

Company registration number: 760939

Ballydee Civil Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Ballydee Civil Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors and other information	1
Directors' responsibilities statement	2-3
Balance sheet	4-5
Notes to the unaudited abridged financial statements	6-12

Ballydee Civil Limited

Directors and other information

Directors Michael Eoin O'Sullivan
Patrick O'Connor

Secretary Patrick O'Connor

Company number 760939

Accountants Louise Carey
Louise Carey & Co
15 William Street
Listowel
Co Kerry

Bankers Bank of Ireland
The Square
Listowel
Co. Kerry

Registered office Ballydee Civil Limited
Dirra
Asdee
Listowel
Co Kerry
V31 HD61

Ballydee Civil Limited
Directors' responsibilities statement
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

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 [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland], 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and 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
- 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 compiled. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Patrick O'Connor

Michael Eoin O'Sullivan

.....
Patrick O'Connor
Director

.....
Michael Eoin O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 10 April 2026

Ballydee Civil Limited
Financial year ended 31 December 2025
Directors' responsibilities statement (continued)
Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set hereto;

- 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 business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Louise Carey & Co. the company 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 December 2025.

On behalf of the board

Patrick O'Connor

Michael Eoin O'Sullivan

.....
Patrick O'Connor
Director

.....
Michael Eoin O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 10 April 2026

Ballydee Civil Limited
Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025

Note	€	2025	€	2024	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3	71,789		4,722	
		<u>71,789</u>		<u>4,722</u>	
Current assets					
Debtors	4	3,848		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,372		1,121	
		<u>5,220</u>		<u>1,121</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	5	<u>(7,249)</u>		<u>(9,597)</u>	
Net current assets			(2,029)		(8,476)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>69,760</u>		<u>(3,704)</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	6		<u>(11,636)</u>		<u>-</u>
Net assets			<u>58,124</u>		<u>(3,704)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			58,024		(3,804)
Shareholders' funds			<u>58,124</u>		<u>(3,704)</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 Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Ballydee Civil Limited

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 31 December 2025

We, as directors of Ballydee Civil 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 10 April 2026 and authorised for issue signed on 10 April 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

Patrick O'Connor

Michael Eoin O'Sullivan

.....
Patrick O'Connor
Director

.....
Michael Eoin O'Sullivan
Director

Date: 10 April 2026

Ballydee Civil Limited

Notes to the unaudited abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. Accounting Policies

Ballydee Civil Limited is primarily engaged in the provision of construction services to both the private and commercial sectors. The company's registered office is Dirra, Asdee, Listowel, Co Kerry, V31 HD61. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 760939.

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

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, [as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets] and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

(a) Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

(a) 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.

(a) Dividend income

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

Ballydee Civil Limited

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

(a) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders. The company has not made a dividend distribution.

(b) 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.

(i) *Current tax*

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 date.

(ii) *Deferred tax*

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.

(c) Tangible fixed assets

(a) Cost

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.

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Ballydee Civil Limited
Notes to the unaudited abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Plant & machinery, fixtures, fittings & equipment and motor vehicles are retained in the cost. Plant & Machinery, fixtures, fittings & equipment and motor are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(b) 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:

Plant & Machinery	12½% straight line on cost
Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment	12½% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	12½% straight line on cost

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 plant & machinery, fixtures, fittings & equipment and motor vehicles are retained in the cost of plant & machinery, fixtures, fittings & equipment and motor vehicles 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.

(c) 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.

Ballydee Civil Limited
Financial year ended 31 December 2025
Notes to the unaudited abridged financial statements (continued)

(d) Leases

(i) Finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability, and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

(ii) Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(iii) Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

(e) 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.

(f) Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Ballydee Civil Limited
Financial year ended 31 December 2025
Notes to the unaudited abridged financial statements (continued)

(g) 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.

(h) Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

- (i) Short term benefits*
Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(i) Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity. The company has not made a dividend distribution.

(j) 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.

(k) Related party transactions

The company does not have any related parties.

(l) Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

1. Employees

The average monthly number of employees for the year was 11.

Ballydee Civil Limited

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

2. Directors' Remuneration and transactions

	2025	2025
	€	€
Remuneration		
Salary	74,813	33,164
	74,813	33,164

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	83,078	83,078
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2025	682	682
Charge for the financial year	10,607	10,607
At 31 December 2025	11,289	11,289
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	71,789	72,012
At 31 December 2024	4,772	4,772

4. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	-	-
Other debtors	3,848	-
	3,848	-

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	8,942	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	(2,043)	7,929
Accruals	350	1,668
	7,249	9,597

Ballydee Civil Limited

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

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Finance Lease	11,635	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11,635	-

7. Capital Commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31st December 2025.

8. Related party transactions

There were no related party transactions at the year ended 31st December 2025.