

**McLaughlin's Bar Limited Unaudited Financial Statements
Year Ended 31 December 2024**

Company Registration Number: 710160

DIRECTORS:

Donal Kelly

Louise Kelly

SECRETARY:

Donal Kelly

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Main Street

Dunkineely

Co. Donegal

BANKERS:

Bank of Ireland

Main Street

Killybegs

Co. Donegal

SOLICITORS:

Gallagher McCartney Barry

Shore Road

Killybegs

McLaughlin's Bar Limited Directors responsibilities statement .

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime (FRS 105). As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro companies regime and FRS 105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures. The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended 31 December 2024

McLaughlin's Bar Ltd		
Profit and loss account		
Financial year ended 31 st December 2024		
	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31/12/24	31/12/23
Turnover:	201,035	174,516
Other income:	<u>4,000</u>	<u>361</u>
Total income:	205,035	174,877
Cost of raw materials and consumables:	(90,047)	(76,506)
Staff costs:	(15,418)	(13,662)
Depreciation:	(2,571)	(2,571)
Other expenses:	(57,286)	(48,632)
Tax:	(4,990)	(4,005)
Profit for the year:	39,711	29,501

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As at 31 December 2024

Balance Sheet		
As at 31 December 2024		
	31/12/24	31/12/23
Fixed Assets	<u>18,350</u>	<u>20,921</u>
Current Assets	105,426	78,665
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(32,873)</u>	<u>(57,788)</u>
Net current assets/liabilities	<u>72,553</u>	<u>20,877</u>
Total assets less current liabilities	90,903	41,798
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year	(2,777)	(9,008)
Accruals and deferred income	(2,844)	(3,520)
Net assets/(Liabilities)	<u>85,282</u>	<u>29,270</u>
Capital and reserves	<u>85,282</u>	<u>29,270</u>

We the directors of McLaughlin's 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 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;

(c) the shareholder 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);

(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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 6 September 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Donal Kelly:

Louise Kelly:

Director

Director

Notes to the financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Main Street, Dunkineely, Co. Donegal.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

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

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. Tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. 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.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are measured initially at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less 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: Fixture, fittings and equipment -

12.5% straight line Motor vehicles - 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.

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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the 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. Financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, which is the transaction price.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss less any impairment losses recognised to date. This is allocated to profit or loss over the term of the contract on a straight-line basis, unless another systematic basis of allocation is more appropriate. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at the cost plus any transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss, plus accumulated interest income or expense recognised to date, less all repayments of principal or interest to date, less impairment. Financial assets 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.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately.