Company Registration No. 114339

JOHN J. BROWNE & SONS (BUILDERS) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Mark Browne Michael Browne
Secretary	Mark Browne
Company number	114339
Registered office	Church Road Lusk Co. Dublin
Business address	Church Road Lusk Co. Dublin
Accountants	McInerney Rowe 85 Strand Street Skerries Co. Dublin
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Strand Street Skerries Co. Dublin

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JOHN J. BROWNE & SONS (BUILDERS) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 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, 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Michael Browne	Mark Browne
Director	**Director**

Date: 20 February 2026

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 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 judgments 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 they have made available to McInerney Rowe, the company's 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 30 June 2025.

On behalf of the board

Michael Browne	Mark Browne
Director	**Director**

Date: 20 February 2026

JOHN J. BROWNE & SONS (BUILDERS) LIMITED

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	**6**		647,630		605,758
Financial assets	**7**		727,200		808,000
			1,374,830		1,413,758
Current assets					
Stocks and work in progress	**8**	175,000		150,000	
Debtors	**9**	203,070		191,285	
Cash at bank and in hand		416,896		535,153	
		794,966		876,437	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**10**	(395,345)		(463,772)	
Net current assets			399,621		412,665
Total assets less current liabilities			1,774,451		1,826,422
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**11**		(177,917)		(242,417)
Net assets			1,596,534		1,584,006
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			3		3
Profit and loss account	**15**		1,596,532		1,584,003
Shareholders' funds			1,596,534		1,584,006

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 ‘The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’.

We, as directors of John J. Browne & Sons (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 Section 358 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(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.

JOHN J. BROWNE & SONS (BUILDERS) LIMITED

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

We, as directors of John J. Browne & Sons (Builders) Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company the qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2026 and authorised for issue on 20 February 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

Michael Browne	Mark Browne
Director	**Director**

Date: 20 February 2026

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

John J. Browne & Sons (Builders) Limited is a builders providers, builders merchants and hardware supplier and retailer. The company's' registered office is Church Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 114339.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council 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.

1.2 Currency

(i) *Functional and presentation 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 "€".

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

1.3 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.

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.

1.4 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 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.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

(i) *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.

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) *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 the tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% straight line

The company’s policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of fixtures, fittings and equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated fixtures, fittings and equipment are retained in the cost of fixtures, fittings and equipment 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 income statement.

(iii) *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 Profit 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 reverses, 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 Profit is recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.6 Other financial assets

Other financial assets include investments which are not investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Investments are initially measured at fair value which usually equates to the transaction price and subsequently at fair value where investments are listed on an active market or where non listed investments can be reliably measured. Movements in fair value are measured in the profit and loss.

When fair value cannot be measured reliably or can no longer be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

1.7 Stocks and work in progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In the case of finished goods and work in progress cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Work in progress is valued by the directors using the basis stated above.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks and Work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

1.8 Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies 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.

1.9 Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and in 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.

1.10 Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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 2025 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.

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

1.12 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

1.16 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.

2. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	51,128	37,103
Impairment of fixed asset investments	80,800	-

3. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2025	2024
	€	€
On hire purchase agreements	1,194	1,194

4. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, for the year was 11 (2024: 8).

5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Salary	98,800	83,966
Pension costs	1,500	-

Directors' loans	Michael Browne
	€
Opening balance	(170,000)
Repayments to directors	-
Advances from directors	-
Closing balance	(170,000)

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 July 2024	407,905	17,904	466,448	27,241	919,498
Additions	-	46,000	47,000	-	93,000
At 30 June 2025	407,905	63,904	513,448	27,241	1,012,498
Depreciation					
At 1 July 2024	-	5,579	280,920	27,241	313,740
Charge for the year	-	9,075	42,053	-	51,128
At 30 June 2025	-	14,654	322,973	27,241	364,868
Net book value					
At 30 June 2025	407,905	49,250	190,475	-	647,630
At 30 June 2024	407,905	12,325	185,528	-	605,758

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cost		
Shares in subsidiary undertakings	808,000	808,000
	808,000	808,000
Impairments		
At 1 July 2024	-	-
Additions/reversals	80,800.00	-
At 30 June 2025	80,800	-
Carrying amount	727,200	808,000

8. STOCKS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stock of land	175,000	150,000

9. DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	199,900	165,262
Prepayments	3,170	26,023
	203,070	191,285

10. CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	270,476	351,128
Corporation tax due	-	-
Other taxation and social security	55,234	38,734
Other creditors and accruals	60,135	64,410
Finance leases and hire purchase agreements	9,500	9,500
	395,345	463,772

11. CREDITORS:
Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' loan account (see note 5)	170,000	170,000
Other creditors and accruals	-	55,000
Finance leases and hire purchase agreements	7,917	17,417
	177,917	242,417

12. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 30 June 2025.

13. CONTINGENCIES

There were no contingencies at the year ended 30 June 2025 (2024: €Nil).

14. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

15. MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES

	2025	**2024**
	€	**€**
Profit and loss reserve brought forward at 1 July	1,584,003	1,359,252
Profit for the financial year	12,529	224,751
Profit and loss reserve brought forward at 30 June	1,596,532	1,584,003

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management includes the Board of Directors (executive and non-executive) and connected parties. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2025	**2024**
	€	**€**
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	100,300	83,966

During the year the company paid €14,400 (2024: €12,000) to Michael Browne and Mark Browne, directors of the company, for the rental of the premises at Church Road, Lusk, Co. Dublin.

17. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 20 February 2026.