

COMPANY NUMBER: 427860

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
DIRECTORS REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

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BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors

K Adam Gruson
S Weir

Secretary

R Gwilliam

Registered number

427860

Registered office

Block 3
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland

Bankers

Societe Generale Luxembourg
11 Avenue Emile Reuter
2420 Ville-Haute
Luxembourg

Auditor

Forvis Mazars
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Block 3
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Republic of Ireland

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

COMPANY NUMBER: 427860

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities

The Company ceased its principal trading activity as at 31 December 2024 and as at that date of the approval of the financial statements, activities are ongoing to enable the orderly wind up of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Development and financial performance during the year

As reported in the Company's statement of total comprehensive income, turnover in 2024 was nil (2023: nil).

The loss before taxation was €990,000 (2023: loss €880,000). The directors consider the result for the year was satisfactory.

The Company's result has been adversely affected by losses incurred on one of its key contracts which has been terminated.

Financial position at the reporting date

The statement of financial position shows that the carrying value of the Company's net liabilities at the year end was €23,505,000 (2023: €22,515,000).

Future prospects

Activities are ongoing to enable the orderly wind up of the Company in the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets and liabilities. The key financial risk is that the proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from liabilities as they fall due.

Performance risk

Under its contracts the Company can be exposed to liquidated damages if it is unable to meet its contractual obligations. The performance under its various contracts is closely monitored by the directors.

Financial risk management

The directors have considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise operating debtors, operating creditors and from time to time, loans from other group companies and other financial assets. The directors have taken a prudent approach in their consideration of the various risks attached to the financial instruments of the Company.

The most important components of financial risk are:

Credit risk and Liquidity risk

A principal financial risk exposure is to a level of credit risk associated with its trade debtors, which the directors consider to be normal.

The Company has a relatively small number of clients but the directors consider that no significant credit risk arises from such a client base. The clients' credit ratings are checked regularly and monitored closely by the directors. Liquidity risks are mitigated by cash flows generated by the Company and by arranging alternative funding as required.

Currency risk

The Company can incur costs in foreign currencies and as a result is exposed to risk from fluctuations in exchange rates. The directors' policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. Where possible, expenses relating to a contract are incurred in Euros.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Research and development

The Company did not undertake any research and development activities in the year (2023: €nil).

Political donations

The Company did not make any political donations in the year (2023: €nil).

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the current financial year (2023: €nil).

Post balance sheet events

There were no events subsequent to the balance sheet date that required adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Directors and Secretary

The directors and secretary who served throughout the year and up to the date of this report, except as noted, were as follows:

Directors:

K Adam Gruson

S Weir

Secretary:

R Gwilliam

No directors or secretary held any interests in the shares of the Company.

Directors compliance statement

The directors, in accordance with Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with certain obligations specified in that section arising from the Companies Act 2014, and Tax laws ('relevant obligations'). The directors confirm that:

- a compliance policy statement has been drawn up setting out the Company's policies with regard to such compliance;
- appropriate arrangements or structures that are, in the Directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations have been put in place, including reliance on the advice of one or more than one person employed by the Company or retained by it under a contract for services, being a person who appears to the Directors to have the requisite knowledge and experience to advise the Company on compliance with its relevant obligations; and
- a review has been conducted, during the financial year, of the arrangements and structures that have been put in place to secure the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are located at 35 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3BW, United Kingdom.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement on relevant audit information


In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

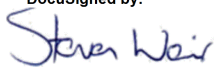
- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act, 2014, the auditors, Forvis Mazars, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, will continue in office.

Approved by the board of Directors and signed on behalf of the board by

DocuSigned by:

F3E9EB858C2849T...
K Adam Gruson
Director

DocuSigned by:

362D2140EF1740C...
S Weir
Director

Date 17th December 2025

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of 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 for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

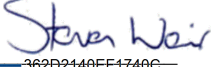
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare 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 keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements 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.

Approved by the board of Directors and signed on behalf of the board by

DocuSigned by:

F6E9EB858C28491...
K Adam Gruson
Director

DocuSigned by:

362D2140EF1740C...
S Weir
Director

Date: 17th December 2025

Independent auditor's report to the members of Bouygues E&S Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Bouygues E&S Ireland Limited ('the Company'), for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Company financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council (FRS 102) applying Section 1A.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 3 of the financial statements, which explains that the directors intend to liquidate the Company and therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as described in Note 3.

Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;
- the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited; and
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of Sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

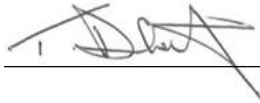
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's 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 the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Tommy Doherty

for and on behalf of Forvis Mazars
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Harcourt Centre, Block 3
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Date: 5 January 2026

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Continuing operations	Notes	2024 €'000	2023 €'000
Turnover	4	-	-
Operating costs		(15)	(15)
Interest payable and similar costs	9	(975)	(865)
Loss before taxation	6	<u>(990)</u>	<u>(880)</u>
Tax on loss on activities	7	-	(627)
Loss for the year		<u><u>(990)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,507)</u></u>

All of the Company's activities in the current and preceding year relate to operations that are in the process of being discontinued, as the Company intends to cease operations.


The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement of total comprehensive income.

