REGISTRATION NUMBER 391496

MCGINN PRINTING LTD.

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 2025

MCGINN PRINTING LTD.
CLONKEEFY, BALLYJAMESDUFF, CO. CAVAN.

CONTENTS

PAGE

MCGINN PRINTING LTD.
CLONKEEFY, BALLYJAMESDUFF, CO. CAVAN.

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST OCTOBER 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed Assets		46,689		58,193
Current Assets	321,827		288,096	
Prepayments and Accrued Income	1,143		1,119	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(17,657)		(26,169)	
Net current assets		305,313		263,046
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		352,002		321,239
Accruals and deferred income		(3,697)		(5,840)
Net Assets		348,305		315,399
Capital And Reserves		348,305		315,399

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

MCGINN PRINTING LTD.
CLONKEEFY, BALLYJAMESDUFF, CO. CAVAN.

We, as director(s) of McGinn Printing Ltd., state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of audit exemption - 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 s.358 are satisfied,
(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
(d) we acknowledge the obligations of the company 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,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 ; has done so on the grounds that the company is a small company and qualifies for the micro companies regime and is entitled to the benefit of that exemption and the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with s.353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 5th January 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Director	Elaine McGinn	5th January 2026
Director	Laurence McGinn	5th January 2026

1. General Information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of McGinn Printing Ltd. for the financial year ended 31st October 2025.

The principal activity of the company is printing and stationery production.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated, registered and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland. The company is tax resident in the Republic of Ireland.

The company registration no is 391496 and it's registered office is Clonkeefy, Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.

The financial statements are prepared without rounding in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

2. Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

(a)Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council , including FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime".

(b)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 "€".

(c)Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(d)Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

(e)Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. 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.

(f)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.

(g)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.

(ii)Depreciation

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less residual value of each asset over it's expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	Straight Line over twenty five years
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	12.5 % Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5 % Straight Line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of property, plant 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 property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & 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.

(h)Stocks
Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(i)Trade and other debtors
Trade and other debtors are recognised at transaction price 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.

(j)Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(k)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 at the transaction price.

(l)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.

(m)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.

(n)Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements.

(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.

(ii)Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(o)Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value in profit or loss where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company has complied with all attached conditions.

Capital Grants are initially recognised as deferred income on the balance sheet and credited to the profit and loss account by instalments on a basis consistent with the depreciation policy of the relevant asset, as adjusted for any impairment.

Revenue Grants are credited to income so as to match them with the expenditure to which they relate. Government grants received are included in 'other operating income' in profit or loss.

3.	**Movement on Reserves**	**2025**	**2024**
		€	**€**
	Opening Profit and Loss	315,299	292,435
	Profit For The Year	32,906	22,864
	Closing Profit and Loss	348,205	315,299

4. Secured Creditors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Creditors include the following:		
Bank loans & overdrafts	-	-