

Company registration number: 742409

La Bottega Di Anita Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 31 May 2025

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

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La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Directors 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 Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

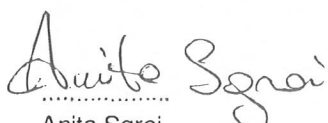
The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. 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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

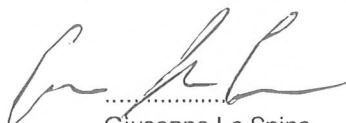
In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- 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 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 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.



Anita Sgroi
Director



Giuseppe La Spina
Director

Date 16/1/26

Date: 16/1/26

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 May 2025

	Note	31/05/25		31/05/24	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	18,943		21,831	
			18,943		21,831
Current assets					
Stocks	7	5,109		5,044	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,024		8,501	
		8,133		13,545	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(40,119)		(37,923)	
Net current liabilities			(31,986)		(24,378)
Total assets less current liabilities			(13,043)		(2,547)
Net liabilities			(13,043)		(2,547)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			(13,143)		(2,647)
Shareholders deficit			(13,043)		(2,547)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

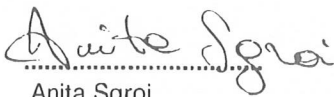
La Bottega Di Anita Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 May 2025**

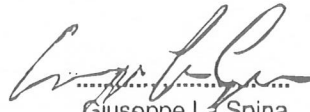
We, as directors of La Bottega Di Anita Limited state that:

- 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 shareholders 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);
- 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period 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 board of directors on 16/1/26 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Anita Sgroi
Director



Giuseppe La Spina
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 May 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 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 Companies Act 2014.

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

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.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 May 2025

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

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:

Long leasehold property	4 %	Straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	12.5%	Straight line

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.

Stocks

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. 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 based on a normal level of activity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distributing.

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 May 2025

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.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 May 2025

Trade Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties.

2. Operating loss

Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	3,152	3,119

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors was 2 (2024: 2).

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 May 2025

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	49,728	37,054
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	(2,647)	-
Loss for the financial period	(10,496)	(2,647)
At the end of the financial period	<u>(13,143)</u>	<u>(2,647)</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At	24,950	24,950
Additions	264	264
At 31 May 2025	<u>25,214</u>	<u>25,214</u>
Depreciation		
At	3,119	3,119
Charge for the financial period	3,152	3,152
At 31 May 2025	<u>6,271</u>	<u>6,271</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 May 2025	<u>18,943</u>	<u>18,943</u>
At 31 May 2024	<u>21,831</u>	<u>21,831</u>

7. Stocks

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	5,109	5,044
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

La Bottega Di Anita Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 May 2025

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
Trade creditors	8,291	17,086
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	29,338	18,347
Accruals	2,490	2,490
	<u>40,119</u>	<u>37,923</u>

10. Directors transactions

During the financial period the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	(17,195)	210,703
Advances made during the financial period	21,758	-
Amounts repaid during the financial period	(33,144)	(67,992)
At the end of the financial period	<u>(28,581)</u>	<u>17,195</u>

Name of director or other person

	Anita Sgroi	
	31/05/25	31/05/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	(17,195)	-
Advances made during the financial period	21,758	50,797
Amounts repaid during the financial period	(33,144)	(67,992)
At the end of the financial period	<u>(28,581)</u>	<u>(17,195)</u>

The above is a loan from the director to the company and is interest free and repayable on demand.

12. Controlling party

Giuseppe La Spina and Anita Sgroi each own 50% of the share capital.

13. Approval of financial statements

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

16/01/26