

Aughrim Crane Hire Limited

Unaudited Abridged Financial Statements

Financial Year Ended 30 April 2025

Registered Number 362286

Annexed to the Annual Return

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BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Tangible assets	5	26,365	33,881
		26,365	33,881
Current assets		60,335	48,010
Prepayments and accrued income		5,031	6,367
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year		(2,437)	(3,754)
Net current assets		62,929	50,623
Total assets less current liabilities		89,294	84,504
Accruals and deferred income		-	-
		89,294	84,504
Capital and reserves		89,294	84,504

We, as directors of Aughrim Crane Hire 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 s.358 are satisfied,
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334 (1) in accordance with s.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 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,
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s. 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014. financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime as permitted by section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Signed

Brendan Newsome
Director

Evelyn Newsome
Director

Date: 16 January 2026

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025

These abridged financial statements have been abridged from the full entity financial statements and the following notes have been extracted from those full entity financial statements in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

1 General information

Aughrim Crane Hire Limited is incorporated as a company limited by shares in the Republic of Ireland, under the registered number 362286. The address of its registered office is Balleshal, Aughrim, Arklow, Co. Wicklow.

Aughrim Crane Hire Limited's ultimate controlling party is the company's board of directors.

These financial statements are for the financial year beginning 1 May 2024 and ending 30 April 2025.

2 Statement of compliance

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 ("FRS 105"). The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, 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.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented.

(a) Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 105 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

(b) Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through its trade. The company's forecasts and projections show that the company will continue to generate profits. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, these entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

(c) Foreign currency*(i) Functional and presentation currency*

The company's functional and presentation currency is the euro, denominated 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 the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro 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.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025**3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(c) Foreign currency (continued)**

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services in the ordinary course of the company's activities in Ireland. Turnover is stated exclusive of value-added tax and other sales related taxes.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following criteria are met;

- The significant risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the buyer;
- The company no longer effectively controls the goods sold;
- The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- It is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the entity; and
- The costs in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(ii) Sale of goods

The sale of goods is typically recognised on shipment to the customer. However, for goods requiring installation a separate method of recognition is adopted. In this case the value of the installation service is deferred upon shipment and only recognised upon completion of the installation.

(iii) Provision of services

Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably.

(e) Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including short term employee benefits such as annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangements.

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits, including wages and salaries, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which employees render the related service.

(f) Income tax

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not disclosed.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the financial year ended 30 April 2025

3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Income tax (continued)

(ii) *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which 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 financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(g) Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment. The cost of fixed assets is their purchase cost together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Impairment reviews are carried out where indicators are present and adjustments recorded to reflect the recoverable amount of assets. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis at the rates stated below which are estimated to reduce the assets to realisable values by the end of their expected working lives:

(i) *Depreciation and residual values*

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated, using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

• Plant and machinery	12.5%
• Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	12.5%
• Motor vehicles	12.5%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each financial year. The effect of any change in either residual values or useful lives is accounted for prospectively.

(iii) *Derecognition*

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the best estimate of the amount 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 liability. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025**3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(i) Provisions (continued)**

discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss, presented as part of 'interest payable and similar charges' in the financial year in which it arises.

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.

(j) Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

(k) 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.

Creditors and accruals are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

(l) Leased assets

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a leased based on the substance of the arrangement.

(i) Finance leases

Finance leases transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the lessor.

At the commencement of the finance lease term the company recognises its right to use and obligation under a finance lease as an asset and a liability at the amount equal to the fair value of the leased asset, or if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental and directly attributable costs incurred in negotiating and arranging a finance lease are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at the end of each financial year.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025**3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****(l) Leased assets (continued)***(i) Finance leases (continued)*

The minimum lease payments are apportioned between the outstanding liability and finance charges, using the effective interest method, to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(ii) Operating leases

Operating leases do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessor. Payments under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(m) Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. The cost of manufactured finished goods and work in progress includes raw materials, direct labour and a systematic allocation of direct costs and production overheads (based on normal operating capacity of the production facility).

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in the profit or loss.

(n) Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received and presented as share capital and share premium. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(o) Distributions to equity shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the financial year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders.

(p) Government grants

Grants relating to specific capital expenditure are treated as deferred income which is then credited to the profit and loss account annually over the related fixed assets' useful economic lives. Revenue grants are credited to the profit and loss account when received or receivable. The government grants were fully written off during the current year.

(q) Hire purchase agreements

Hire purchase agreements, which transfer to the company substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of an asset, are treated as if the asset had been purchased outright. The assets are included as fixed assets and the capital element of the hire purchase commitments is shown as obligations under hire purchase agreements. The capital element is applied to reduce outstanding obligations and the interest element is charged against profit in proportion to the reducing capital element outstanding.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025**4 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5 Tangible assets	Office equipment €	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
As at 1 May 2024	1,711	11,436	48,247	61,394
As at 30 April 2025	<u>1,711</u>	<u>11,436</u>	<u>48,247</u>	<u>61,394</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 May 2024	920	8,364	18,229	27,513
Depreciation	214	1,271	6,031	7,516
As at 30 April 2025	<u>1,134</u>	<u>9,635</u>	<u>24,260</u>	<u>35,029</u>
Net book value				
As at 30 April 2025	<u>577</u>	<u>1,801</u>	<u>23,987</u>	<u>26,365</u>
As at 30 April 2024	<u>791</u>	<u>3,072</u>	<u>30,018</u>	<u>33,881</u>

During the financial year, tangible fixed assets with a carrying amount of €NIL (2024: €7,437) were disposed of. The loss on disposal of these tangible fixed assets was €NIL (2024: €1,938).

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the financial year ended 30 April 2025

6 Movement on profit and loss reserves	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward	84,504	92,417
(Loss) / Profit for the financial year	4,790	(7,915)
Profit and loss account at 30 April	<u>89,294</u>	<u>84,504</u>

7 Commitments and contingencies

The company had no capital commitments and contingencies at 30 April 2025.

8 Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 16 January 2026 and were signed on its behalf on that date.