

Company registration number: 397896

Riverside Mechanical Limited
Abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's special report to the company	2 - 5
Balance sheet	6 - 7
Statement of changes in equity	8
Notes to the abridged financial statements	9 - 17

Riverside Mechanical 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.

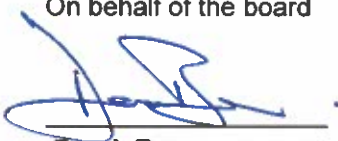
Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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



Derek Brennan
Director



Anthony Ptohopoulos
Director

**Independent auditor's special report to Riverside Mechanical Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 6 to 17, which the directors of Riverside Mechanical Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 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 directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company, abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small companies).

On 21 October 2025 we reported, as auditor of Riverside Mechanical Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 and our report was as follows:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Riverside Mechanical Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Profit & loss account, Balance sheet, Statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (applying Section 1A of the Standard).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

**Independent auditor's special report to Riverside Mechanical Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

**Independent auditor's special report to Riverside Mechanical Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**Independent auditor's special report to Riverside Mechanical Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**


As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Michael Cronin

**For and on behalf of
Cronin Financial Ltd
Certified Public Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
1 Terenure Place
Terenure
Dublin 6w**

21 October 2025

Riverside Mechanical Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	294,914		238,724	
			294,914		238,724
Current assets					
Stocks	8	2,834,390		1,618,624	
Debtors	9	3,401,510		2,434,191	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,374,117		370,726	
		7,610,017		4,423,541	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(5,453,183)		(2,436,101)	
Net current assets			2,156,834		1,987,440
Total assets less current liabilities			2,451,748		2,226,164
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(128,010)		(119,364)
Net assets			2,323,738		2,106,800
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			10,000		10,000
Share premium account			(15,000)		(15,000)
Profit and loss account			2,328,738		2,111,800
Shareholders funds			2,323,738		2,106,800

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'.

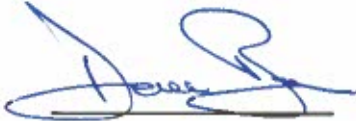
We, as directors of Riverside Mechanical Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2025**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 October 2025 and authorised for issue on the same date. They were signed on its behalf by:



**Derek Brennan
Director**



**Anthony Ptohopoulos
Director**

The notes on pages 9 to 17 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

**Statement of changes in equity
Financial year ended 31 March 2025**

	Called up share capital €	Share premium account €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
At 1 April 2023	10,000	(15,000)	2,040,860	2,035,860
Profit for the financial year			70,940	70,940
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	70,940	70,940
At 31 March 2024 and 1 April 2024	10,000	(15,000)	2,111,800	2,106,800
Profit for the financial year			216,938	216,938
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	216,938	216,938
At 31 March 2025	<u>10,000</u>	<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>2,328,738</u>	<u>2,323,738</u>

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

Riverside Mechanical Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of engineering services, plumbing and heating contractors, general building contractors and all related construction services. The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Riverside Mechanical Limited, Unit A6, Centrepoint Rosemount Business Park, Ballycoolin, Dublin 11 and its company registration number is 397896.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 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 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Taxation

Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)

Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Tangible assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Hire Purchase - Motor Vehicles	- 20%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20%	straight line
Computer equipment	- 33.33%	straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies 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.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Work In Progress is stated at the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of goods or services which have not yet been provided.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

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.

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the financial year end.

Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

Trade and Other Creditors

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 payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(ii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the group's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Statement of cash flow 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.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 59 (2024: 49).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	3,209,047	2,581,462
Social insurance costs	308,529	211,995
Other retirement benefit costs	201,351	189,930
	<u>3,718,927</u>	<u>2,983,387</u>

5. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	379,098	374,324
Pension contributions to defined benefit plans in respect of qualifying services	138,792	136,943
	<u>517,890</u>	<u>511,267</u>

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

6. Profit before tax

Profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	<u>71,802</u>	<u>72,094</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 April 2024	70,026	166,457	432,255	-	668,738
Additions	-	-	113,420	15,582	129,002
Disposals	-	-	(20,228)	-	(20,228)
Transfers	-	(10,206)	-	10,206	-
At 31 March 2025	<u>70,026</u>	<u>156,251</u>	<u>525,447</u>	<u>25,788</u>	<u>777,512</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	59,616	148,416	221,982	-	430,014
Charge for the financial year	1,735	1,782	63,577	4,708	71,802
Disposals	-	-	(19,218)	-	(19,218)
Other movements	-	(1,274)	-	1,274	-
At 31 March 2025	<u>61,351</u>	<u>148,924</u>	<u>266,341</u>	<u>5,982</u>	<u>482,598</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31 March 2025	<u>8,675</u>	<u>7,327</u>	<u>259,106</u>	<u>19,806</u>	<u>294,914</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>10,410</u>	<u>18,041</u>	<u>210,273</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>238,724</u>

Tangible assets include €352,447 (2024: €275,505) in respect of assets purchases under finance leases. The total depreciation charge in respect of these assets amounted to €101,905 (2024: €86,645).

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Raw materials and consumables	150,079	606,034
Work in progress	2,684,311	1,012,590
	<u>2,834,390</u>	<u>1,618,624</u>

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of the stocks and the balance sheet amounts.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025**

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	2,212,027	1,544,650
Amounts owed by group undertakings	854,429	709,429
Other debtors	319,819	165,419
Prepayments	15,235	14,693
	<u>3,401,510</u>	<u>2,434,191</u>

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	20,172	10,655
Trade creditors	5,058,609	2,189,842
Obligations under finance leases	79,895	59,942
Other creditors	16,219	14,171
PAYE and social welfare	101,350	66,383
RCT	94,949	15,925
Corporation tax	19,166	39,193
VAT	-	-
Accruals	62,823	39,990
	<u>5,453,183</u>	<u>2,436,101</u>

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	<u>128,010</u>	<u>119,364</u>

12. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 March 2025.

13. Contingent assets and liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the year end (31 March 2024 - €0).

14. Events after the end of the reporting period

There were no post balance sheet events.

Riverside Mechanical Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

15. Directors transactions

Name of director or other person	Derek Brennan	
	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	87,469	85,861
Advances made during the financial year	1,590	1,608
At the end of the financial year	<u>89,059</u>	<u>87,469</u>

16. Related party transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024
	€	€
DB Blackhall Holdings Limited	<u>854,429</u>	<u>709,429</u>

17. Ethical standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit returns to the Revenue Commissioners and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

18. Controlling party

DB Blackhall Holdings Limited owns 80% and Derek Brennan owns 20% of the shares in Riverside Mechanical Limited. Derek Brennan holds the controlling interest of the company with 84% shareholding, indirectly.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 21 October 2025.