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SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

Company registration number 727553 (Ireland)

DIRECTORS **TOMAS O'CONNOR** B.B.S., F.C.A., C.T.A. **CONOR PYNE** B.COMM., F.C.A. **ORIEL LAWTON** B.Sc Fin., A.C.A.

Registered to carry on audit work and authorised to carry on investment business by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

Company No: 647683



SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

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SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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

John Sugrue
Director

Orla Ann Sugrue
Director

23 January 2026

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets	6		203,121		234,308
Current assets					
Stocks	7	318,741		220,058	
Debtors	8	1,804,880		7,274	
Cash at bank and in hand		526,853		157,488	
		<u>2,650,474</u>		<u>384,820</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	<u>(1,373,060)</u>		<u>(511,899)</u>	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			<u>1,277,414</u>		<u>(127,079)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,480,535</u>		<u>107,229</u>
Provisions for liabilities			<u>(583)</u>		<u>(583)</u>
Net assets			<u>1,479,952</u>		<u>106,646</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves			1,479,852		106,546
Total equity			<u>1,479,952</u>		<u>106,646</u>

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

We, as directors of Sugrue Excavation 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 23 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

John Sugrue
Director

Orla Ann Sugrue
Director

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 May 2023	100	5,162	5,262
Year ended 30 April 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	101,384	101,384
Balance at 30 April 2024	100	106,546	106,646
Year ended 30 April 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	1,373,306	1,373,306
Balance at 30 April 2025	100	1,479,852	1,479,952

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Sugrue Excavation Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Gortabee, Beaufort, Killarney, Co. Kerry and its company registration number is 727553.

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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The company regards Sugrue Investment Holdings Limited as its parent company.

1.2 Revenue

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

1.3 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:

Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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.

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

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.

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.

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:

- the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions or has joint control over the company;
- the company and the party are subject to common control;
- the party is an associate of the company or forms part of a joint venture with the company;
- the party is a member of key management personnel of the company or the company's parent, or a close family member of such as an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- the party is a close family member of a party referred to above or is an entity under the control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the company or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

1.13 Ordinary Share Capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

2 Going Concern

The director has a reasonable expectation, having made appropriate enquiries, 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/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	32,422	28,478
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(11,848)	(112,016)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 23. (2024- 12)

5 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	51,437	60,109
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	-	1,851
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>51,437</u>	<u>61,960</u>

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment €	Computers €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	80,021	-	185,096	265,117
Additions	488,443	2,614	30,069	521,126
Disposals	(524,254)	(2,614)	-	(526,868)
At 30 April 2025	44,210	-	215,165	259,375
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 May 2024	10,003	-	20,806	30,809
Depreciation charged in the year	5,526	-	26,896	32,422
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(6,977)	-	-	(6,977)
At 30 April 2025	8,552	-	47,702	56,254
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	35,658	-	167,463	203,121
At 30 April 2024	70,018	-	164,290	234,308

7 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	318,741	220,058

8 Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1,084,654	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	527,905	-
Other debtors	90,939	-
Prepayments	101,382	7,274
	1,804,880	7,274

SUGRUE EXCAVATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		1,539	2,851
Trade creditors		136,226	32,830
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		189,419	165,688
Accruals		1,045,876	310,530
		<u>1,373,060</u>	<u>511,899</u>

10 Parent Company Note

The company regards Sugrue Investment Holdings Limited as its parent company.

11 Related party transactions

Section 33.5 of Frs102, Related Party disclosures, requires disclosures of material transactions between the company and related parties, as defined therein. These are summarised below for the year ended 30th April 2025.

Sugrue Investment Holdings Limited

Sugrue Excavation Limited has availed of the exemption under section 33 of FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of the transactions with wholly owned group companies.

Sugrue Plant Hire Limited

Sugrue Excavation Limited is a company under common control with Sugrue Plant Hire Limited.

During the year ended 30 April 2025 the following transactions occurred between the two companies:

- Sugrue Excavation Limited transferred net assets to Sugrue Plant Hire Limited in the amount of €478,322.

At the balance sheet date, €478,322 (2024: €Nil) remained owing by Sugrue Plant Hire Limited and is disclosed in Debtors (amounts falling due within one year) as amounts owed to connected parties. This is a short term interest free loan payable on demand.

12 Events after the reporting date

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

13 Controlling Interest

Sugrue Investments Holdings Limited owns 100% of the shares in Sugrue Excavation Limited.

14 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 23 January 2026.