Company registration number: 66816

J R Byrne & Sons Limited
Trading as J R Byrne & Sons Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

J R Byrne & Sons Limited

Contents

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 Section 1A "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.

J R Byrne & Sons Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	77,362		76,931	
			77,362		76,931
Current assets					
Stocks	6	1,258,520		1,477,145	
Debtors	7	3,534,827		3,417,568	
Cash at bank and in hand		920,261		787,455	
		5,713,608		5,682,168	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(2,065,938)		(2,513,663)	
Net current assets			3,647,670		3,168,505
Total assets less current liabilities			3,725,032		3,245,436
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(1,032,170)		(825,659)
Net assets			2,692,862		2,419,777
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			5		5
Profit and loss account			2,692,857		2,419,772
Shareholders funds			2,692,862		2,419,777

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 Section 1A 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.

We, as directors of J R Byrne & Sons 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 359 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 23 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Liam Byrne	James R J Byrne
Director	Director

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Unit 33A, Robinhood Industrial Estate, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of the financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest euro.

Going concern

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In preparing the financial statements the directors consider it appropriate to continue to use the going concern basis of preparation which assumes the company will have sufficient resources to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due including adequate financial support for 12 months support from the date of signing of the financial statements.

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.

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:

Long leasehold property	-	5%	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	straight line

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.

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 or 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.

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 24 (2024: 25).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	1,308,944	1,294,292
Social insurance costs	58,739	63,667
Other retirement benefit costs	162,481	163,681
	1,530,164	1,521,640

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	182,917	225,000
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	7,400	27,261
	190,317	252,261

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	2,419,772	2,384,047
Profit for the financial year	273,085	35,725
At the end of the financial year	2,692,857	2,419,772

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	**Total**
	€	€	€	**€**
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	217,907	446,437	139,709	804,053
Additions	-	3,150	18,600	21,750
At 31 March 2025	217,907	449,587	158,309	825,803
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	217,907	392,015	117,200	727,122
Charge for the financial year	-	10,099	11,220	21,319
At 31 March 2025	217,907	402,114	128,420	748,441
Carrying amount				
At 31 March 2025	-	47,473	29,889	77,362
At 31 March 2024	-	54,422	22,509	76,931

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,258,520	1,477,145

The replacement cost of stocks is not considered to be materially different from the balance sheet value.

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	1,672,666	1,760,809
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,604,532	1,541,532
Other debtors	20,381	12,726
Prepayments	237,248	102,501
	3,534,827	3,417,568

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	90,203	-
Trade creditors	1,436,125	2,040,292
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	65,954	34,256
Accruals	473,656	439,115
	2,065,938	2,513,663

A bank guarantee has being given to certain suppliers.

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	163,443	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	868,727	825,659
	1,032,170	825,659

10. Related party transactions

Square Times Limited	-	-	-	-

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned. On that basis, transactions and balances with both Square Times Limited and JR Byrne Investments Limited are being omitted.

11. Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of J R Byrne Investments Limited.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 23 December 2025.