

Company registration number 473208 (Ireland)

**MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

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# **MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025***

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

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements 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; 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.

On behalf of the board

Conor Mee

**Director**

27 January 2026

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		58,319		61,813
Financial assets	7		90		90
			<u>58,409</u>		<u>61,903</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	11,568		11,987	
Debtors	9	252,565		258,983	
Cash at bank and in hand		341,293		268,826	
		<u>605,426</u>		<u>539,796</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(150,029)</u>		<u>(136,429)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			455,397		403,367
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>513,806</u>		<u>465,270</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	11		<u>(8,103)</u>		<u>(4,346)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>505,703</u>		<u>460,924</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	12		505,603		460,824
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>505,703</u>		<u>460,924</u>

I, as director of Mee Restaurant Limited, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 are satisfied;

(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2); and

(d) the director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) I have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

# **MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED**

## **BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

***AS AT 31 JULY 2025***

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 27 January 2026

Conor Mee  
**Director**

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

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	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 August 2023</b>	100	443,185	443,285
<b>Year ended 31 July 2024:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	17,639	17,639
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 July 2024</b>	100	460,824	460,924
<b>Year ended 31 July 2025:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	44,779	44,779
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Balance at 31 July 2025</b>	<u>100</u>	<u>505,603</u>	<u>505,703</u>

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Mee Restaurant Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is No 1 Monaghan Street, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan, Ireland and its company registration number is 473208.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following basis:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% Straight line
Motor vehicles	15% Straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

##### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

##### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### *Deferred tax*

Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of taxation deferred by timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. The deferred tax balance has not been discounted.

#### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### 1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

#### 1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

#### 1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

#### 3 Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	12,579	9,158
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,912)	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was: 15 (2024: 15)

#### 5 Director's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	51,106	77,794
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	11,295	6,914
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>62,401</u>	<u>84,708</u>

#### 6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 August 2024	134,448	22,114	156,562
Additions	2,831	22,842	25,673
Disposals	-	(22,114)	(22,114)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 July 2025	137,279	22,842	160,121
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 August 2024	91,158	3,591	94,749
Depreciation charged in the year	9,216	3,363	12,579
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(5,526)	(5,526)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 July 2025	100,374	1,428	101,802
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 July 2025	36,905	21,414	58,319
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
At 31 July 2024	43,290	18,523	61,813
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

<b>7</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
	Shares in group undertakings	90	90
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Stocks</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
	Finished goods and goods for resale	11,568	11,987
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>9</b>	<b>Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	€	€
	Corporation tax recoverable	3,341	18,502
	Other debtors	244,399	236,421
	Prepayments	4,825	4,060
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		252,565	258,983
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>10</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
	Obligations under finance leases	4,316	4,011
	Trade creditors	5,084	4,838
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance	136,045	123,193
	Accruals	4,584	4,387
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
		150,029	136,429
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>11</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		€	€
	Obligations under finance leases	8,103	4,346
		<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

### 12 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	460,824	443,185
Profit for the year	44,779	17,639
At the end of the year	505,603	460,824

### 13 Director's and secretary's interests in shares

The director's and secretary's interest in the shares of the company was as stated below:

	Ordinary shares of €1 each	
	1 August 2024	31 July 2025
Conor Mee	99	99

The secretary has no interest in the shares of the company.

### 14 Related party transactions

#### Remuneration of key management personnel

	2025	2024
	€	€
Aggregate compensation	51,106	77,794

The company considers Mee Market Street Bistro Limited a related party as it is a 90% owned subsidiary.

The company also considers Dhittersol Limited a related party as it holds a 1% shareholding in the company with the director owning 99% of shares.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due to related parties		
Mee Market Street Bistro Limited	2,689	-

Amounts due from related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due from related parties		
Mee Market Street Bistro Limited	-	890
Dhittersol Limited	241,000	226,000

Amounts due from related parties are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

# **MEE RESTAURANT LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025***

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**15 Parent company**

The company considers Conor Mee to be the ultimate controlling party.

**16 Approval of financial statements**

The director approved the financial statements on 27 January 2026.