Company registration number: 685996

Harcon Contractors Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Harcon Contractors Limited

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Harcon Contractors Limited

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.

Harcon Contractors Limited

Accountants' Report to the board of directors
on the Unaudited abridged financial statements of Harcon Contractors Limited

In accordance with the engagement letter dated 5 January 2026, and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled the financial statements which comprise the , balance sheet and related notes from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made to the company's board of directors, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's board of directors that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's board of directors for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with guidance issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 your duty under the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and prepared 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

For and on behalf of

Carmody Kelly & Associates Ltd
Chartered Accountants Ireland

Kilrush Road
Ennis
Co. Clare

15 January 2026

Harcon Contractors Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	823,836		915,373	
Tangible assets	7	250,818		323,319	
			1,074,654		1,238,692
Current assets					
Debtors	8	586,565		261,725	
Cash at bank and in hand		525,101		103,700	
		1,111,666		365,425	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(548,699)		(303,499)	
Net current assets			562,967		61,926
Total assets less current liabilities			1,637,621		1,300,618
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(282,000)		-
Net assets			1,355,621		1,300,618
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Share premium account			915,373		915,373
Profit and loss account			440,148		385,145
Shareholder funds			1,355,621		1,300,618

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025

We, as directors of Harcon Contractors 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 shareholder 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 15 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr Mark Haran Director	Mr Martin Haran Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Portland House, Quin Road, Ennis, Co. Clare.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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.

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.

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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 machinery	-	12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	12.5%	straight line

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.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value at the date of grant. The fair value is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. This is based upon the company's estimate of the shares or share options that will eventually vest which takes into account all vesting conditions and non-market performance conditions, with adjustments being made where new information indicates the number of shares or share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model. All market conditions and non-vesting conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the shares or share options. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, no adjustment is made irrespective of whether market or non-vesting conditions are met.

Where the terms of an equity-settled transaction are modified, an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. In addition, an expense is recognised for any increase in the fair value of the transaction, as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled transaction is cancelled or settled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation or settlement, and any expense not yet recognised in profit or loss is expensed immediately.

Cash-settled share-based payment transactions are measured at the fair value of the liability. Until the liability is settled, the fair value of the liability is re-measured at each reporting date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the period.

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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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 or 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.

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 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 receivables 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 provision required are recognised in the statement of financial activity.

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 creditors and accruals 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.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 2).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	27,432	27,228
Social insurance costs	2,450	2,439
	29,882	29,667

4. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	21,512	11,041
Tax on profit	21,512	11,041

Reconciliation of tax expense
The tax assessed on the profit for the financial year is higher than (2024: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%).

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit before taxation	76,515	121,567
Profit multiplied by rate of tax	9,564	15,196
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	29	226
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	11,919	(4,381)
Tax on profit	21,512	11,041

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	385,145	274,619
Profit for the financial year	55,003	110,526
At the end of the financial year	440,148	385,145

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	915,373	915,373
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2025	-	-
Charge for the financial year	91,537	91,537
At 31 December 2025	91,537	91,537
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	823,836	823,836
At 31 December 2024	915,373	915,373

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	344,151	57,065	401,216
Additions	113,000	5,600	118,600
Disposals	(154,632)	-	(154,632)
At 31 December 2025	302,519	62,665	365,184
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2025	57,788	20,108	77,896
Charge for the financial year	30,752	7,329	38,081
Disposals	(1,611)	-	(1,611)
At 31 December 2025	86,929	27,437	114,366
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	215,590	35,228	250,818
At 31 December 2024	286,363	36,957	323,320

8. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	57,650	31,700
Other debtors	528,915	230,025
	586,565	261,725

9. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	525,101	103,700
Bank overdrafts	(196,354)	(132,174)
	328,747	(28,474)

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	218,972	223,624
Trade creditors	80,096	45,648
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	238,631	34,227
Accruals	11,000	-
	548,699	303,499

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	282,000	-

12. Obligations under finance leases

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Not later than 5 years	75,040	-

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 15 January 2026.