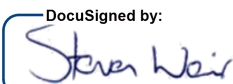
BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Notes	€'000	2024 €'000	€'000	2023 €'000
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other debtors		1		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		313		358	
				<u>358</u>	
		314		358	
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	10	(23,819)		(22,873)	
				<u>(22,873)</u>	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES				<u>(23,505)</u>	<u>(22,515)</u>
NET LIABILITIES				<u>(23,505)</u>	<u>(22,515)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called-up share capital presented as equity	11		10		10
Profit and loss account			(23,515)		(22,525)
			<u>(23,515)</u>		<u>(22,525)</u>
SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT				<u>(23,505)</u>	<u>(22,515)</u>

The financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the specified provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, Small entities, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17th December 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

DocuSigned by:

 F6E9EB858C28491...
 K Adam Gruson
 Director

DocuSigned by:

 382D2140EF1740C...
 S Weir
 Director

Date: 17th December 2025

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Share Capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 1 January 2023	10	(21,018)	(21,008)
Loss for the year	-	(1,507)	(1,507)
At 31 December 2023	10	(22,525)	(22,515)
Loss for the year	-	(990)	(990)
At 31 December 2024	10	(23,515)	(23,505)

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General Information

Bouygues E&S Ireland Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report on page 2. The address of the Company's registered office is set out on page 1.

These financial statements comprising, the Statement of Total Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Bouygues E&S Ireland Limited for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

2. Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland applying Section 1A of that Standard".

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and section 1A of FRS 102 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council).

The financial statements are prepared in Euros as this is the functional currency in which the Company operates. FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions, subject to certain conditions, which have been complied with, including notification of and no objection to, the use of exemptions by the Company's shareholders. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent undertaking, Bouygues SA. Note 15 provides details of where those consolidated financial statements may be obtained from.

In preparing these financial statements, the company has taken advantage of the following exemption:

- from disclosing key management personnel compensation, as required by paragraph 7 of Section 33 *Related Party Disclosures*.
- financial instruments-related disclosures as required by Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments and Section 12 Other Financial Instruments Issues
- Preparation of a cash-flow statement and related notes

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are represented in Euro (€) which is the Company's presentation currency.

Foreign currency

The functional currency of the Company is Euro, the currency in which the majority of the Company's transactions are denominated, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (€'000), except where otherwise indicated. In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date.

Revenue recognition

All activities related to construction contracts are accounted for using the percentage of cost completion method. Under this method, the revenue recognised equals the latest estimate of the total selling price of the contract multiplied by the actual completion rate determined by the percentage of cost completion.

Long-term contracts are assessed on a contract-by-contract basis and are reflected in the statement of total comprehensive income as contract activity progresses. Full provision for foreseeable future losses is made as future losses are foreseen.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Expense Recognition

Expenses are recognized in Profit and Loss Account when decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in a liability has arisen that can be measured reliably. Expenses are recognized in Profit and Loss Account: on the basis of a direct association between the costs incurred and the earning of specific items of income; on the basis of systematic and rational allocation procedures when economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with income can only be broadly or indirectly determined; or immediately when an expenditure produces no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the statements of financial position as an asset.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profit for the 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 the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable amount does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at the transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Non-current debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, the Company transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another party, or the Company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and financial assets are accounted for at the transition date.

Financial assets

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable amount does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Provisions

Provisions for onerous contracts, restructuring costs and legal claims 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 has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 assessed based on the impact on the class of obligations as a whole, even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one individual 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised as financial assets. They comprise cash held by the Company and short term bank deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 7.1B from including a cash flow statement in the financial statement on the grounds that the company is a small company.

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The critical judgements made by the directors in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key areas of estimation uncertainty have related to revenue recognition.

The value of certain of the Company's contracts for the ongoing supply of services can be dependent upon the amount of costs incurred in performing these services and, in order to apply the Company's policy for the recognition of revenue from such contracts that are partially complete at statement of financial position date, the directors must assess both the proportion of the contract that has been completed and the total contract value that this represents.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

3. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Going concern

As of the date of the approval of the financial statements, the directors have assessed that they do not have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future as a result of the ongoing activity to enable the orderly wind up of the Company. Thus, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis. No consequential adjustments arise to these financial statements.

4. Turnover

The directors consider the Company's activities to represent a single class of business. The total turnover of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activities undertaken wholly in the Republic of Ireland.

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
An analysis of the Company's turnover is as follows:		
Turnover from the Republic of Ireland	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Staff costs

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Pension costs	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The average monthly number of persons, including executive directors, employed by the Company during the year was:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Operations	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The directors did not receive any remuneration for their services for the year (2023: nil), had no interests in the share capital of the Company nor were they involved in any transactions with the Company.

6. Result before taxation

Result on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Bank charges	-	1
Foreign exchange loss, net	-	1
Consultancy fees	7	9
Group recharges	8	8
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

7. Tax on profit on ordinary activities	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income		
In respect of prior years	-	627
Total tax charge in the statement of total comprehensive income	-	627

Factors affecting tax charge for the current year

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2023 - higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%) as set out below:

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Loss before tax	(990)	(880)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 12.5% (2022: 12.5%)	(124)	(110)
Tax losses	124	110
Tax losses brought forward utilised	-	-
Tax on non trade income at a rate of 25%	-	627
Total tax charge	-	627

8. Auditors' remuneration

Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts were €11,914 (2023: €11,680).

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
9. Interest payable and similar charges		
Group loan interest	(975)	(865)

10. Trade and other payables

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts due to group undertakings	22,937	21,995
Trade payables	620	618
Other taxes	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	262	260
	23,819	22,873

The amounts due to group undertakings includes a loan of €21,611,000 (2023: €20,637,000), which is unsecured and bears interest at variable rates.

BOUYGUES E&S IRELAND LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

11. Share capital presented as equity

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Authorised:		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	1,000	1,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid:		
10,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	10	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

12. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant post balance sheet events.

13. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company had no capital commitments.

14. Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Bouygues Energies & Services SAS, a company incorporated in France, which owns 100% of the Company's shares. The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Bouygues SA, a company incorporated in France.

The smallest group into which the results are consolidated is the group headed by Bouygues Construction SA and the largest group into which the results are consolidated is the group headed by Bouygues SA. The accounts of Bouygues SA are available to the public and may be obtained from 32 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, France.

16. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 17th December 2025.