

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

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SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

DIRECTORS

Lauri Coakley
Una Coakley
John O'Riordan

SECRETARY

Una Coakley

REGISTERED OFFICE

Shamrock Restaurant Limited
O'Connell Street
Dungarvan
Co. Waterford
Ireland

COMPANY NUMBER

120028

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Fitzgerald Power
6 Greyfriars
Waterford
X91 K2WV
Ireland

BANKERS

Allied Irish Bank PLC
3, T.F. Meagher Street
Dungarvan
Co Waterford

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 28 February 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	180,423	186,661
Current assets	65,599	65,556
Prepayments and accrued income	8,803	3,446
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(120,212)	(125,458)
Net current liabilities	(45,810)	(56,456)
Total assets less current liabilities	134,613	130,205
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(7,884)	(19,446)
Accruals and deferred income	(23,902)	(29,298)
Net assets	102,827	81,461
Capital and reserves	102,827	81,461

We, as directors of Shamrock Restaurant 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 s.358 are satisfied,
- The shareholders of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.334(2),
- We acknowledge the Company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014 and 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,
- The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014 and 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

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

The financial statements of Shamrock Restaurant Limited (registered number: 120028) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

John O'Riordan
Director

Una Coakley
Director

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Shamrock Restaurant Limited (registered number 120028) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is Shamrock Restaurant Limited, O'Connell Street, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford, Ireland.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The functional currency of Shamrock Restaurant Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the transaction 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 transaction value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill 10 years straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combination and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is [number] years.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings 50 years straight line
depreciated over the life of the lease

Plant and machinery 8 years straight line

Vehicles 5 years straight line

Fixtures and fittings 8 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued) for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

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

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value. Cost includes materials, direct labour and an attributable proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal levels of activity. Cost is calculated using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

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.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at transaction value and thereafter the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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 creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at transaction value.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the performance model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

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

SHAMROCK RESTAURANT LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Ordinary share capital

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

2. Appropriation of profit and loss

	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account
	€	€
At 01 March 2023	3	91,319
Loss for the financial year	-	(9,861)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(9,861)
At 29 February 2024	3	81,458
At 01 March 2024	3	81,458
Profit for the financial year	-	21,366
Total comprehensive income	-	21,366
At 28 February 2025	3	102,824