

Company registration number: 541081

**Muileann Coirce Leitir Teoranta C.L.G.
(A Company Limited by Guarantee and not having Share Capital)**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025**

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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. 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.

Martina O'Donnell
DIRECTOR

Michael Ward
DIRECTOR

Date: 30th January 2026

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Balance sheet
As at 30 April 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	471,179		482,163	
			471,179		482,163
Current assets					
Debtors	6	5,232		3,783	
Cash at bank and in hand		196		685	
		5,428		4,468	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(291,064)		(303,995)	
Net current liabilities			(285,636)		(299,527)
Total assets less current liabilities			185,543		182,636
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8		(68,829)		(73,786)
Net assets			<u>116,714</u>		<u>108,850</u>
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss account			116,714		108,850
Members funds			<u>116,714</u>		<u>108,850</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with 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.

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Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 April 2025

We, as directors of Muileann Coirce Leitir Teoranta C.L.G. 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 members 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 year and of its profit or loss for such a financial 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; 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 30 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Martina O'Donnell
Director

Michael Ward
Director

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

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council (and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland) including FRS 102 the financial reporting standards 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 Company.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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.

Tangible assets

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

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	- 20%	straight line
Coffee Trailer	- 12.5%	reducing balance
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	reducing balance

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

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.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

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 or 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.

Trade and other 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 of 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 asset's 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 and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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.

Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

2. Limited by guarantee

The Company is limited by guarantee, not having a Share Capital and consequently the liability of members is limited, subject to an undertaking by each member to contribute to the net assets or liabilities of the company on winding up such amounts as may be required not exceeding one Euro (€1).

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 1 (2024: 1).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	9,531	5,748
Social insurance costs	839	503
	<u>10,370</u>	<u>6,251</u>

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	108,850	65,317
Profit for the financial year	7,864	43,533
At the end of the financial year	<u>116,714</u>	<u>108,850</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

5. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property €	Equipment €	Coffee Trailer €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 May 2024	513,757	2,491	4,000	520,248
At 30 April 2025	<u>513,757</u>	<u>2,491</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>520,248</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	37,274	311	500	38,085
Charge for the financial year	10,275	272	437	10,984
At 30 April 2025	<u>47,549</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>937</u>	<u>49,069</u>
Carrying amount				
At 30 April 2025	<u>466,208</u>	<u>1,908</u>	<u>3,063</u>	<u>471,179</u>
At 30 April 2024	<u>476,483</u>	<u>2,180</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>482,163</u>

6. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Other debtors	3,333	2,920
Prepayments	1,899	863
	<u>5,232</u>	<u>3,783</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	6,393	-
Directors Loans	74,692	75,710
Accruals	10,940	10,940
Capital Grants	199,039	217,345
	<u>291,064</u>	<u>303,995</u>

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

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	68,829	73,786

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 April 2025

9. Government grants

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	217,345	208,854
Grants received or receivable	10,128	39,540
Released to profit or loss	(28,434)	(31,049)
At the end of the financial year	<u>199,039</u>	<u>217,345</u>

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due within one year	<u>199,039</u>	<u>217,345</u>
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	<u>28,434</u>	<u>31,049</u>

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 30 January 2026.