

Company registration number: 328755

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.
Directors Report &
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 July 2025

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

Financial year ended 31st July 2025

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.

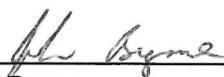
Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council -, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (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 to the financial year end 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:

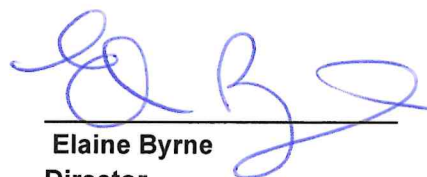
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect 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.

On behalf of the board;



John Byrne
Director



Elaine Byrne
Director

DATE: 9th April 2026


**John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.
Financial year ended 31st July 2025**

Directors Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

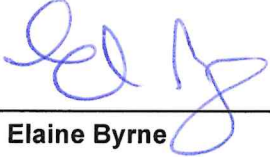
In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages to 11.

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Doyle Foley & Co., the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31st July 2025.

On behalf of the board;



John Byrne
Director



Elaine Byrne
Director

DATE: 9th April 2026

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

**Balance sheet
As at 31st July 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	618,839		661,510	
			618,839		661,510
Current assets					
Debtors	6	378,164		288,533	
Cash at bank and in hand		466,335		499,215	
		844,499		787,748	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(113,365)		(115,350)	
Net current assets			731,134		672,398
Total assets less current liabilities			1,349,973		1,333,908
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(39,026)		(60,312)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(42,306)		(41,667)
Net assets			<u>1,268,641</u>		<u>1,231,929</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			4		4
Profit and loss account			1,268,636		1,231,925
Shareholders funds			<u>1,268,640</u>		<u>1,231,929</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31st July 2025**

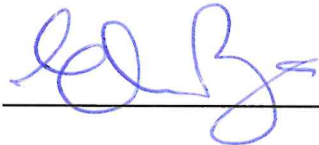
We, as directors of John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd. state that:

- 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 9th April 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:



John Byrne
Director



Elaine Byrne
Director

Company registration number: 328755

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these abridged financial statements.

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

**Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 31st July 2025**

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows;

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are 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" ("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 sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

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.

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31st July 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.

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

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.

Tangible assets

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

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

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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

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:

Freehold property	- 2%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 15%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 15%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

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.

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.

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Defined contribution 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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors 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.

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.

Creditors and accruals

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.

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 11 (2024: 12).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	534,478	495,914
Social insurance costs	35,091	37,541
Other retirement benefit costs	60,875	45,965
	<u>630,444</u>	<u>579,420</u>

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>213,500</u>	<u>155,200</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,231,925	1,156,842
Profit for the financial year	36,711	75,083
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,268,636</u>	<u>1,231,925</u>

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1st August 2024	380,000	700,103	9,349	286,616	1,376,068
Additions	-	9,610	-	36,950	46,560
Disposals	-	-	-	(12,114)	(12,114)
At 31st July 2025	<u>380,000</u>	<u>709,713</u>	<u>9,349</u>	<u>311,452</u>	<u>1,410,514</u>
At 1st August 2024 and 31st July 2025	<u>380,000</u>	<u>700,103</u>	<u>9,349</u>	<u>286,616</u>	<u>1,376,068</u>
Depreciation					
At 1st August 2024	6,333	524,759	9,349	174,117	714,558
Charge for the financial year	6,334	50,270	-	27,665	84,269
Disposals	-	-	-	(7,152)	(7,152)
At 31st July 2025	<u>12,667</u>	<u>575,029</u>	<u>9,349</u>	<u>194,630</u>	<u>791,675</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st July 2025	<u>367,333</u>	<u>134,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>116,822</u>	<u>618,839</u>
At 31st July 2024	<u>373,667</u>	<u>175,344</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,499</u>	<u>661,510</u>

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	308,106	217,597
Other debtors	741	-
Prepayments	69,317	70,936
	<u>378,164</u>	<u>288,533</u>

The fair values of Debtors and Prepayments approximate to their carrying amounts. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairments of €116,406 (31st July 2024: €90,351).

John Byrne Building Contractors Ltd.

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

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	21,295	21,287
Trade creditors	(37,420)	(50,079)
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	18,430	35,217
Accruals	111,060	108,925
	<u>113,365</u>	<u>115,350</u>

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next 12 months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary terms.

Tax and social securities are repayable at various dates over the coming months in line with tax authority guidelines.

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	<u>39,026</u>	<u>60,312</u>

9. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	<u>42,306</u>	<u>41,667</u>

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 9 April 2026.