

Company registration number 572370 (Republic of Ireland)

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

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ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

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 that 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

On behalf of the board



Mr Conor Davidson
Director

Date: 30/01/26

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Enagh Contracts Limited and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of opinion

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2023 on pages 6 to 13, which the director of Enagh Contracts Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the annual general meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the director is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the annual general meeting.

Other information required by the Companies Act 2014

On ~~...30/01/2026~~, we reported to the members of Enagh Contracts Limited on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2023 and our report was as follows:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Enagh Contracts Limited for the year ended 30 November 2023 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 November 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the director's report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of director's remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the company's financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

In the previous accounting period the director of the company took advantage of audit exemption under s358 of the Companies Act. Therefore the prior period financial statements were not subject to audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Teresa Campbell

Teresa Campbell

For and on behalf of AAB Group Accountants (Ireland) Limited

Chartered Accountants

Statutory Auditors

Unit 5B Unit 5H
Fingal Bay Business Park
Balbriggan
Co Dublin
Republic of Ireland
K32 NY57

Date: 30/01/2026

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached balance sheet and the related abridged notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board

Mr Conor Davidson
Director



Date: 30/01/26

Mr John Paul Donnelly
Secretary



Date: 30-1-26

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 NOVEMBER 2023

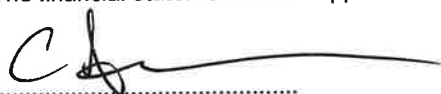
	Notes	€	2023 €	€	2022 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6		26,094		32,618
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1,778,555		1,656,541	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,305,996		676,295	
		3,084,551		2,332,836	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,203,283)		(918,756)	
Net current assets			1,881,268		1,414,080
Net assets			1,907,362		1,446,698
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	9		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			1,907,361		1,446,697
Total equity			1,907,362		1,446,698

I, as director of Enagh Contracts Limited, state that:

The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; 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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30/01/2026



Mr Conor Davidson
Director

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 December 2021	1	1,116,734	1,116,735
Year ended 30 November 2022:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	329,963	329,963
Balance at 30 November 2022	1	1,446,697	1,446,698
Year ended 30 November 2023:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	460,664	460,664
Balance at 30 November 2023	1	1,907,361	1,907,362

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Enagh Contracts Limited is a limited by shares company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 77 Camden Street Lower, Dublin, Co. Dublin, Ireland, D02 XE80 and its company registration number is 572370.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and equipment	20% Reducing balance
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ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company 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

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade debtors and creditors. These are measured at amortised cost and are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Leases

As lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Operating profit

	2023	2022
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	€	€
Exchange (gains)/losses	-	992
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	6,524	8,155
Operating lease charges	-	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2023	2022
	Number	Number
	1	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

5	Director's remuneration	2023	2022
		€	€
	Remuneration for qualifying services	40,254	42,720
6	Tangible fixed assets		Plant and equipment
			€
	Cost		
	At 1 December 2022 and 30 November 2023		47,613
	Depreciation and impairment		
	At 1 December 2022		14,995
	Depreciation charged in the year		6,524
	At 30 November 2023		21,519
	Carrying amount		
	At 30 November 2023		26,094
	At 30 November 2022		32,618
7	Debtors	2023	2022
		€	€
	Amounts falling due within one year:		
	Trade debtors	528,416	234,157
	Other debtors	1,250,139	1,422,384
		1,778,555	1,656,541
	All debtors are due within one year. Trade debtors are all with standard credit terms.		
8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2023	2022
		€	€
	Trade creditors	6,897	-
	Corporation tax	40,079	13,198
	VAT	630	-
	PAYE and social security	938	1,048
	Other creditors	1,146,834	895,502
	Accruals	7,905	9,008
		1,203,283	918,756

ENAGH CONTRACTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2023

9 Share capital

	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 €	2022 €
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	1	1	1	1

10 Events After the Reporting Period

The director confirm that there have been no events occurring after the reporting date that require adjustments to, or disclosure in, these financial statements.

11 Services Provided by the Auditor

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

12 Related party transactions and controlling party

Ultimate controlling party

Mr Conor Davidson, is considered to be the company's ultimate controlling party as he holds 100% (2022: 100%) of the ordinary share capital of the company.

Key management personnel compensation

The directors' remuneration disclosed in note 5 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

Related party balances

Included in other debtors is a balance of €nil (2022: €161,982) owed from connected companies. These companies are connected by virtue of common shareholders and directors. This balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Included in other creditors is a balance of €105,076 (2022: €118,873) owed to connected companies and the company director. These companies are connected by virtue of common shareholders and directors. This balance is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on **30/01/2026**