

NMC Plastering Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 May 2025

NMC Plastering Limited

Company Information

Directors	Nicholas Mc Callion Kathleen Mc Callion
Secretary	Kathleen Mc Callion
Company Number	626837
Registered Office	Gortinney Carndonagh Co Donegal
Accountants	Crowe Mc Loughlin & Co. Chapel Street Carndonagh Co Donegal
Business Address	Gortinney Carndonagh Co Donegal
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Carndonagh Co Donegal

NMC Plastering Limited

Contents

	Page
Abridged Balance Sheet	1
Statement of Changes in Equity	2
Notes to the Financial Statements	3 - 9

NMC Plastering Limited

**Abridged Balance Sheet
as at 31 May 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	7		26,045		32,357
Current Assets					
Debtors	8	920		1,818	
Cash at bank and in hand		224,337		229,211	
		225,257		231,029	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(13,336)		(25,579)	
Net Current Assets			211,921		205,450
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities			237,966		237,807
Capital and Reserves					
Called up share capital	10		100		100
Profit and loss account			237,866		237,707
Equity Shareholders' Funds			237,966		237,807

These financial statements 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.

We, as directors of NMC Plastering 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 the 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 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.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Nicholas Mc Callion
Director

Kathleen Mc Callion
Director

NMC Plastering Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
as at 31 May 2025**

	Retained earnings €	Total equity €
Balance as at 1 June 2024	237,707	237,707
Comprehensive income for the year		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	159	159
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	159	159
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Total transactions with owners	-	-
	237,866	237,866
Balance as at 31 May 2025	237,866	237,866

In respect of the prior year:

**Statement of Changes in Equity
as at 31 May 2024**

	Retained earnings €	Total equity €
Balance as at 1 June 2023	224,429	224,429
Comprehensive income for the year		
Profit/(Loss) for the year	13,278	13,278
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
	13,278	13,278
Total comprehensive income for the year		
Total transactions with owners	-	-
	237,707	237,707
Balance as at 31 May 2024	237,707	237,707

NMC Plastering Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2025

1. Company Information

NMC Plastering Limited is a private limited company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland (Registered number 626837). The Registered Office is Gortinney, Carndonagh, Co Donegal.

The principal activity of the company is to carry on the development and extend the business of plastering contractors.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

1.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard "(FRS 102)" the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The company qualifies as a small company 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 FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Euros which is the functional currency of the company.

1.2. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of its 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 "€".

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 (expenses) / income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses) / gains'.

NMC Plastering Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2025

..... continued

1.3. Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, 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.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing 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 the 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) 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 is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that 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.

NMC Plastering Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2025

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1.5. Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date, fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment in the recoverable amount. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated in order to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	-	12.5% straight line
Yard Improvements	-	12.5% straight line
Office equipment	-	12.5% straight line
Tools and equipment	-	12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% straight line

An amount equal to the excess of the annual depreciation charged on revalued assets over the notional historical cost depreciation charge on those assets is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss reserve.

1.6. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors 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.

1.7. 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 balance sheet.

NMC Plastering Limited

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements for the year ended 31 May 2025

..... continued

1.8. 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 rate.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on the 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.

1.9. Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued as at the 31 May 2025.

1.10. Going Concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts, plans and financial projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2. Significant judgements and estimates

Preparation of the financial statements requires management to make significant judgements and estimates in arriving at the figures in the financial statements. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement, or complexity, and areas where assumptions or estimates are most significant are disclosed below:

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type and component of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

3. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	6,780	6,721
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Hire purchase interest	378	378
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	378	378
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

NMC Plastering Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 May 2025**

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5. Employees

Number of employees

The average monthly numbers of employees
(including part time staff) during the year were:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Plasterers	1	1
Directors	2	2
	3	3
	3	3

Employment costs

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	4,553	27,764
Social welfare costs	404	3,036
	4,957	30,800
	4,957	30,800

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration and other emoluments	43,918	60,607
	43,918	60,607

Directors' transactions

	N Mc	Total
	Callion	
	€	€
At 1 June 2024	1,891	1,891
At 31 May 2025	-	-

The loan provided to the company by the director is repayable on demand and is non interest bearing.

NMC Plastering Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 May 2025**

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7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Yard Improvement	Office equipment	Tools and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost						
At 1 June 2024	3,599	5,062	4,267	6,483	34,356	53,767
Additions	-	-	468	-	-	468
At 31 May 2025	3,599	5,062	4,735	6,483	34,356	54,235
Depreciation						
At 1 June 2024	2,250	1,266	3,034	4,170	10,690	21,410
Charge for the year	450	633	592	810	4,295	6,780
At 31 May 2025	2,700	1,899	3,626	4,980	14,985	28,190
Net book values						
At 31 May 2025	899	3,163	1,109	1,503	19,371	26,045
At 31 May 2024	1,349	3,796	1,233	2,313	23,666	32,357

8. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Other debtors	440	1,338
Prepayments and accrued income	480	480
	920	1,818

**9. Creditors: amounts falling due
within one year**

	2025 €	2024 €
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	6,747	9,861
Trade creditors	4,553	8,573
Corporation tax	112	1,986
Other taxes and social security costs	1,924	3,268
Directors' accounts	-	1,891
	13,336	25,579

NMC Plastering Limited

**Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 May 2025**

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10. Share capital	2025	2024
	€	€
Authorised equity		
100,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity		
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

11. Ultimate controlling party

Director Mr Nicholas Mc Callion is the ultimate controlling party of the company as he holds 100% of the issued share capital.

12. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 18 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by

Nicholas Mc Callion
Director

Kathleen Mc Callion
Director