

Mountnugent Contractors Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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Mountnugent 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.

**Accountants Report to the Board of Directors on the unaudited financial statements of
Mounthugent Contractors Limited**

I have compiled the financial information set out on pages 3 to 7 of Mounthugent Contractors Limited for the year ended 30 June 2025. These financial statements comprise the balance sheet of the Entity as at 30 June 2025, the profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

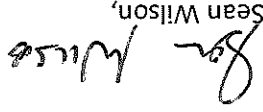
Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

As described on page 1 the company directors are responsible for the financial statements. It is my responsibility to compile the financial statements of Mounthugent Contractors Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the directors

Scope of Work

We compiled the financial information in accordance with the guidance contained in Compilation Engagements – Technical Statement and the International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), Compiling Engagements from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us by you. We have applied our expertise in accounting and financial reporting to assist you in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland. I have complied with relevant ethical requirements, including principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care.

Since a compilation engagement is not an assurance engagement, we have not audited or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such record information and explanations and accordingly, express no opinion on the financial statements


Sean Wilson,
Certified Public Accountant,
Cavan Street,
Oldcastle
Co Meath

Date: 27th January 2026

Mountnugent Contractors Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	66,457	73,726
Current assets		
Debtors	10,000	10,000
Cash at bank and in hand	26,541	23,791
	36,541	33,791
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(73,529)	(75,887)
Net current liabilities	(36,988)	(42,096)
Total assets less current liabilities	29,469	31,630
Net assets	29,469	31,630
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital presented as equity	2	2
Profit and loss account	29,467	31,628
Shareholders funds	29,469	31,630

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 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Mountnugent Contractors Limited

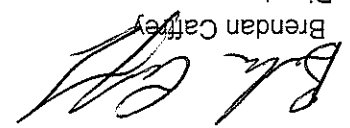
Balance sheet (continued)

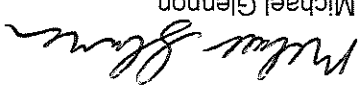
As at 30 June 2025

We, as directors of Mountnugent 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 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 27 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:


Brendan Cattery
Director


Michael Glennon
Director

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in . The address of the registered office is Kilbride, Mountnugent, Co Cavan.

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.

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:

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.

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.

3.	Appropriations of profit and loss account	At the start of the financial year	31,628	31,628	€	2025	
		Loss for the financial year	(2,161)	(4,346)	€	2024	
		At the end of the financial year	29,467	31,628			
4.	Tangible assets	Cost	At 1 July 2024	165,281	175,281	€	2025
			Additions	2,225	2,225	€	2024
		Depreciation	At 1 July 2024	94,562	101,555		
		Charge for the	9,118	9,494			
		financial year	376	9,494			
		At 30 June 2025	7,369	111,049			
		Carrying amount	2,631	66,457			
		At 30 June 2024	3,007	73,726			
5.	Debtors	Trade debtors	10,000	10,000	€	2025	
					€	2024	
6.	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	Trade creditors	3,081	7,478	€	2025	
		Other creditors including tax and social insurance	69,504	67,845	€	2024	
		Accruals	944	564			
			73,529	75,887			

Mountnugent Contractors Limited

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

7. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 27 January 2026.