

**Company registration number: 111987**

**G & G Engineering Limited**  
**Unaudited abridged financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 October 2025**

# G & G Engineering Limited

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## **G & G Engineering Limited**

### **Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Roland Gröpler Karl Gröpler
<b>Secretary</b>	Karl Gröpler
<b>Company number</b>	111987
<b>Registered office</b>	G & G Engineering Limited Broadlands Killala Co. Mayo
<b>Business address</b>	Broadlands Killala Co. Mayo
<b>Accountants</b>	Grogans Chartered Accountants 4/5 High Street Galway
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Pearse Street Ballina Co. Mayo  Allied Irish Banks Upper Salthill, Galway.

## **G & G Engineering Limited**

### **Directors responsibilities statement**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime (FRS 105).

As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro companies regime and FRS 105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

## G & G Engineering Limited

### Balance sheet As at 31st October 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets		97,851		90,698
Current assets	187,677		147,405	
Prepayments and accrued income	1,036		1,344	
		188,713		148,749
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(61,984)		(44,549)
<b>Net current assets</b>		126,729		104,200
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		224,580		194,898
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(331,694)		(313,738)
Accruals and deferred income		(68,042)		(70,636)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(175,156)		(189,476)
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		(175,156)		(189,476)

We, as directors of G & G Engineering 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- (c) 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);
- (d) 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
- (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 micro company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 4th February 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

**Roland Gröpler**  
Director

**Karl Gröpler**  
Director

## **G & G Engineering Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st October 2025**

#### **1. General information**

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is G & G Engineering Limited, Broadlands, Killala, Co. Mayo.

#### **2. Statement of compliance**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

#### **3. Accounting policies and measurement bases**

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

##### **Going concern**

The company earned profits in the year of €14,320. At 31st October 2025 the Balance Sheet discloses a net liability position of €175,156. The liabilities include preference shares of €220,000 classed as financial liabilities, accumulated dividends on the preference shares of €99,000. The preference shares were due to be redeemed on 24th September, 2014 along with accumulated preference dividends but the Companies Act 2014 prevents the company from redeeming these shares and paying the dividends due to an insufficiency of distributable reserves.

The company must continue profitable trading if it is to continue as a going concern. The continuing support of customers, suppliers, bankers and shareholders is crucial to the survival of the company. The company expects future profitability based on its Management projections and the securing of new customers.

The accounts are prepared on the going concern basis as the Directors expect profitable trading in 2026 and subsequent years.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

##### **Taxation**

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. 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.

## G & G Engineering Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st October 2025

#### Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

#### Depreciation

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

Long leasehold property	- 5%
Plant and machinery	- 10% to 25%
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%

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

#### Impairment

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

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

#### Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### Government grants

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

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model.

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

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

## G & G Engineering Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st October 2025

#### Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment.

Financial assets are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

#### 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.

#### Preference share capital

Redeemable preference shares of €220,000 which meet the definition of a liability in Section 17 of FRS 105 have been classified as liabilities in the balance sheet. The preference dividend of €6,600 per annum is charged in arriving at the interest expense in the profit and loss account. However, accumulated dividends of €99,000 will not be paid on the cumulative preference shares and €220,000 preference shares will not be redeemed until the company has sufficient positive profit and loss reserves.

#### 4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(655,679)	(662,578)
Profit for the financial year	14,320	6,899
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u>(641,359)</u>	<u>(655,679)</u>