

**Company registration number: 480710**

**B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED**  
**Trading as B.A. Steel Fabrication Limited**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements**

**for the financial period ended 28 February 2025**

# B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED

## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Directors responsibilities statement	<b>1</b>
Balance sheet	<b>2 - 3</b>
Notes to the abridged financial statements	<b>4 - 7</b>

## **B.A. STEEL FABRICATION 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, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants 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 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. 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.

.....  
Mr Brian Arkins  
Director

.....  
Mrs Breda Arkins  
Director

## B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED

### Balance sheet As at 28 February 2025

	Note	28/02/25	28/02/24
		€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	1,116,515	<u>1,116,515</u>	<u>1,158,283</u>
		1,116,515	1,158,283
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	28,100		23,860
Debtors	183,638		91,069
Cash at bank and in hand	255,075		<u>221,638</u>
		<u>466,813</u>	<u>336,567</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<u>(768,801)</u>		<u>(607,090)</u>
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		<u>(301,988)</u>	<u>(270,523)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		814,527	887,760
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		<u>(253,436)</u>	<u>(336,196)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>561,091</u></u>	<u><u>551,564</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>561,089</u>	<u>551,562</u>
<b>Shareholders funds</b>		<u><u>561,091</u></u>	<u><u>551,564</u></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'.

**B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED**

**Balance sheet (continued)  
As at 28 February 2025**

We, as directors of B.A. STEEL FABRICATION 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period 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 2 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

.....  
Mr Brian Arkins  
Director

.....  
Mrs Breda Arkins  
Director

## **B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial period ended 28 February 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 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.

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 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.

##### **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.

##### **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.

## **B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 28 February 2025**

#### **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.

#### **Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### **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.

## B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 28 February 2025

#### Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense. There is a provision in the accounts for a site removal.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

#### 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.

## 2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors was 26 (2024:26).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial period were:

	Year ending 28/02/25	Year ending 28/02/24
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,062,840	1,142,234
Social insurance costs	98,059	102,682
Other retirement benefit costs	1,495	715
	<u>1,162,394</u>	<u>1,245,631</u>

## B.A. STEEL FABRICATION LIMITED

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial period ended 28 February 2025

#### 3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	<b>Year ending 28/02/25</b>	Year ending 28/02/24
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	95,342	92,427
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>Year ending 28/02/25</b>	Year ending 28/02/24
	€	€
Pensions paid or payable	1,495	715
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	<b>28/02/25</b>	28/02/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	551,563	422,554
Profit for the financial period	9,528	129,010
<b>At the end of the financial period</b>	<u>561,091</u>	<u>551,564</u>

#### 5. Financial periods

The current accounts are for a full year. The comparative accounts are for a 12 month period ending 28th February 2024.