

Company registration number: 523727

Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

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Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

Director's report

The director presents his annual report and the unaudited abridged financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Director

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were director of the company are as follows:

Mr Martin Kearney

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is engineering and related activities, including the supply and maintenance of equipment and materials.

Development and performance

The directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the financial period.

Dividends

During the financial year the director has not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final

Directors and secretary and their interests

The director and secretary at the financial year end and their interests in shares in the company were as follows:

	At 31/03/25 Number	At 01/04/24 Number
Directors:		
Mr Martin Kearney	100	100
Company secretary:		
Mr Paul Byrne	-	-

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the business premises.

Director's responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the 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. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

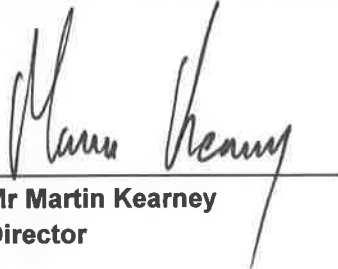
Director's report (continued)

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the director of the company on 13 October 2025 and signed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Martin Kearney', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is cursive and extends slightly below the line.

Mr Martin Kearney
Director

Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	208,010		169,200	
			208,010		169,200
Current assets					
Stocks	6	71,740		101,603	
Debtors	7	200,826		136,121	
Cash at bank and in hand		126,885		198,604	
		<u>399,451</u>		<u>436,328</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(149,143)</u>		<u>(189,861)</u>	
Net current assets			250,308		246,467
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>458,318</u>		<u>415,667</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(70,419)		(43,712)
Provisions for liabilities	10		(273)		(17)
Net assets			<u><u>387,626</u></u>		<u><u>371,938</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Share premium account			21,510		21,510
Profit and loss account			<u>366,016</u>		<u>350,328</u>
Shareholders funds			<u><u>387,626</u></u>		<u><u>371,938</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

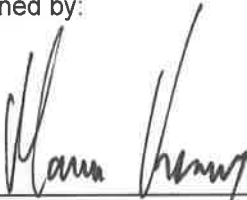
Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2025**

I, as director of Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the 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 section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 13 October 2025 and signed by:



Mr Martin Kearney
Director

Martin Kearney Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 11 (2024: 10).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	513,769	490,244

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

3. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	112,320	105,300
	<u>112,320</u>	<u>105,300</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	350,328	323,719
Profit for the financial year	15,688	26,609
At the end of the financial year	<u>366,016</u>	<u>350,328</u>

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Leased Assets	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	68,983	79,122	114,450	262,555
Additions	7,350	-	115,000	122,350
Disposals	(4,580)	-	(75,950)	(80,530)
At 31 March 2025	<u>71,753</u>	<u>79,122</u>	<u>153,500</u>	<u>304,375</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	34,887	22,545	35,923	93,355
Charge for the financial year	6,230	9,890	18,813	34,933
Disposals	(3,438)	-	(28,485)	(31,923)
At 31 March 2025	<u>37,679</u>	<u>32,435</u>	<u>26,251</u>	<u>96,365</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	<u>34,074</u>	<u>46,687</u>	<u>127,249</u>	<u>208,010</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>34,096</u>	<u>56,577</u>	<u>78,527</u>	<u>169,200</u>

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stock Materials	39,401	49,082
Work in Progress	32,339	52,521
	<u>71,740</u>	<u>101,603</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	189,982	124,986
Other debtors	1,000	1,000
Prepayments	9,844	10,135
	200,826	136,121

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	7,412	18,147
Trade creditors	57,166	119,004
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	70,526	48,584
Accruals	14,039	4,126
	149,143	189,861

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

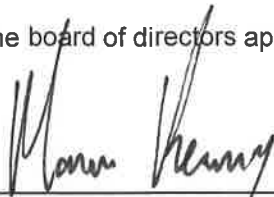
	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	4,672	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	65,747	43,712
	70,419	43,712

10. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	273	17
	273	17

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 13 October 2025.



Mr Martin Kearney
Director