

Company Registration Number: 465005

**Insignia Signs and Display Limited**  
**Abridged Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 29 February 2024**

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

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## Insignia Signs and Display Limited

### DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

<b>Directors</b>	Jonathan White Sandra White
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Jonathan White
<b>Company Number</b>	465005
<b>Registered Office and Business Address</b>	Unit 47 Block 1 Western Parkway Business Park Ballymount Road Lower Dublin 12 D12 EE38
<b>Auditors</b>	Ecovis DCA Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 27 Upper Mount Street Dublin 2 D02 F890
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Stillorgan Co. Dublin

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and 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
- 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 audited. 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.

**Signed on behalf of the board**

**Jonathan White**  
Director

**Sandra White**  
Director

**Date:** 15th December 2025

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF INSIGNIA SIGNS AND DISPLAY LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

On 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 we reported as auditors of Insignia Signs and Display Limited to the directors of the company on the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 and our report was as follows:

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 on pages 9 to 19 which the directors of Insignia Signs and Display Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

### **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

It is the director's responsibility to prepare the abridged financial statements, which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the directors in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters that we are required to state to them under Section 356 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### **Basis of opinion**

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, be reference to the financial statements, that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the Annual Return of the company those abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Sections 352 and 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small companies).

On 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025, we reported as auditors of Insignia Signs and Display Limited to the members of the company on the company financial statements for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

### **"Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Qualified opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Insignia Signs and Display Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 29 February 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland , applying Section 1A of the Standard.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 29 February 2024 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF INSIGNIA SIGNS AND DISPLAY LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

### **Basis for qualified opinion**

With respect to stock having a carrying amount of €25,573, the audit evidence available to us was limited because we did not observe the counting of the physical stock as at 29 February 2024, since that date was prior to our appointment as auditors of the company. We also could not obtain the purchase invoices for the items held in stock to verify the valuation of stock at the financial year end.

The financial statements also include an amount of €107,955 due from a group undertaking at the year end. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the recoverability of this balance due to the absence of adequate supporting information and the lack of detailed long-term projections for that undertaking. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any impairment of this debtor was necessary.

As a result of both matters described above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to determine whether adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of inventory, the carrying value of the intercompany debtor, or the related elements of the profit and loss account and balance sheet.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority ("IAASA") Ethical Standard, and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 3 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

### **Material uncertainty related to going concern**

We draw attention to the disclosures made in the Director's Report and Note 22 to the financial statements, which indicate that the company incurred a net loss of (€119,778) during the year ended 29 February 2024 (2023: (€11,545)) and had net assets at that date of €68,854 (2023: €188,632). As stated in Note 22, these events and conditions, along with other matters discussed therein, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter, and adequate disclosures have been made on Note 22 of the financial statements.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. This conclusion relies on the outcome of the actions taken by the directors to generate new customers for the company and to reduce costs within the company.

While the ultimate outcome cannot be presently determined and while the directors are confident that strategic actions taken are effective, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

### **Other Matter**

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 28 February 2023, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 14 February 2024.

### **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section above, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to support the carrying value of inventories at €25,573 being the cost as at 29 February 2024 and not the lower of net realizable value. We were also unable to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to support the recoverability of the group undertakings balance of €107,955. Accordingly, we are unable to conclude whether or not the other information is materially misstated with respect to these matters.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF INSIGNIA SIGNS AND DISPLAY LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

-In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to stock and group undertakings, described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we consider necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
  - we were unable to determine whether proper accounting records have been kept.
- the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited;
- the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records;
- the information given in the Director's Report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Respective responsibilities**

#### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [Description of auditors responsibilities for audit.pdf \(iaasa.ie\)](#) The description forms part of our Auditor's Report.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS  
OF INSIGNIA SIGNS AND DISPLAY LIMITED  
pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

**The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Signed By:

**Eamonn Garvey, ACCA, ACMA, QFA,**  
**for and on behalf of**  
**ECOVIS DCA LIMITED**  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm  
27 Upper Mount Street  
Dublin 2  
D02 F890

**Date: 15th December 2025**

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 5 - 8 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

**Jonathan White**  
**Secretary**

**Sandra White**  
**Director**

**Date: 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025**

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 29 February 2024

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	9	349,145	256,120
Investments	10	-	54,851
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		<b>349,145</b>	<b>310,971</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	11	25,573	30,498
Debtors	12	294,272	389,215
Cash and cash equivalents		839	1,136
		<b>320,684</b>	<b>420,849</b>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	13	<b>(535,036)</b>	<b>(543,188)</b>
<b>Net Current Liabilities</b>		<b>(214,352)</b>	<b>(122,339)</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<b>134,793</b>	<b>188,632</b>
<b>Creditors:</b>			
amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(65,939)	-
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>68,854</b>	<b>188,632</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		67,854	187,632
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<b>68,854</b>	<b>188,632</b>

