

Company Number: 47681

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd

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Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Patrick Ring Steven Ring
Company Secretary	Steven Ring
Company Number	47681
Registered Office and Business Address	Newtown Claremorris Co. Mayo
Accountants	RBK Business Advisers Chartered Accountants Breaffy Road Castlebar Co. Mayo

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 August 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed Assets	65,747	124,254
Current assets	428,343	425,638
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(29,331)	(30,511)
Net Current Assets	399,012	395,127
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	464,759	519,381
Accruals and deferred income	(65,880)	(65,880)
Net Assets	398,879	453,501
Capital and Reserves	398,879	453,501

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd, 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 section 358 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the 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 section 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 2 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Patrick Ring
Director

Steven Ring
Director

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

1. General Information

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office and the principal place of business of the company is Newtown, Claremorris Co Mayo. The nature of the company's activities and its principal activities 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.

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 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

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.

Tangible assets and depreciation

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.

The book value of quarries, less an estimate of its residual value, is depleted over the period of the material extraction. Land other than quarries is not depreciated.

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:

Land and Quarries freehold	-	Over period of depletion
Plant and machinery	-	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight Line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method 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.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company provides benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements. 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.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Income Statement annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Income Statement when received.

Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. 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

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Impairment of financial assets

Clonbur Concrete Group Ltd

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for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

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

Share capital of the company

Ordinary share capital

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

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. Appropriation of Income Statement	2025 €	2024 €
Profit brought forward	462,011	574,532
Loss for the financial year	(85,484)	(112,521)
Profit carried forward	376,527	462,011

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements and estimates:

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery and motor vehicles represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The net book value of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €65,747 (2024: €124,524).

5. Contingent liabilities

There have been no events leading to a contingent liability being present.

6. Controlling interest

The company is owned & controlled by its director and shareholder Patrick Ring.

7. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

8. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 2 February 2026.