

Company Number: 583129

The Bounty Bar Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

The Bounty Bar Limited
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The Bounty Bar Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

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 that 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 directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 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. 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.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds and the related notes:

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 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 Xeinadin, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents 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 financial year ended 31 May 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Clive Wilson
Director

9 January 2026



Fiona Wilson
Director

9 January 2026



The Bounty Bar Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 May 2025

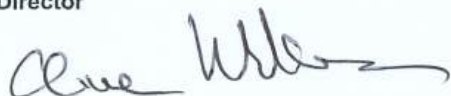
	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	8	24,000	32,000
Tangible assets	9	1,070,195	402,572
Fixed Assets		<u>1,094,195</u>	<u>434,572</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	10	19,567	17,788
Debtors	11	84,345	89,378
Cash and cash equivalents		51,418	97,548
		<u>155,330</u>	<u>204,714</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(272,848)</u>	<u>(246,953)</u>
Net Current Liabilities		<u>(117,518)</u>	<u>(42,239)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		976,677	392,333
Creditors:			
amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>(362,089)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
Net Assets		<u>614,588</u>	<u>392,331</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings		614,488	392,231
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>614,588</u>	<u>392,331</u>

We as Directors of The Bounty Bar 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 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),
- (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 the 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. The company 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 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 9 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Clive Wilson
Director



Fiona Wilson
Director



The Bounty Bar Limited
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS
as at 31 May 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 June 2023	100	183,157	183,257
Profit for the financial year	-	209,074	209,074
At 31 May 2024	100	392,231	392,331
Profit for the financial year	-	222,257	222,257
At 31 May 2025	100	614,488	614,588

The Bounty Bar Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

1. General Information

The Bounty Bar Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Bridge Street, Trim, Co Meath, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is based around restaurant, pub and takeaway catering. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

These financial statements are for this individual entity, the company does not have a parent or any subsidiaries.

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's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is 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.

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.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer.

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.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

The Bounty Bar Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Land and buildings freehold	-	2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% Straight line

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset other than goodwill no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution plans. Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

The Bounty Bar Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Profit and Loss Account annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Profit and Loss Account when received.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(a) Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

(b) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

(c) Establishing useful economic life for amortisation purposes of goodwill

Goodwill comprises a significant portion of the total assets. The annual amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic life, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise, of goodwill. The directors regularly review the useful economic life of goodwill and carry out an impairment review if there are indicators of same. Changes in goodwill useful economic life can have a significant impact on the amortisation charge for the period. Detail of the useful economic life of goodwill is included in the accounting policies.

(d) Stock provisioning

The stock of the company represents a significant portion of the total assets. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of the stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the age and condition of the item and its current purchase price. The level of the provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis and has been disclosed in the stock note to the accounts.

The Bounty Bar Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

4. Operating profit	2025 €	2024 €
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of tangible assets	41,289	31,967
Amortisation of goodwill	8,000	8,000
Government grants received	(9,004)	(2,526)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Interest payable and similar expenses	2025 €	2024 €
Interest	10,794	7,462
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Employees		
The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 12, (2024 - 9).		
	2025 Number	2024 Number
Average Monthly Directors on Payroll	2	2
Average Monthly Employees	10	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7. Tax on profit	2025 €	2024 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 7 (b))	35,464	33,645
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year		
The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:		
	2025 €	2024 €
Profit taxable at 12.50%	257,721	242,719
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Profit before tax		
multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax		
in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	32,215	30,340
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	93	437
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period	3,156	2,868
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 7 (a))	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The Bounty Bar Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 June 2024	80,000	80,000
At 31 May 2025	80,000	80,000
Provision for diminution in value		
At 1 June 2024	48,000	48,000
Charge for financial year	8,000	8,000
At 31 May 2025	56,000	56,000
Net book value		
At 31 May 2025	24,000	24,000
At 31 May 2024	32,000	32,000

9. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 June 2024	382,500	136,189	518,689
Additions	652,780	56,132	708,912
At 31 May 2025	1,035,280	192,321	1,227,601
Depreciation			
At 1 June 2024	45,900	70,217	116,117
Charge for the financial year	16,483	24,806	41,289
At 31 May 2025	62,383	95,023	157,406
Net book value			
At 31 May 2025	972,897	97,298	1,070,195
At 31 May 2024	336,600	65,972	402,572

10. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	19,567	17,788

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

The Bounty Bar Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

11. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	29,149	7,553
Other debtors	50,000	77,000
Prepayments	5,196	4,825
	<u>84,345</u>	<u>89,378</u>

All debtors are due within one year.

The fair values of debtors and prepayments approximate to their carrying amounts.

12. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	26,667	-
Trade creditors	24,611	17,206
Amounts owed to related parties (Note 17)	700	700
Taxation	17,843	28,143
Directors' current accounts (Note 16)	198,454	198,454
Other creditors	1,013	(750)
Accruals	3,560	3,200
	<u>272,848</u>	<u>246,953</u>

The bank facilities with Allied Irish Banks PLC are secured by a debenture over the assets of the company. Full details of this can be viewed on the Companies Registration Office.

13. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Bank loan	<u>362,089</u>	<u>2</u>
Loans		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand	26,667	-
Repayable between one and two years	53,334	2
Repayable between two and five years	133,335	-
Repayable in five years or more	175,420	-
	<u>388,756</u>	<u>2</u>

14. Income Statement	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 June 2024	392,231	183,157
Profit for the financial year	222,257	209,074
At 31 May 2025	<u>614,488</u>	<u>392,231</u>

15. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 May 2025.

The Bounty Bar Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 May 2025

16. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u>84,193</u>	<u>82,510</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Clive Wilson	<u>198,454</u>	<u>198,454</u>

The directors loan balance owed to Clive Wilson is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

The remuneration disclosed under the directors' remuneration note represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

17. Related party transactions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finance amounts owed to related parties	<u>700</u>	<u>700</u>

The company owed €700 to William Wilson at the year end date (2024 - €700).

This loan is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

The company purchased goodwill from William Wilson (father of Clive Wilson, director and shareholder), total value of €80,000.

18. Controlling interest

The company is controlled jointly by Clive Wilson and Fiona Wilson.

19. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

20. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 9 January 2026.