

Company registration number: 402768

Douglas Carroll Consulting Engineers limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Douglas Carroll Consulting Engineers limited

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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.

Douglas Carroll Consulting Engineers limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 May 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	515,001		135,619	
			515,001		135,619
Current assets					
Stocks	6	763,857		682,037	
Debtors	7	576,855		265,229	
Cash at bank and in hand		175,201		561,407	
		1,515,913		1,508,673	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(988,800)		(813,200)	
Net current assets					
			527,113		695,473
Total assets less current liabilities					
			1,042,114		831,092
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
	9		(213,840)		(115,525)
Net assets					
			828,274		715,567
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			2,000		2,000
Share premium account			2		2
Profit and loss account			826,272		713,565
Shareholders funds					
			828,274		715,567

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 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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

We, as directors of Douglas Carroll Consulting Engineers 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 11 November 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Pearse Douglas
Director

Ted Carroll
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Douglas Carroll Consulting Engineers limited

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

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the 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" and the Companies Act 2014.

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.

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

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	12.5%
Motor vehicles	12.5%

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

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

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 are 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.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Debtors and creditors receivable / payable within one year

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account in other administrative expenses.

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

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the transaction price including transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction it is measured at present value.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 24 (2024: 18).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,485,155	1,242,657
Social insurance costs	117,757	90,920
Other retirement benefit costs	35,594	25,852
	<u>1,638,506</u>	<u>1,359,429</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	415,181	411,341
Other benefits paid for directors	7,145	6,523
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	1,815	1,980
	<u>424,141</u>	<u>419,844</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	713,565	454,074
Profit for the financial year	228,772	259,491
Dividends paid	(116,065)	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>826,272</u>	<u>713,565</u>

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

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 June 2024	-	271,456	142,110	413,566
Additions	356,850	32,791	35,391	425,032
At 31 May 2025	<u>356,850</u>	<u>304,247</u>	<u>177,501</u>	<u>838,598</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 June 2024	-	223,903	54,044	277,948
Charge for the financial year	7,137	16,325	22,188	45,650
At 31 May 2025	<u>7,137</u>	<u>240,228</u>	<u>76,232</u>	<u>323,598</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 May 2025	<u>349,713</u>	<u>64,019</u>	<u>101,269</u>	<u>515,000</u>
At 31 May 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>47,553</u>	<u>88,066</u>	<u>135,618</u>

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Work in progress	763,857	682,037
	<u>763,857</u>	<u>682,037</u>

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	464,665	101,762
Other debtors	101,614	151,109
Prepayments	10,576	12,358
	<u>576,855</u>	<u>265,229</u>

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

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	134,541	24,625
Trade creditors	86,288	16,382
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	381,656	460,408
Accruals	38,802	25,977
Deferred income	347,513	285,808
	<u>988,800</u>	<u>813,200</u>

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	176,038	89,631
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	37,802	25,894
	<u>213,840</u>	<u>115,525</u>

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 11 November 2025.