

AENGUS CANTY PLANT HIRE LIMITED,
FARRANBRIEN,
MINANE BRIDGE,
CO. CORK.

Registered Number: 764455.

ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED,
31ST JULY, 2025.

AENGUS CANTY PLANT HIRE LIMITED
REPORTS AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DIRECTOR & OTHER INFORMATION

AT DATE OF APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DIRECTORS:

Aengus Canty

Lorraine Canty

SECRETARY:

Aengus Canty

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Farranbrien,
Minane Bridge,
Co. Cork.

ACCOUNTANTS:

Baldwin O'Callaghan & Company,
Castle Street,
Macroom,
Co. Cork.

BANK:

Permanent TSB,
Main St.,
Carrigaline,
Co. Cork.

COMPANY REGISTERED NUMBER:

764455.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31st July, 2025.

	<u>2025</u>
<u>Note</u>	<u>€</u>
Called up share capital not paid	0
Fixed assets	<u>111,058</u>
	<u>111,058</u>
Current assets	47,236
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(52,655)</u>
Net current liabilities	<u>(5,419)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	105,639
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(72,730)
Accruals and deferred income	<u>(4,020)</u>
Net assets	<u>28,889</u>
Capital and reserves	<u>28,889</u>


These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies regime.

We, as Directors of Aengus Canty Plant Hire Limited, state that:

- (a) the company is availing itself of audit exemption - 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 section 358 is complied with;
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company; and
- (d) the directors acknowledges the obligations of the company, 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

In preparing these abridged financial statements, the directors has relied on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is a small company and qualifies for the micro companies regime and is entitled to the benefit of that exemption. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:


.....
Aengus Canty
Director


.....
Lorraine Canty
Director

Date: 07.01.2026

For the financial year ended 31st July, 2025.

1. General Information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Aengus Canty Plant Hire Limited for the financial year ended 31st July, 2025.

Aengus Canty Hire Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 764455). The Registered Office is Farranbrien, Minane Bridge, Co. Cork, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs 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, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Office Equipment	over 8 years.
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Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of the residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

For the financial year ended 31st July, 2025.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the first in first out method. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads based on a normal level of capacity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item (or group of items) is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods or in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

For the financial year ended 31st July, 2025.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is not recognised.

Financial Instruments**Ordinary Share Capital**

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount borrowed less transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at the transaction price minus transaction costs not yet recognised and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment of any financial assets, including investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

For the financial year ended 31st July, 2025.

2025

€

3. Creditors**Security given in respect of creditors**

The aggregate amount of debts included within creditors at the year-end in respect of which security has been given is €70,829.

Reservation of title

Trade creditors do not include any amounts in respect of goods for which ownership is not passed until payment is made.

Creditors relating to more than one balance sheet item

The company has hire purchase loans which are included in the balance sheet as follows:

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13,207
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>37,873</u>
	<u>51,080</u>

4. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account

Profit brought forward at the beginning of the financial year	0
Profit for the financial year	<u>28,789</u>
Profit carried forward at the end of the financial year	<u>28,789</u>