employees**

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
Average no. of employees	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**5. Director's remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Director's emoluments	<b>67,643</b>	<b>67,725</b>
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	<b>12,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>
	<b>79,643</b>	<b>73,725</b>
	<b>=====</b>	<b>=====</b>

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

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

**6. Tangible fixed assets**

	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 May 2024	175,009	42,432	2,178	219,619
Additions	17,500	-	-	17,500
Disposals	(16,343)	-	-	(16,343)
At 30 April 2025	<u>176,166</u>	<u>42,432</u>	<u>2,178</u>	<u>220,776</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 May 2024	55,169	8,177	727	64,073
Charge for the year on owned assets	20,563	5,304	272	26,139
Disposals	(908)	-	-	(908)
At 30 April 2025	<u>74,824</u>	<u>13,481</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>89,304</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 30 April 2025	<u>101,342</u>	<u>28,951</u>	<u>1,179</u>	<u>131,472</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>119,840</u>	<u>34,255</u>	<u>1,452</u>	<u>155,547</u>

**7. Stocks**

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	165,803	80,965
	<u>165,803</u>	<u>80,965</u>

**8. Debtors**

	2025 €	2024 €
Other debtors	400	400
Prepayments	7,969	8,607
	<u>8,369</u>	<u>9,007</u>

**CDME CONTRACTING LIMITED**

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

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	256,548	166,102
Corporation tax	9,584	-
Taxation and social insurance	17,312	7,233
Accruals	6,573	5,644
	<u>290,017</u>	<u>178,979</u>

**10. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2025 €	2024 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	115,000	-
	<u>115,000</u>	<u>-</u>

**11. Capital commitments**

The company had no material commitments at the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

**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 director approved these financial statements for issue on 20 January 2026