Company registration number: 71225

Mentor Books Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Mentor Books Limited

Contents

Mentor Books Limited

Directors and other information

Directors	Daniel J. McCarthy Gerard McCarthy Mary McCarthy
Secretary	Mary McCarthy
Company number	71225
Registered office	43 Furze Road Sandyford Industrial Estate Dublin 18
Business address	43 Furze Road Sandyford Industrial Estate Dublin 18
Accountants	Rory Williams Chartered Accountants 20 Harcourt Street Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Beacon South Quarter Sandyford Iindustrial Estate Dublin 18

Mentor Books Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements :

- 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 Rory Williams Chartered Accountants, 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 .

This statement of Directors Responsibilities was approved by the board of directors on 27 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by :

Daniel J. McCarthy	**Gerard McCarthy**
Director	Director

Mentor Books Limited

Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	6,617		4,898	
			6,617		4,898
Current assets					
Stocks	8	198,321		279,074	
Debtors	9	115,546		126,944	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,003,663		791,525	
		1,317,530		1,197,543	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(439,620)		(480,892)	
Net current assets			877,910		716,651
Total assets less current liabilities			884,527		721,549
Net assets			884,527		721,549
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			127		127
Profit and loss account			884,400		721,422
Shareholders funds			884,527		721,549

These 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'.

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Mentor Books Limited

Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2025

We, as directors of Mentor Books 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Daniel J. McCarthy
Director

Gerard McCarthy
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these abridged financial statements.

1. General information

The principal activity of the company is to provide all manner of publishing services and to act as general publishers, printers and to carry on all activities in relation to the aforementioned businesses. The company's registered office is 43 Furze Road, Sandyford Industrial Estate, Dublin 18. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 71225.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

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 and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland 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 entity.

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Research and development
Research expenditure is written off in the financial year in which it is incurred.

Development expenditure incurred is capitalised as an intangible asset only when all of the following criteria are met:
- It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- There is the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- There is the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- The use or sale of the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- There are adequate technical, financial and other resources available to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Expenditure that does not meet the above criteria is expensed as incurred.

Fixed assets

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.
All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	10%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks
Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Cost is calculated using the first-in-first-out basis of valuation.

Trade and other Debtors
Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from related 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.

Cash at bank and on hand
Cash at bank and on 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

Creditors and Accruals
Creditors and accruals 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 2017 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

Borrowings
Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

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.

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.

Dividend distribution
Dividend distribution to equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the equity shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity

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.

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

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.

Exceptional item
Exceptional items are those that the Directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the Company's' financial performance. The Company believe that this presentation provides a more informative analysis as it highlights one off items. Such items may include restructuring, impairment of assets, profit or loss on disposal or termination of operations, litigation settlements, legislative changes and profit or loss on disposal of investments. The company has adopted an income statement format that seeks to highlight significant items within the company results for the year

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty
In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in this note, 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.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 10 (2024: 11).

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	115,200	131,000
Compensation for loss of office	6,000	-
	121,200	131,000

5. Government Grants and Assistance

Grant income received has been either shown as income or offset against the related costs in administrative expenses in profit or loss.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other Supports (Dun Laoghaire Rathdown rates rebate, etc)	-	-
	5,000	-

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	721,422	743,592
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	162,978	(22,170)
At the end of the financial year	884,400	721,422

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	€	€	**€**
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	145,092	86,641	231,733
Additions	-	3,935	3,935
At 30 April 2025	145,092	90,576	235,668
Depreciation			
At 1 May 2024	145,092	81,744	226,836
Charge for the financial year	-	2,215	2,215
At 30 April 2025	145,092	83,959	229,051
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	-	6,617	6,617
At 30 April 2024	-	4,897	4,897

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	198,321	279,074

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	93,288	110,307
Other debtors	9,592	10,133
Prepayments	12,666	6,504
	115,546	126,944

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	62,610	84,818
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	232,845	250,075
Accruals	144,165	145,999
	439,620	480,892

11. Events after the end of the reporting period

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

12. Key management personnel

Key management personnel (‘KMP’) are defined by paragraph 33.6 of FRS102 as follows "Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity". In the opinion of the directors there are no KMP other than the directors. Total Directors' remuneration (and therefore the total for KMP compensation) is disclosed in Note 4.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 27 January 2026.