

Company registration number: 640491

**MNK Engineering Ltd
Trading as C S Pringle**

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

MNK Engineering Ltd

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MNK Engineering Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors	Mr Noel McGuigan Mr Marcus Dancey Mr Kieran O'Reilly
Secretary	Marcus Dancey
Company number	640491
Registered office	Main Street Castleblayney Co. Monaghan A75 YR99
Business address	Main street Castleblayney Co. Monaghan A75 YR99
Accountants	Ryan & Company Chartered Certified Accountants Proules House Shercock Road Carrickmacross Co. Monaghan
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Main Street Carrickmacross Co. Monaghan
Solicitors	McCormack & Co Solicitors 3 Thomas Street, Onomy, Castleblayney Co. Monaghan

MNK Engineering Ltd

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 accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in 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 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 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. 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.

On behalf of the board



Kieran O'Reilly
Director



Marcus Dancey
Director

Date: 23 January 2026

MNK Engineering Ltd

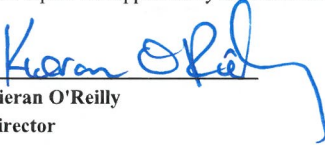
Directors responsibilities statement

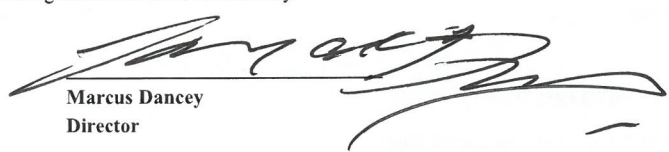
Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 4 to 12

- 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 Ryan & Company , 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 30 April 2025.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 23 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:


Kieran O'Reilly
Director


Marcus Dancey
Director

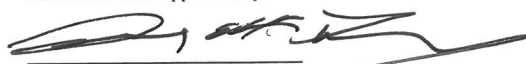
MNK Engineering Ltd
Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

		2025		2024	
Note	€	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	10,633		13,292	
Tangible assets	6	588,976		543,167	
		599,609		556,459	
Current assets					
Stocks	7	172,797		207,675	
Debtors	8	334,324		280,304	
Cash at bank and in hand		129,265		63,242	
		636,386		551,221	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(220,023)		(191,393)	
Net current assets		416,363		359,828	
Total assets less current liabilities		1,015,972		916,287	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	(305,975)		(307,525)	
Net assets		709,997		608,762	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity		300		300	
Profit and loss account		709,697		608,462	
Shareholders funds		709,997		608,762	

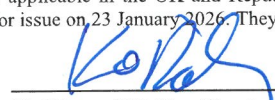
We, as directors of MNK Engineering Ltd state that:

- 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 financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 23 January 2026 and authorised for issue on 23 January 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:



 Mr Marcus Dancy - Director



 Mr Kieran O'Reilly - Director

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

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Main Street, Castleblayney, Co. Monaghan, A75 YR99. The company number is 640491. The principal activity of the company is that of Consulting Engineers, Building Surveyors and Architectural Technologists.

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, (as modified by the revaluation of certain tangible fixed assets) and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' 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 company.

Turnover

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

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

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 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 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 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) that have been 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 it 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. Deferred taxation is not provided for where considered immaterial.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of trade assets and liabilities over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives of goodwill is 10 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the value of their identifiable net assets. Where a useful life cannot be determined with reasonable accuracy a default life of 10 years is utilised. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairments of goodwill are not reversed.

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 April 2025

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	-	10 %	straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

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.

Freehold premises are stated at cost 46 (or deemed for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition frs 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The company previously adopted a policy of revaluing freehold premises and they were stated at their revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The company has adopted the transition exemption under FRS 102 paragraph 35.10(d) and has elected to use the previous revaluation as deemed cost. The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives. The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	20%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets 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 profit and loss account.

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 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.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group 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.

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.

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and 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.

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.

