

Company registration number: 767729

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

**UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 JUL 2025**

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

for the period ended 31 JUL 2025

Directors	Cornel Vasile Pop
Secretary	Liviu Deac
Company number	767729
Registered office	Ro Banat Builders Limited 40 Carne Court, Huntstown, Dublin 15, D15XFW1.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with sec 329 of the Companies Act 2014

Director(s) and Secretary and their interests:

The director and secretary at the financial period end and their interests in shares in the company were as follows:

	At 31/07/25 Number	At 12/07/24 Number
Directors:		
Cornel Vasile Pop	100	100
Company secretary:		
Liviu Deac	-	-

Accounting records:

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function.

The accounting records of the company are located at the Registered Office.

RO BANAT BUILDERS 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 period. 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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period 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.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18/10/2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Cornel Vasile Pop
Director

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In relation to the statutory financial statements as set out on pages 6 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 judgements 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 to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 31 JUL 2025.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 18/10/2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Cornel Vasile Pop
Director

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

Trading Profit and Loss Account From 12 Jul 2024 to 31 Jul 2025

	Notes	Period Ended 31/07/25 €
Turnover	2	1,650
Cost of Sales		-
Gross Profit		1,650
Administrative Expenses		361
Tax due for the period		161
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	3	1,128

The company has no recognised item of income or expenses other than the results for the financial period as set out above.

Signed on behalf of the board



Cornel Vasile Pop
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 11 are part of these financial statements.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31 Jul 2025

	Notes	2025 €
CURRENT ASSETS		1,228
Cash & Bank Balance		1,228
CURRENT LIABILITIES		-
Creditors		-
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		1,228
NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		1,228
CAPITALS & RESERVES		1,228
Called up share capital presented as equity		100
Retained Profit	4	-
Current Net Profit		1,128

The notes on pages 8 to 11 are part of these financial statements.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

Balance Sheet (Continued)
as at 31 JUL 2025

We, as director(s) of RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED, state that:

- (a) The company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,
- (b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied,
- (c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- (d) 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 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
- (e) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial Statements were approved by the board of directors on 18/10/2025 and signed on behalf by:



Cornel Vasile Pop
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 11 are part of these financial statements.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 JUL 2025

1. 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 dispatch 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.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimated. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

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.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 JUL 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:

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.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 JUL 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.

RO BANAT BUILDERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL PERIOD ENDED 31 JUL 2025

2. Turnover

Turnover represents net sales and excludes VAT. The whole of €1,650 is attributable to the principal activity of the company, which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

3. Profit / (Loss) before tax

Net Profit/ (Loss) for the period is €1,289

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
Retained profit (loss) at the start of the financial period	€-	€-
Profit (loss) for the financial period	€1,128	€-
At the end of the financial year	€1,128	€-