

Company Registration Number 623974 (Republic of Ireland)

R. L. SCAFFOLDING LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

R. L. SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets		32,601		44,140
Current assets	6,211		11,773	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(26,577)</u>		<u>(28,046)</u>	
Net current liabilities		<u>(20,366)</u>		<u>(16,273)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		12,235		27,867
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		<u>(20,836)</u>		<u>(31,745)</u>
Net liabilities		<u><u>(8,601)</u></u>		<u><u>(3,878)</u></u>
Capital and reserves		<u><u>(8,601)</u></u>		<u><u>(3,878)</u></u>

R. L. Scaffolding Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is .

I, as director of R. L. Scaffolding 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 section 358 is complied with.

(c) No notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company.

(d) The director acknowledges 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 as a micro company contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and I confirm that 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 micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 October 2025

Ross Levis

Director

Company Registration Number 623974

R. L. SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' 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.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. The director has provided a letter of undertaking as confirmation that he will continue to support the company financially into the foreseeable future. For this reason the going concern basis is adopted in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost 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	15% S. L
Motor vehicles	20% S. L

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.

1.5 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.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, assets are allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

R. L. SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

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 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 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.

1.8 Taxation

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.

1.9 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, such benefits include paid annual leave and paid sick leave.

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.

1.10 Debtors

Known bad debts are written off and specified provision is made for any amounts the collection of which is considered doubtful.

1.11 Director's Loan

	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Amounts repaid	Closing balance	
	€	€	€	€	
Ross Levis -	-	2,981	74,983	(77,213)	751
		<u>2,981</u>	<u>74,983</u>	<u>(77,213)</u>	<u>751</u>
		<u>2,981</u>	<u>74,983</u>	<u>(77,213)</u>	<u>751</u>

R. L. SCAFFOLDING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(3,879)	4,939
Loss for the year	(4,723)	(8,818)
At the end of the year	<u>(8,602)</u>	<u>(3,879)</u>