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 Standard FRS102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We as Directors of Insignia Signs and Display Limited, state that -

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

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025 and authorised for issue on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025. They were signed on its behalf by

**Jonathan White**  
Director

**Sandra White**  
Director

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

### 1. General Information

Insignia Signs and Display Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 465005. The registered office of the company is Unit 47, Block 1, Western Parkway Business Park, Ballymount Road Lower, Dublin 12, D12 EE38 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activity is the manufacturing and retailing of signs through a digital and vinyl process.

### 2. 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 financial statements.

#### 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" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

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

#### Consolidated accounts

The company and its subsidiaries combined meet the size exemption criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of meeting the requirements in Section 293(1A) of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

#### 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.

#### Dividend Income

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment has been established.

#### Leases

##### (i) Finance leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

### (ii) Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### (iii) Lease incentives

Incentives received to enter into a finance lease reduce the fair value of the asset and are included in the calculation of present value of future minimum lease payments.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the profit and loss account, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### 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.

### 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.

### Tangible assets and depreciation

#### Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historic 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 less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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:

Long leaseholds	-	4% - 20% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	12.5% - 20% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight line

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

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.

### **Investments**

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are shown at historical cost less provision for impairments in value.

### **Stocks and Work In Progress**

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks 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.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

Work In Progress is stated at the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of goods or services which have not yet been provided.

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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 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.

### Related parties

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.

### Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

#### (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) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

#### (iii) 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.

### Taxation and deferred 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.

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

### (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.

### (ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are 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.

## Foreign currencies

### (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 "€".

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

## Ordinary 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.

## 3. Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

## 4. Turnover

The whole of the company's turnover is attributable to its market in the Republic of Ireland and is derived from the principal activity of manufacturing and retailing of signs through a digital and vinyl process.

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

<b>5. Operating loss</b>	<b>2024</b>	2023
	€	€
<b>Operating loss is stated after charging:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	<b>64,865</b>	48,850
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	<b>1,839</b>	6,224
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>6. Other Gains and Losses</b>	<b>2024</b>	2023
	€	€
Fair value gains and losses are as follows:		
Investment in shares	<b>(54,851)</b>	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7. Interest payable and similar expenses</b>	<b>2024</b>	2023
	€	€
Interest	<b>8,394</b>	10,643
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 8. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 9, (2023 - 12).

### 9. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2023	44,192	83,649	69,758	198,562	396,161
Additions	3,200	-	-	158,155	161,355
Disposals	-	(5,785)	-	-	(5,785)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 29 February 2024	47,392	77,864	69,758	356,717	551,731
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 March 2023	19,569	45,332	37,004	38,136	140,041
Charge for the financial year	2,091	6,713	11,471	44,590	64,865
On disposals	-	(2,320)	-	-	(2,320)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 29 February 2024	21,660	49,725	48,475	82,726	202,586
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 29 February 2024	<b>25,732</b>	<b>28,139</b>	<b>21,283</b>	<b>273,991</b>	<b>349,145</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 28 February 2023	24,623	38,317	32,754	160,426	256,120
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 9.1 Tangible Assets continued

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	2024 Net Book Value €	2024 Depreciation Charge €	2023 Net Book Value €	2023 Depreciation Charge €
Motor Vehicles	40,000	8,000	48,000	8,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	40,000	8,000	48,000	8,000
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

### 10. Investments

	Subsidiary undertakings shares
<b>Investments</b>	€
<b>Cost</b>	
At 29 February 2024	54,851
<b>Provision for diminution in value:</b>	
Charge	54,851
At 29 February 2024	54,851
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 29 February 2024	-
At 28 February 2023	54,851

The investment in the subsidiary undertaking is related to the company's shareholding in Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Limited. As the subsidiary has made losses in 2024 and 2023, and has negative net assets of (£158,433) as of its year end 30 September 2024, the directors have written down the value of the investment in the subsidiary to nil during the year ended 29 February 2024.

### 10.1. Holdings in related undertakings

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following company:

Name	Registered office / Principal place of business and address of Registered Office	Nature of business	Details of investment	Proportion held by company
<b>Subsidiary undertaking</b>				
Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Ltd	140 Lee Lane, Bolton, England, BL6 7AF	Specialised design activities	Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100%

The aggregate amount of capital and reserves and the results of these undertakings for the last relevant financial year were as follows:

Year ended	Capital and reserves €	Profit/ (loss) for the year €
Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Ltd. 30 September 2024	(158,433)	(81,804)

In the opinion of the directors, the shares of the company's unlisted investments are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the Statement of Financial Position.

