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Company registration number 400673 (Ireland)



## 3D STEEL LIMITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

# 3D STEEL LIMITED

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# 3D STEEL LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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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 that 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* issued by the Financial Reporting Council (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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are 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 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. 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.

On behalf of the board



Timothy O'Mahony  
Director



Garry O'Mahony  
Director

14 January 2026

# 3D STEEL LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	6		1		1
Tangible assets	7		42,623		54,846
			<u>42,624</u>		<u>54,847</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	2,000		3,035	
Debtors	9	36,427		26,556	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,259		60,150	
		<u>78,686</u>		<u>89,741</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(34,896)</u>		<u>(65,388)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>43,790</u>		<u>24,353</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>86,414</u>		<u>79,200</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	11		<u>(7,000)</u>		<u>(7,000)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>79,414</u>		<u>72,200</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	12		79,314		72,100
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>79,414</u>		<u>72,200</u>

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

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We, as directors of 3D Steel Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(d) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

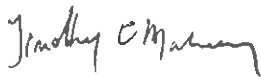
(i) to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; 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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 14 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:



Timothy O'Mahony  
Director



Garry O'Mahony  
Director

# 3D STEEL LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

3D Steel Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Windsor, Ovens, Co. Cork and its company registration number is 400673.

#### 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"), as adapted by Section 1A of 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, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

#### 1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

##### Computer Software

Computer software are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful life.

Computer Software	33.3%
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#### 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:

Fixtures and fittings	20% Straight line
Computer Expenses	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	20% Straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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 Work in progress

Work in progress is reflected in the accounts at the expected revenue due for work carried out during the period that has not yet been invoiced.

#### 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**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **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.

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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 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.

#### 1.9 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.

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 2 Going Concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation, having made appropriate enquires, that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 3 Operating profit

	2025	2024
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	14,593	14,119
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	1,467

#### 4 Employees

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Director	1	1

#### 5 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
Remuneration for qualifying services	€	€
	145,000	130,000
	145,000	130,000

#### 6 Intangible fixed assets

	Computer Software
	€
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	9,596
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	9,595
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 30 April 2025	1
At 30 April 2024	1

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

7 Tangible fixed assets	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer Expenses €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 May 2024	19,705	42,198	65,000	126,903
Additions	2,370	-	-	2,370
At 30 April 2025	<u>22,075</u>	<u>42,198</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>129,273</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>				
At 1 May 2024	18,922	40,135	13,000	72,057
Depreciation charged in the year	796	797	13,000	14,593
At 30 April 2025	<u>19,718</u>	<u>40,932</u>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>86,650</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
At 30 April 2025	<u>2,357</u>	<u>1,266</u>	<u>39,000</u>	<u>42,623</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>783</u>	<u>2,063</u>	<u>52,000</u>	<u>54,846</u>
<b>8 Work In Progress</b>			<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
			€	€
Work in progress			<u>2,000</u>	<u>3,035</u>
<b>9 Debtors</b>			<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>			€	€
Trade debtors			34,134	26,167
Corporation tax recoverable			2,293	-
Prepayments			-	389
			<u>36,427</u>	<u>26,556</u>

## 3D STEEL LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

#### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3,128	1,247
Trade creditors	37	3,570
Corporation tax	-	6,698
VAT	14,764	22,758
PAYE and social security	9,432	21,289
Other creditors	3,881	6,201
Accruals	3,654	3,625
	<u>34,896</u>	<u>65,388</u>

#### 11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
Other borrowings		<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>

#### 12 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	<u>72,100</u>	<u>36,173</u>
Adjusted balance	72,100	36,173
Profit for the year	<u>7,214</u>	<u>35,927</u>
At the end of the year	<u>79,314</u>	<u>72,100</u>

#### 13 Controlling Interest

Garry O'Mahony owns 100% of the share capital of 3D Steel Limited.

#### 14 Capital Commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

#### 15 Post Balance Sheet Events

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

#### 16 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 14 January 2026.