2. Staff costs

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

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	254,425	233,529
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	58,000	60,552
	<u>312,425</u>	<u>294,081</u>

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	608,462	591,545
Profit for the financial year	101,235	16,917
At the end of the financial year	<u>709,697</u>	<u>608,462</u>

5. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	<u>26,585</u>	<u>26,585</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 May 2024	13,293	13,293
Charge for the financial year	2,659	2,659
At 30 April 2025	<u>15,952</u>	<u>15,952</u>
Carrying amount		
At 30 April 2025	<u>10,633</u>	<u>10,633</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>13,292</u>	<u>13,292</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	431,677	108,123	139,686	679,486
Additions	30,029	28,064	51,165	109,258
Disposals	-	-	(42,404)	(42,404)
At 30 April 2025	<u>461,706</u>	<u>136,187</u>	<u>148,447</u>	<u>746,340</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	-	35,935	100,385	136,320
Charge for the financial year	-	25,278	29,689	54,967
Disposals	-	-	(33,923)	(33,923)
At 30 April 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>61,213</u>	<u>96,151</u>	<u>157,364</u>
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	<u>461,706</u>	<u>74,974</u>	<u>52,296</u>	<u>588,976</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>431,677</u>	<u>72,188</u>	<u>39,301</u>	<u>543,166</u>

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

7. Stocks	2025	2024
	€	€
Work in progress	172,797	207,675
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	293,422	208,776
Other debtors	1	-
Prepayments	24,315	27,507
Staff Loans	13,000	19,000
Corporation Tax Refundable	3,486	24,921
Directors Loans	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	334,324	280,304
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	900	900
Insurance Loan Finance	16,341	18,976
Bank Loans	17,276	14,669
Trade creditors	15,848	26,339
PAYE PRSI	16,450	11,030
VAT	55,931	29,874
Accruals	12,971	6,900
Directors Loans	60,000	60,000
Amounts due to Connected Companies	-	1
Hire Purchase Obligations	24,306	22,706
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	220,023	191,393
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	274,158	292,764
Amounts payable under Hire Purchase Contracts	31,817	14,761
	<u>305,975</u>	<u>307,525</u>
	<u>305,975</u>	<u>307,525</u>

11. Details of indebtedness

The following liabilities disclosed under creditors are secured:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	291,434	307,433
Obligations under Hire Purchase	56,123	37,467
	<u>347,557</u>	<u>344,900</u>
	<u>347,557</u>	<u>344,900</u>

Bank of Ireland holds Personal Guarantees on behalf of the company in the amount of €70,000. Bank of Ireland holds a fixed and floating debenture incorporating a Specific Charge over the property at Main Street, Castleblayney, Co Monaghan. Included in creditors is an amount of €56,123 (30 April 2024 - €37,467) which relates to amounts payable on hire purchase contracts entered into which are secured on the related asset to which the hire purchase relates. €24,306 (30 April 2024 - €22,706) of this liability is included within creditors: amounts falling due within one year and €31,817 (30 April 2024 - €14,761) included within creditors amounts falling due after more than one year.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

12. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(59,900)	(60,100)
Advances made during the financial year	2,500	-
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(2,500)	-
	(59,900)	(60,100)

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Noel McGuigan

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(30,000)	(30,000)
Advances made during the financial year	1,250	-
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(1,250)	-
	(30,000)	(30,000)

This loan is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

Marcus Dancey

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(30,000)	(30,000)
Advances made during the financial year	1,250	-
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(1,250)	-
	(30,000)	(30,000)

This loan is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

Kieran O'Reilly

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	100	(100)
At the end of the financial year	100	(100)
	100	(100)

This loan is repayable on demand, interest free and unsecured.

13. Related party transactions

At the year end the connected company C S Pringle Ltd owed to the company the amount of €1 (30 April 2024 - €1). The two companies are connected as Noel McGuigan and Marcus Dancy are common directors. The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

MNK Engineering Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

14. Controlling party

The Ultimate Controlling Parties are the Directors Noel McGuigan , Marcus Dancey and Kieran O'Reilly.

15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 23 January 2026.