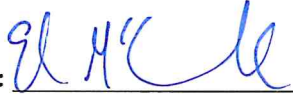


**OVERALL CERTIFICATE
FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPANIES ACT 2014**

Company Name: Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Company Number: 91748
Financial Year: December 31st 2025

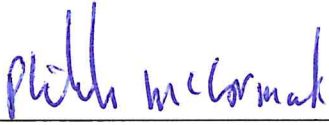
CERTIFICATE:

We **HEREBY CERTIFY** that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the member(s).

Signature:  _____
Secretary

Name: Elaine McCormack

Date: March 19th 2026

Signature:  _____
Director

Name: Philip McCormack

Date: March 10th 2026

Company Name: Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited

Company Number: 91748

Financial Year: December 31st 2025

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Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited

Year Ended Dec 31st 2025

Directors & Other Information

Directors	Philip McCormack Elaine McCormack Paul McCormack Luke McCormack
Secretary	Elaine McCormack
Company registration number	91748
Accountants	O’Gorman Financial Management Accountants & Financial Management Specialists 26 South Main St (New Row) Naas Co Kildare
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank South Main St Naas Co Kildare
Registered Office	Clane Business Park College Road Clane Co Kildare

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited

Year Ended Dec 31st 2025

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies 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
- 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.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited

Year Ended Dec 31st 2025

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 5 to 16.

- 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 to O'Gorman Financial Management, 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 year ended December 31st 2025.

On behalf of the board



Philip McCormack

Director

Date: March 10th 2026



Elaine McCormack

Director

Date: March 10th 2026

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Balance Sheet
For the Year ended Dec 31st 2025

	Notes	31-Dec 2025 €	31-Dec 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	212,107	36,668
		<u>212,107</u>	<u>36,668</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	921,415	1,219,000
Debtors	7	157,912	78,429
Cash at bank and in hand		214,063	60,477
		<u>1,293,390</u>	<u>1,357,906</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(335,205)</u>	<u>(343,121)</u>
Net current assets		958,185	1,014,785
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,170,293</u>	<u>1,051,453</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(122,239)	(20,602)
Net Assets		<u>1,048,053</u>	<u>1,030,851</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		4	4
Profit and loss account	10	1,048,049	1,030,847
		<u>1,048,053</u>	<u>1,030,851</u>

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 Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Balance Sheet
For the Year ended Dec 31st 2025

We, as directors of Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited, 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 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) 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 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.

We, as directors of Philip P McCormack (Plant) 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 it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company the qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 10th 2026 and authorised for issue on March 10th 2026. They were signed on its behalf by



Philip McCormack

.....
Director

Date: March 10th 2026



Elaine McCormack

.....
Director

Date: March 10th 2026

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

1. Accounting Policies

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited is primarily engaged in the supply & sale of construction equipment to both the private and commercial sectors. The company's registered office is Clane Business Park, College Road, Clane, Co Kildare. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 91748

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] 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.

(b) 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'.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(c) 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.

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

(f) Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital Grants are initially recognised as deferred income on the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy of the relevant asset, as adjusted for any impairment.

Revenue Grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Government grants received are included in 'other income' in profit or loss.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(g) 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.

(h) Tangible fixed assets

(i) *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.

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.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(ii) 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.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Plant & Machinery	20% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	20% straight line on cost
Equipment, fixtures & fittings	20% straight line on cost

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.

(iii) Impairment

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.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(h) Leases

(i) *Finance leases*

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

(i) Stocks

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(l) 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.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2018 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(o) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Accounting Policies

(p) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(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.

(q) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(r) 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.

(s) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

(t) 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. The Company believe that this presentation provides a more informative analysis as it highlights one off items. Such items may include restructuring, impairment of assets, profit or loss on disposal or termination of operations, litigation settlements, legislative changes and profit or loss on disposal of investments. The company has adopted an income statement format that seeks to highlight significant items within the company results for the year.

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Employees

The average monthly number of employees for the year was 10 (2024:8)

3. Directors Remuneration and Transactions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration		
Salary	173,721	169,449
Retirement Benefits – defined contribution scheme	17,817	17,263
	191,538	186,712

4. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Plant & Machinery	Motor Vehicles	Equipment Fixtures & Fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Costs				
At beginning of year	12,590	114,092	1,600	128,282
Additions in year	184,000	20,500	-	204,500
Disposals in year	-	28,686	-	28,686
At end of year	196,590	105,906	1,600	304,096
Depreciation				
At beginning of year	9,953	80,060	1,600	91,613
Charge for Year	16,703	12,358	-	29,061
On disposals	-	28,686	-	28,686
At end of year	26,656	63,732	1,600	91,989
Net book value				
At 31 December 2025	169,933	42,174	-	212,107
At 31 December 2024	2,636	34,032	-	36,668

Philip P McCormack (Plant) Limited
Year Ended Dec 31st 2025
Notes to the Financial Statements

5. Stocks		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Goods for resale	921,415	1,219,000
	<u>921,415</u>	<u>1,219,000</u>
6. Debtors		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	103,483	54,834
Other debtors	-	-
Prepayments	54,429	23,895
	<u>157,912</u>	<u>78,729</u>
7. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	95,885	144,377
Corporation tax due	-	-
Other taxation and social security	85,440	56,160
Other creditors and accruals	82,128	102,294
Short term HP	42,738	11,238
Directors Current Account	29,014	29,052
	<u>335,205</u>	<u>343,121</u>
8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed under HP agreements	122,239	20,602
9. Movement on profit and loss reserves		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss brought forward at 1 January	1,030,847	912,342
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	17,202	118,505
Profit and loss reserve at 31 December	<u>1,048,049</u>	<u>1,030,847</u>