CRO Number - 506178

Kpack Print Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

Year Ended 31st October 2025

Kpack Print Limited

Year Ended 31st October 2025

Contents

Kpack Print Limited

Year Ended 31st October 2025

Directors' Declaration on Unaudited Financial Statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on pages 3 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 Byrne & Associates., 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 31st October 2025

On behalf of the board

Eugene Ryan	Pilar Caballero
Director	Director

DATE: Mar 18th, 2026

Kpack Print Limited

Abridged Balance Sheet
As at 31st October 2025

	Note	2025	2024
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets		3745	20978
Financial assets		0	0
		3745	**20978**
Current Assets			
Debtors		23342	3452
Cash at bank and in hand		221680	223290
		245022	**226742**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(18382)	(38206)
Net current assets		226640	188536
Total assets less current liabilities		230385	209514
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		0	0
Net assets		**230385**	**209514**
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as Equity & Share Premium		1	1
Profit and loss account		230384	209513
Total Equity Shareholders funds		**230385**	**209514**

We, as directors of Kpack Print Ltd, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in Section 358 is complied with,

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and

(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare Financial Statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Financial Statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 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 Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Eugene Ryan	Pilar Caballero
Director	Director

DATE: Mar 18th, 2026

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

Basis of Accounting

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council, as published by Chartered Accountants Ireland / Institute of Certified Public Accountants / Association of Chartered Certified Accountants / Institute of Incorporated Public Accountants[1] and the Companies Act 2014

Consolidation

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 Section 297 of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

Cash Flow Statement

The company meets the size criteria for a small company set by Section 350 of the Companies Act, 2014 and therefore, in accordance with FRS 1: Cash Flow Statements, it has not prepared a cash flow statement.

Turnover

Turnover represents net sales to customers and excludes Value Added Tax.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of shares in associates and joint ventures over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. 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 on acquired businesses are up to 20 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Other Intangible Assets

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight-line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 20 years.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business acquisition are capitalised separately from goodwill if the fair value can be measured reliably. Internally generated intangible assets are only recognised where they have a readily ascertainable market value.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investment Properties

Investment properties are not held for consumption but for investment are revalued annually and are not depreciated or amortised. The directors believe that the non-depreciation of investment properties is necessary in order for the financial statements to give a true and fair view.

Gains on revaluation are taken to the statement of total recognised gains or losses and where the valuation indicates an impairment the impairment is transferred to the statement of total recognised gains and losses to a maximum of the sum of the previous revaluation gains. The remainder is charged to the profit and loss account.

Investments in Subsidiary Undertakings

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

Other Financial Assets

Other investments are shown at cost less provision for impairments in value.

Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historic cost. 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 land and buildings are revalued on the basis of open market value. Revaluation gains are recognised in the profit and loss account to the extent that they reverse previously recognised revaluation losses on the same assets. All other revaluation gains are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

The company undertakes a review for impairment of a fixed asset if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the fixed asset may not be recoverable. Revaluation losses are recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses until the carrying amount reaches its depreciated historical cost and thereafter in the profit and loss account. An exception is where the recoverable amount of the asset is greater than its revalued amount. In this case the loss is recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses to the extent that the recoverable amount is greater than its revalued amount.

Depreciation

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

Machinery and equipment	12.5% straight line on cost
Motor vehicles	12.5% straight line on cost
Office equipment	12.5% straight line on cost

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

Government Grants

Grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attaching conditions have been complied with. Grants awarded to assist with capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account on a straight line over the expected useful life of the related assets. Grants awarded to assist with revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Full provision has been made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolescent or unusable materials. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and attributable proportion of direct production overheads.

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.

Leased Assets and Hire Purchase Commitments

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are included in the balance sheet at their equivalent capital value and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The corresponding liabilities are recorded as a creditor and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis. Operating lease rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Research and Development

Research expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred. Development expenditure is written off in the same way unless the directors are satisfied as to the technical, commercial, and financial viability of individual projects. In this situation, the expenditure is deferred and amortised over the period during which the company is expected to benefit.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the balance sheet date.

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Provision is made at the rates expected to apply when the timing differences reverse. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those, which there are recognized in the financial statements.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all the available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable tax profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Provisions for Liabilities

Provisions for the expected legal costs are charged against profits when an action against the company commences. The effect of the time value of money is not material, therefore the provisions are not discounted.

Capital instruments.

Shares are included in shareholders' funds. Other instruments are classified as liabilities if not included in shareholders' funds and if they contain an obligation to transfer economic benefits. The finance cost recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of capital instruments other than equity shares is allocated to periods over the term of the instrument at a constant rate on the carrying amount.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders (holders of ordinary shares) are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

Pensions

Pension benefits are met by payments to a defined contribution pension fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss in the year in which they fall due. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to pension funds are treated as assets or liabilities.

2. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

	2025	2024
The average number of employees was as follows.		
Administration	3	2
Distribution	0	0
	3	**2**

These numbers include executive directors.

The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follows:

Wages & Salaries	2871	0
	2871	0

3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

Salary	64769	76169
Retirement Benefits	4596	215386
	69365	**291555**

4. Creditors

	€ 2025	€ 2024
Amounts falling due within one year	18381	38206
Amounts falling due after more than one year	-	-

5. DETAILS OF BORROWINGS

	Within 1	Between 1 & 2 years	Between 2 & 5 years	Total
<u>Repayable other than by instalments</u>				
Bank Overdrafts	-	-	-	-
<u>Repayable by instalments</u>				
Term Loan	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

6. Called up share capital

	2025	2024
Authorised Equity		
100,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid equity.		
1 ordinary shares of €1	1	1

7. Directors and Secretaries interests

The director's and secretary's interests in the company at the beginning and end of the year were as follows.

	Eugene Ryan €1 ord shares	Pilar Caballero €1 ord shares	Total
At the beginning of the year	1	0	1
At the end of the year	1	0	1