

Company registration number: 656590 (Ireland)

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**  
**Unaudited abridged financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 May 2025**

# Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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## Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

### Directors responsibilities statement

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" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. 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.

#### Directors' declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 2 to 13 :

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available all of the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31 May 2025.

On behalf of the board

Kieran Leydon  
Director



Monica Leydon  
Director



Date: 24 February 2026

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 31 May 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	6	-		20,000	
Tangible assets	7	651,923		663,143	
			651,923		683,143
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	8	200,378		159,596	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,262		60,440	
		280,640		220,036	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	(339,583)		(262,104)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(58,943)		(42,068)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			592,980		641,075
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10		(544,741)		(597,858)
<b>Net assets</b>			48,239		43,217
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			48,139		43,117
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			48,239		43,217

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

The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

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

We, as directors of Kieran Leydon Haulage 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 24 February 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Kieran Leydon  
Director



Monica Leydon  
Director



**The notes on pages 4 to 13 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## **Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 May 2025**

#### **1. Accounting policies and measurement bases**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

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

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

## Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

#### Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

##### (i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

##### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

#### Currency

##### (i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

##### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

## Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

#### **Goodwill**

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

#### **Amortisation**

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

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

#### **Tangible assets**

##### **Cost**

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

## Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5% straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

#### Impairment

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.

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

## Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

#### Employee Benefits

(i) Short term benefits

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.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

#### Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

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

**2. Operating profit**

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	20,000	20,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	204,079	153,797
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	-	(94,000)
	224,079	79,797

**3. Staff costs**

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 5 (2024: 5).

**4. Directors remuneration**

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	65,000	65,967
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	16,215	15,443
	81,215	81,410

**5. Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	43,117	(38,708)
Profit for the financial year	5,022	81,825
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>48,139</b>	<b>43,117</b>

Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

6. Intangible assets	Goodwill	Total	
	€	€	
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2024 and 31 May 2025	120,000	120,000	
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 June 2024	100,000	100,000	
Charge for the financial year	20,000	20,000	
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<u>120,000</u>	<u>120,000</u>	
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 May 2025	-	-	
At 31 May 2024	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	
7. Tangible assets	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 June 2024	220,846	852,033	1,072,879
Additions	858	192,000	192,858
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<u>221,704</u>	<u>1,044,033</u>	<u>1,265,737</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 June 2024	97,739	311,996	409,735
Charge for the financial year	15,593	188,486	204,079
<b>At 31 May 2025</b>	<u>113,332</u>	<u>500,482</u>	<u>613,814</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 May 2025	<u>108,372</u>	<u>543,551</u>	<u>651,923</u>
At 31 May 2024	<u>123,107</u>	<u>540,037</u>	<u>663,143</u>

Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited

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

<b>8. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	164,345	133,374
Other debtors	27,198	26,222
Prepayments	8,835	-
	<u>200,378</u>	<u>159,596</u>
<b>9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Trade creditors	63,417	45,703
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	271,166	211,099
Accruals	5,000	5,302
	<u>339,583</u>	<u>262,104</u>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Other creditors	<u>544,741</u>	<u>597,858</u>

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

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

**11. Directors transactions**

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(192,374)	(227,858)
Advances made during the financial year	6,536	35,484
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(8,130)	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>(193,968)</u>	<u>(192,374)</u>

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

**Kieran Leydon**

Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The directors have agreed not to seek repayment until company funds allow.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(96,187)	(113,929)
Advances made during the financial year	3,268	17,742
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(4,065)	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>(96,984)</u>	<u>(96,187)</u>

**Monica Leydon**

Amounts owed to directors are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The directors have agreed not to seek repayment until company funds allow.

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(96,187)	(113,929)
Advances made during the financial year	3,268	17,742
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(4,065)	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>(96,984)</u>	<u>(96,187)</u>

**12. Obligations under finance leases**

Included in creditors is an amount of €595,511 (2024 - €606,695) which relates to amounts payable on finance leases secured on the related assets. €244,738 (2024 - €201,211) of this liability is included within creditors: amounts falling due within one year and €350,773 (2024 - €405,484) is included within creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

**Kieran Leydon Haulage Limited**

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

**13. Going Concern**

The company made a profit of €5,022 in the financial year ended 31 May 2025.

The Company's assets exceeded its liabilities by €48,239 at 31 May 2025.

On the basis of the above, the directors, after making enquiries, have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue operating for the foreseeable future having regard to the company's trading prospects and a review of the company's finances for the next twelve months. For this reason, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis as a basis for preparation of the financial statements.

**14. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 24 February 2026.