

Company registration number: 13637

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

Abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

Contents

	Page
Directors responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's special report to the company	2 - 6
Balance sheet	7 - 8
Notes to the abridged financial statements	9 - 14

J.J. Kiernan & Son 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 year. 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 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 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 Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 7 to 14, which the directors of J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to section 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company, abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act.

Other information

On 19 December 2025 we reported, as auditor of J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Independent auditor's report to the members of J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

**Independent auditor's special report to J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Independent auditor's special report to J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Independent auditor's special report to J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and the industry in which they operate and considered the risk of acts by the company that were contrary to applicable law and regulations, including fraud. We considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the company for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas: mismanagement of payments, posting of unusual journals together with complex transactions, revenue recognition and subjectivity of valuations used for land and buildings.

We designed audit procedures to respond to these risks, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. Our audit procedures included: enquires of management about their own identification and assessment of risks of irregularities, specific tests of detail over payments, sample testing of journals posted during the year, verifying the underlying assumptions adopted for the property valuations, specific tests of detail over revenue recognition and a review of areas of judgement for indicators of management bias to address the risks.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Independent auditor's special report to J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Alistair Cooke (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
ASM (D) Ltd
79 Cunninghams Lane
Dungannon
County Tyrone
BT71 6BX

19 December 2025

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025**

	Note	31/03/25 €	€	31/03/24 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	-		29,250	
Tangible assets	4	-		1,721,794	
			-		1,751,044
Current assets					
Debtors	5	122		44,936	
		122		44,936	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	-		(236,273)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)			122		(191,337)
Total assets less current liabilities			122		1,559,707
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		-		(12,906)
Provisions for liabilities	8		-		(28,728)
Net assets			122		1,518,073
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			3,822		3,822
Revaluation reserve			-		1,270,546
Profit and loss account			(3,700)		243,705
Shareholders funds			122		1,518,073

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

We, as directors of J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

ASM Chartered Accountants

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 19 December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Daniel Loughran
Director

Michael O Loughran
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these abridged financial statements.

ASM Chartered Accountants

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Patents, trademarks and licences - 10 % straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 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:

Freehold property	- 0%
Plant and machinery	- 15% 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.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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.

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

2. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	243,706	258,761
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	1,277,315	(15,056)
Dividends paid	(1,524,721)	-
At the end of the financial year	<u>(3,700)</u>	<u>243,705</u>

3. Intangible assets

	Liquor licence	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 April 2024	45,000	45,000
Disposals	(45,000)	(45,000)
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 April 2024	15,750	15,750
Charge for the financial year	1,125	1,125
Disposals	(16,875)	(16,875)
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>29,250</u>	<u>29,250</u>

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

4. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Plant and machinery	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 April 2024	1,692,874	178,108	1,870,982
Disposals	(1,692,874)	(178,108)	(1,870,982)
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	-	149,188	149,188
Charge for the financial year	-	2,348	2,348
Disposals	-	(151,536)	(151,536)
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>1,692,874</u>	<u>28,920</u>	<u>1,721,794</u>

5. Debtors

	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Amounts owed by group undertakings	122	-
Other debtors	-	44,936
	<u>122</u>	<u>44,936</u>

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	138,423
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	97,850
	<u>-</u>	<u>236,273</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	-	12,906
	<u>-</u>	<u>12,906</u>

J.J. Kiernan & Son Limited

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

8. Provisions

	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Deferred tax	-	28,728
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

9. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 19 December 2025.