

Company registration number: 671195

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

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Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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. 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.

Barry McCloskey
DIRECTOR

Una McCloskey
DIRECTOR

Date: 11th March 2026

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

Balance sheet As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	39,929		22,713	
			39,929		22,713
Current assets					
Stocks	6	5,272		4,938	
Debtors	7	38,240		29,178	
Cash at bank and in hand		36,808		9,495	
		80,320		43,611	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(54,265)		(22,737)	
Net current assets					
			26,055		20,874
Total assets less current liabilities					
			65,984		43,587
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
	9		(24,388)		(10,856)
Net assets					
			41,596		32,731
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			30,100		30,100
Profit and loss account			11,496		2,631
Shareholders funds					
			41,596		32,731

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 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 30 April 2025

We, as directors of Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta 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 11 March 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Barry Mc Closkey
Director

Una Mc Closkey
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council (and promulgated by Chartered Accountants (Ireland) including FRS102 "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 entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and Equipment	- 12.5%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

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

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors 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 and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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.

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

Share Capital

Ordinary Shares are classified as equity.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 1 (2024: 1).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	36,260	36,387

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	36,260	36,387

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025**

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	2,631	(23,169)
Profit for the financial year	8,865	25,800
At the end of the financial year	11,496	2,631

5. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	24,500	11,220	35,720
Additions	-	25,500	25,500
At 30 April 2025	24,500	36,720	61,220
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2024	6,383	6,624	13,007
Charge for the financial year	2,265	6,019	8,284
At 30 April 2025	8,648	12,643	21,291
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	15,852	24,077	39,929
At 30 April 2024	18,117	4,596	22,713

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	5,272	4,938
	5,272	4,938

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	30,432	24,555
Other debtors	7,808	4,623
	38,240	29,178

Reitigh Uisce MCC Teoranta

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	4,814	10,208
Trade creditors	32,487	892
Obligations under finance leases	5,000	917
Other creditors	8,345	8,345
PAYE and social welfare	422	402
Corporation tax	1,697	473
VAT	-	-
Accruals	1,500	1,500
	54,265	22,737
	54,265	22,737

9. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	17,916	-
Other creditors	6,472	10,856
	24,388	10,856
	24,388	10,856

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 11 March 2026.