

Registration Number 396880

**Klip On Limited (Audit Exempt Company*)
Small Companies Regime**

Abridged accounts

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

* Klip On Limited is a small company as defined by the Companies Act 2014 and is availing itself of the audit exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014. It also qualifies for the small company regime as per Section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Klip On Limited

Contents

	Page
Director's responsibilities statement	1
Accountants report	2
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Notes to the abridged financial statements	5 - 8

Klip On Limited

Director's 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 Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish Company law requires the director 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the statutory financial statements:

- The directors approve these statutory financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements 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 ifac, the company's accounting records and provided all 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 June 2025.

On behalf of the Board

Seamus Meegan

Seamus Meegan

Director

Date: 11 March 2026

Klip On Limited

**Accountants' Report to the director
on the Unaudited financial statements of Klip On Limited**

We have compiled the financial statements which comprise the , balance sheet and related notes of Klip On Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

As described on page 1 the company's director is responsible for the financial statements. It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of Klip On Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

Scope of work

We compiled the financial statements in accordance with International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised) Compilation Engagements, from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us by the director. We have not audited or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such records, information and explanations and, accordingly, express no opinion on the financial statements.

ifac

ifac

Certified Public Accountants

Ifac House

Trim Retail Park, Navan Road

Trim

Co Meath

11 March 2026

Klip On Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets		589,941		604,012	
Financial assets		27		27	
		589,968		604,039	
Current assets					
Debtors		112,775		2,571	
Cash at bank and in hand		259,785		308,047	
		372,560		310,618	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(44,687)		(28,492)	
Net current assets		327,873		282,126	
Total assets less current liabilities		917,841		886,165	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(450)		(2,116)	
Provisions for liabilities		(10,088)		(8,901)	
Net assets		907,303		875,148	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity		100		100	
Profit and loss account		907,203		875,048	
Shareholder funds		907,303		875,148	

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Klip On Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2025**

I, as director of Klip On Limited 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 shareholder 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);
- I 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 abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 11 March 2026 and signed by:

Seamus Meegan

Seamus Meegan

Director

The notes on pages 5 to 8 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Klip On Limited

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

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

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

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

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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at costs less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes all costs that are directly attributable to bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use.

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:

Farm Buildings	- 4%	straight line
Plant and machinery	- 12.5%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance

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.

Investment property

Investment property is measured initially at cost, which includes purchase price and any directly attributable expenditure. Investment property is revalued to its fair value at each reporting date and any changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is not available without undue cost or effort it shall be transferred to tangible assets and accounted for under the cost model until it is expected that fair value will be reliably measurable on an on-going basis.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Klip On Limited

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

Impairment

Impairment reviews are carried out where there are events or changes incircumstances that indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset or goodwill may not be recoverable. Where there is an impariment loss it is recognised in the profit and loss account (there is no policy of revaluing fixed assets).

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 and the performance 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.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Klip On Limited

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

Financial instruments

Basic financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets and liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets and liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset or liability is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's/liability's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

If there is a decrease in an impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

2. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	8,250	8,250

3. Directors transactions

Advances made during the financial year	-	5,514
Amounts repaid during the financial year	-	(5,514)

Seamus Meegan

Loan from Director to Company

Advances made during the financial year	-	5,514
Amounts repaid during the financial year	-	(5,514)

Klip On Limited

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

4. Related party transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Seamus Meegan- Director	35,588	37,139	-	-

The related party transaction above is in respect of rent which the Company pays to the respective director for land the director has leased to the company. Bank of Ireland hold the following guarantees from the Directors: Fixed/floating Debenture charge held over Wilton House, Stapleton Place, Dundalk, Co Louth, Guarantees in the amounts of €60,000, €100,000 and €120,000.

5. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 11 March 2026.