### 11. Stocks

	2024 €	2023 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	25,573	30,498

In the directors opinion, the replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

<b>12. Debtors</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	<b>186,317</b>	316,482
Amounts owed by connected parties (Note 19)	<b>107,955</b>	72,733
	<u><b>294,272</b></u>	<u>389,215</u>
<b>13. Creditors</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<b>53,124</b>	79,562
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>9,673</b>	35,610
Trade creditors	<b>282,162</b>	246,058
Taxation	<b>100,607</b>	78,170
Directors' current accounts (Note 18)	<b>53,450</b>	90,350
Other creditors	<b>20,430</b>	11,008
Pension accrual	<b>590</b>	590
Accruals	<b>15,000</b>	1,840
	<u><b>535,036</b></u>	<u>543,188</u>
<b>14. Creditors</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Bank loan	<b>34,574</b>	-
Finance Leases and hire purchase contracts	<b>18,676</b>	-
Revenue Arrangement Scheme	<b>12,689</b>	-
	<u><b>65,939</b></u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loans</b>		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand (Note 13)	<b>53,124</b>	79,562
Repayable between one and two years	<b>34,574</b>	-
	<u><b>87,698</b></u>	<u>79,562</u>
<b>15. Details of Creditors</b>		
Bank of Ireland holds guarantees totalling €123,448 which are held for the benefit of Insignia Signs and Display Limited. Bank of Ireland also holds a contingent liability in regards to the company's Visa Business card of €5,000.		
<b>16. Pension costs - defined contribution</b>		
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Pension costs for the financial year ended 29 February 2024 amounted to €6,720 (2023 - €2,944).		
<b>17. Capital commitments</b>		
The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 29 February 2024.		

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

<b>18. Directors' remuneration and transactions</b>	<b>2024</b>	2023
	€	€
<b>Directors' remuneration</b>		
Remuneration	<b>63,775</b>	60,071
Pension contributions	<b>3,600</b>	2,944
	<u><b>67,375</b></u>	<u>63,015</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	<b>2024</b>	2023
	€	€
Jonathan White	<b>53,450</b>	90,350

The amounts due to the Director are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

### 19. Related party transactions

During the financial year ended 29 February 2024, the company entered into transactions with its subsidiary undertaking, Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Ltd, which is a related party by virtue of common control.

At 29 February 2024, the amount due from Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Ltd was €107,955 (2023: €72,733). This balance is unsecured, interest free and is repayable on demand.

During the year ended 30 September 2024, Insignia Signs and Display (UK) Ltd incurred a loss of (£81,804) (2023: (£57,123)). The directors have reviewed the financial position of the subsidiary and are satisfied that the carrying amount of the intercompany balance is recoverable in full.

No provisions have been made against the amount due from the subsidiary at the year end.

### 20. Controlling interest

The company is controlled by Jonathan White by virtue of his controlling interest of 100% (2023 – 100%) in the issued ordinary share capital of the company.

### 21. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

# Insignia Signs and Display Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 29 February 2024

### 22. Going Concern

The company incurred a loss of €119,778 in the year ended 29 February 2024 and has net assets of €68,854 at the financial year end 29 February 2024. The company holds cash of €839 at the year end of 29 February 2024 which is considerably lower than the current liabilities of €535,036 at the year end 29 February 2024, which indicates the company may have future liquidity issues. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The material uncertainty relates to events and conditions which may affect the company's ability to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The directors have considered these matters and prepared forecasts up to the 28 February 2026. Based on these forecasts, the company will start generating a trading profit from October 2025 onwards. The directors have introduced a 5% price increase in the goods supplied by the company post year end and have prepared a detailed analysis of the company's expected expenses to the 28 February 2026 to allow the directors to plan cashflows to allow the company to pay its liabilities as they fall due.

The Directors have assessed the Company's position for the 12 months after the date of signing of the financial statements considering the above and are satisfied as to its ability to continue to operate as a going concern.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the following directors' assertions:

- The company has full financial support from its directors.
- The directors have committed to reducing costs incurred by the company going forward
- The directors have implemented a 5% price increase post year end on the products that the company supplies and will undertake a price review on a regular basis going forward.
- The directors plan to conduct a market and customer review annually in order to search for gaps in the market and its customer base which can be filled to increase the profitability of the company.
- A repayment plan has been put in place post year end to ensure the connected party debtor is repaid to further assist the company in generating cashflows.

Based on the above the directors have concluded that the company will continue in existence for a period of 12 months post financial statements sign off.

### 23. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 15<sup>th</sup> December 2025.