

Company registration number: 584305

Dask Construction Limited
Doonally
Co. Sligo

Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31st December 2025

Dask Construction Limited

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Dask Construction Limited

Directors and other information

Director David Taylor

Secretary Aisling Taylor

Company number 584305

Registered office Doonally
Co. Sligo

Business address Doonally
Co. Sligo

Accountants Gilroy Gannon
Stephen Street
Sligo

Bankers Bank of Ireland
Stephen Street
Sligo

Dask Construction Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31st December 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	951,811		910,282	
Financial assets		12,000		12,000	
		<u> </u>	963,811	<u> </u>	922,282
Current assets					
Debtors	7	291,479		520,687	
Cash at bank and in hand		680,810		376,728	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
		972,289		897,415	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(677,613)		(726,678)	
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current assets			294,676		170,737
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>1,258,487</u>		<u>1,093,019</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year					
			(116,138)		(165,111)
Provisions for liabilities	9		(10,800)		(4,200)
Net assets			<u>1,131,549</u>		<u>923,708</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			1,131,449		923,608
Shareholder equity			<u>1,131,549</u>		<u>923,708</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies' Regime.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Dask Construction Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31st December 2025**

I, as director of Dask Construction Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 is complied with;
- 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); and
- the directors 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 otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and

In preparing these abridged financial statements, the directors have relied on the exemption contained in Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is a small company and qualifies for the small companies regime and is entitled to that benefit of that exemption. These 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 director of the company on 25/10/2026 and signed by:



David Taylor
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Dask Construction Limited

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

1. 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.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and 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 (the Act) and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the "Small Companies Regime" in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS102.

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

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is €138,955.

Useful Lives of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery and intangible assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of assets and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have significant impact on the depreciation and the amortisation charge for the financial year. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €951,811.

Dask Construction Limited

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

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. 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 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.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 33.33% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% straight line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

Dask Construction Limited

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

Construction contracts

Where the outcome of construction contracts can be reliably estimated, contract revenue and contract costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity as at the financial year end.

Where the outcome of construction contracts cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable, and contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is expenses immediately, with a corresponding provision for an onerous contract being recognised.

Where the collectability of an amount already recognised as contract revenue is no longer probable, the uncollectible amount is expensed rather than recognised as an adjustment to the amount of contract revenue.

The entity uses the percentage of completion method to determine the amounts to be recognised in the period. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the contract costs incurred up to the end of the reporting period as a percentage of total estimated costs for each contract. Costs incurred for work performed to date do not include costs relating to future activity, such as for materials or prepayments.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the Balance Sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Dask Construction Limited

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

Financial instruments

Ordinary Share Capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

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

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.

2. Operating profit

Profit on ordinary activities is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	212,257	197,507
Gain on disposal of tangible assets	(28,583)	(40,228)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3. Staff costs

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 22 (2024: 21).

4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	32,000	30,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	923,608	782,521
Profit for the financial year	207,841	141,087
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,131,449</u>	<u>923,608</u>

Dask Construction Limited

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

6. Tangible assets

	Land	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1st January 2025	34,140	1,340,275	57,254	203,234	1,634,903
Additions	-	209,640	9,719	63,458	282,817
Disposals	-	(17,527)	-	(57,203)	(74,730)
At 31st December 2025	<u>34,140</u>	<u>1,532,388</u>	<u>66,973</u>	<u>209,489</u>	<u>1,842,990</u>
Depreciation					
At 1st January 2025	-	556,212	41,619	126,790	724,621
Charge for the financial year	-	180,889	5,146	26,222	212,257
Disposals	-	(11,377)	-	(34,322)	(45,699)
At 31st December 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>725,724</u>	<u>46,765</u>	<u>118,690</u>	<u>891,179</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31st December 2025	<u>34,140</u>	<u>806,664</u>	<u>20,208</u>	<u>90,799</u>	<u>951,811</u>
At 31st December 2024	<u>34,140</u>	<u>784,063</u>	<u>15,635</u>	<u>76,444</u>	<u>910,282</u>

The basis by which depreciation is calculated is stated in Note 1.

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	136,955	344,236
Other debtors	154,524	176,451
	<u>291,479</u>	<u>520,687</u>

Dask Construction Limited

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

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	146,072	272,345
Amounts owed to customers on construction contracts	197,990	16,540
Obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	102,528	104,250
Other creditors	8,688	35,531
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	22,304	89,939
Corporation tax	2,123	7,555
VAT	68,067	60,052
RCT tax	30,092	23,945
Accruals	99,749	116,521
	<u>677,613</u>	<u>726,678</u>

9. Provisions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Deferred tax	10,800	4,200
	<u>10,800</u>	<u>4,200</u>

10. Related party transactions

The company owed the director David Taylor €8,688 at 31st December 2025, (€35,531 at 31st December 2024). The company also paid rent of €50,000 (2024: €50,000) to David Taylor during the year ended 31st December 2025.

11. Controlling party

David Taylor is considered to be the company's ultimate controlling party as he holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of the company.

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 25th March 2026.