

Company registration number: 248229

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

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Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Directors' 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable 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 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 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 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.

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; and
- 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 and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. 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.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

**Accountants' Report to the board of directors
on the Unaudited abridged financial statements of Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited**

In accordance with the engagement letter and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled the financial statements which comprise the , balance sheet and 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 for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 your duty under the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and prepared 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the 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.

Hanlon Kilty & Co.
Chartered Accountants

33 Greenmount Office Park
Harold's Cross
Dublin 6W

11 March 2026

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Balance sheet As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	142,598		124,247	
			142,598		124,247
Current assets					
Stocks	9	125,582		133,443	
Debtors	10	26,064		62,241	
Cash at bank and in hand		595,663		408,355	
		747,309		604,039	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(373,611)		(295,969)	
Net current assets			373,698		308,070
Total assets less current liabilities			516,296		432,317
Net assets			516,296		432,317
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			635		635
Profit and loss account			515,661		431,682
Shareholders funds			516,296		432,317

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 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 30 June 2025

We, as directors of Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited 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);
- 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 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 board of directors on 11 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Eoin Connolly
Director

Edel Flannery
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is 33 Greenmount Office Park, Harold's Cross, Dublin 6W.

2. 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.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

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.

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:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Office equipment & computers	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%	straight line
Tools & equipment	- 12.5%	straight line

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.

Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at estimated realisable value, after providing for non-recoverable amounts. Work in progress represents unbilled revenue.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

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.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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 judgements and estimates that have had the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are discussed below:

Going concern

Going concern is discussed in detail in note 13. The directors have used their judgement in assessing the reasonableness of the going concern basis, whilst recognising that there is a degree of judgement and estimation arising from the current uncertainties that exist in the global economy.

Work in progress

The company's revenue accounting policy is central to how the directors value the work it has carried out in each financial year. This policy requires forecasts to be made on the current percentage complete and the projected outcomes of projects. These forecasts require assessments and judgements to be made on changes in, for example, percentage completion, work scope and costs to completion. While the assumptions made are based on professional judgements, subsequent events may mean that calculated estimates prove to be inaccurate, with a consequent effect on the reported result. See note 9 for details of this valuation.

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 6 (2024: 6).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	248,657	232,360
Social insurance costs	18,362	16,475
Other retirement benefit costs	130,712	58,749
	397,731	307,584

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	130,150	107,634
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	125,777	55,025
	255,927	162,659

6. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	25,747	230
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(13,750)	7,500
Tax on profit	11,997	7,730

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the financial year is the same as (2024: the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%).

Profit multiplied by rate of tax	11,997	7,730
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Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025

7. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	431,682	377,570
Profit for the financial year	83,979	54,112
At the end of the financial year	<u>515,661</u>	<u>431,682</u>

8. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Tools & equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 July 2024	297,500	12,731	77,750	42,238	430,219
Additions	3,967	-	53,878	-	57,845
Disposals	(60,000)	-	(33,293)	-	(93,293)
At 30 June 2025	<u>241,467</u>	<u>12,731</u>	<u>98,335</u>	<u>42,238</u>	<u>394,771</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2024	188,681	11,736	63,317	42,238	305,972
Charge for the financial year	21,900	498	12,934	-	35,332
Disposals	(60,000)	-	(29,131)	-	(89,131)
At 30 June 2025	<u>150,581</u>	<u>12,234</u>	<u>47,120</u>	<u>42,238</u>	<u>252,173</u>
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2025	<u>90,886</u>	<u>497</u>	<u>51,215</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>142,598</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>108,819</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>14,433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,247</u>

9. Work in progress

	2025	2024
	€	€
Work in progress	<u>125,582</u>	<u>133,443</u>

10. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	3,314	53,241
Prepayments	4,000	4,000
Deferred tax asset (note 12)	18,750	5,000
	<u>26,064</u>	<u>62,241</u>

Eddie Connolly Builders (Nenagh) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	66,748	132,107
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	56,160	27,404
Accruals	250,703	136,458
	<u>373,611</u>	<u>295,969</u>

12. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Included in debtors (note 10)	<u>18,750</u>	<u>5,000</u>

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Pension plan obligations	<u>18,750</u>	<u>5,000</u>

13. Going concern

The company made a profit of €83,979 during the year, has net current assets of €373,698, and net assets of €516,296 at the year end.

The directors have used their judgement in assessing the reasonableness of the going concern basis, whilst recognising that there is a degree of judgement and estimation arising from the current uncertainties that exist in the global economy.

The directors have reviewed forecasts for the upcoming 12 months and are of the opinion that the company will continue as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

14. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 11 March 2026.