

**ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

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ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The director made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Director's declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes:

The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is 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 director confirms that he has made available to Baker Tilly Ireland Limited Partnership, (Chartered Certified Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025."

Signed on behalf of the Board

**Emmet Taaffe
Director**

24 February 2026

**ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
ACCOUNTANTS REPORT
TO THE DIRECTOR ON THE COMPILATION OF THE UNAUDITED ABRIDGED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

In accordance with the engagement letter and in order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have compiled for your approval the abridged financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 as set out on pages 5 to 12 which comprise the Balance Sheet and the related notes from the company's accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us.

This report is made solely to the director of Above All Building Construction Limited, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's Director that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and its director for our work or for this report.

We have carried out this engagement in accordance with guidance issued by and have complied with the relevant ethical guidance laid down by relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the Balance Sheet for the year ended 30 June 2025 your duty to ensure that Above All Building Construction Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Above All Building Construction Limited. You consider that Above All Building Construction Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the financial year.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the abridged financial statements of Above All Building Construction Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory abridged financial statements.

Baker Tilly Ireland Limited Partnership
Chartered Certified Accountants
9 Exchange Place
International Financial Services Centre
Dublin 1

24 February 2026

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	7	125,558	88,921
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current Assets			
Stocks	8	127,712	34,784
Debtors	9	303,910	264,634
Cash and cash equivalents		7,625	111,983
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		439,247	411,401
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(443,890)	(438,964)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Current Liabilities		(4,643)	(27,563)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		120,915	61,358
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Creditors:			
amounts falling due after more than one year	11	(44,197)	(15,496)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets		76,718	45,862
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings	12	76,618	45,762
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Shareholders' Funds		76,718	45,862
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

I as Director of Above All Building Construction 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 section 358 are satisfied,

(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) I 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 the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 24 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Emmet Taaffe
Director

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Above All Building Construction Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 620840. The registered office of the company is 80 Ferrcarrig Road, Coolock, Dublin 17 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the Company is that of construction of building projects. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

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.

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 revenue 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.

Financial Instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Leasing and hire purchases

Tangible assets held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Balance Sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Stocks

Work in progress is stated at cost plus attributable profit less provision for any foreseeable losses, and net of progress payments received and receivable.

Profit is only taken on contracts where the outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty and is attributed to contracts by reference to the stage of the contract and the degree of completion of the work. Foreseeable losses arising on contracts are provided against in full.

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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of fixtures, fittings and equipment

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of fixtures fittings and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review the useful economic lives of these assets and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

(b) Inventory provisioning

The company is involved in the sale of jewellery. It is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of inventory and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the inventory provision, management considers the stage of completion, the estimated realisable value and the estimated costs to completion. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

(c) Provision for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

4. OPERATING PROFIT	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	24,411	39,443
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible assets	2,167	(4,234)
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
5. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR EXPENSES	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	2,012	1,512
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
6. EMPLOYEES		

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial year was 22, (2024 - 16).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Employees	22	16
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

7. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Plant and machinery	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	19,700	177,521	197,221
Additions	2,000	70,715	72,715
Disposals	-	(17,500)	(17,500)
At 30 June 2025	<u>21,700</u>	<u>230,736</u>	<u>252,436</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2024	15,312	92,988	108,300
Charge for the financial year	2,180	22,231	24,411
On disposals	-	(5,833)	(5,833)
At 30 June 2025	<u>17,492</u>	<u>109,386</u>	<u>126,878</u>
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	<u><u>4,208</u></u>	<u><u>121,350</u></u>	<u><u>125,558</u></u>
At 30 June 2024	<u><u>4,388</u></u>	<u><u>84,533</u></u>	<u><u>88,921</u></u>

7.1. TANGIBLE ASSETS CONTINUED

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	2025 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €	2024 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €
Motor vehicles	<u><u>64,162</u></u>	<u><u>11,414</u></u>	<u><u>31,461</u></u>	<u><u>9,208</u></u>

8. STOCKS

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	<u><u>127,712</u></u>	<u><u>34,784</u></u>

In the opinion of the directors the recoverable value of work in progress did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

9. DEBTORS

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	170,977	230,949
Other debtors	704	704
Taxation	15,192	12,971
Prepayments	20,685	20,010
Accrued income	96,352	-
	<u><u>303,910</u></u>	<u><u>264,634</u></u>

ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

10. CREDITORS	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	15,249	7,333
Trade creditors	130,466	133,668
Taxation	27,055	19,799
Director's current account (Note 14)	263,622	270,396
Accruals	7,498	7,768
	<u>443,890</u>	<u>438,964</u>
	<u><u>443,890</u></u>	<u><u>438,964</u></u>
11. CREDITORS	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	44,197	15,496
	<u>44,197</u>	<u>15,496</u>
	<u><u>44,197</u></u>	<u><u>15,496</u></u>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	15,249	7,333
Repayable between one and five years	44,197	15,496
	<u>59,446</u>	<u>22,829</u>
	<u><u>59,446</u></u>	<u><u>22,829</u></u>
12. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 July 2024	45,762	7,444
Profit for the financial year	30,856	38,318
	<u>76,618</u>	<u>45,762</u>
At 30 June 2025	<u><u>76,618</u></u>	<u><u>45,762</u></u>
13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS		
The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 30 June 2025.		
14. DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	44,200	44,200
Pension contributions	2,714	1,671
	<u>46,914</u>	<u>45,871</u>
	<u><u>46,914</u></u>	<u><u>45,871</u></u>
The following amounts are repayable to the director:		
	2025	2024
	€	€
Emmet Taaffe	263,622	270,396
	<u>263,622</u>	<u>270,396</u>
	<u><u>263,622</u></u>	<u><u>270,396</u></u>

During the year under review, Emmet Taaffe made advances to the company of €4,034 (2024:€8,031) and there were repayments of €10,809 (2024:€18,295). At the year end there were amounts owed to Emmet Taaffe of €263,622 (2024:€270,396).

**ABOVE ALL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

15. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

16. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 24 February 2026.