

Company Number: 627762

Dunisia Investments Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Dunisia Investments Limited

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Dunisia Investments Limited

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Patrick McCarthy John McCarthy
Company Secretary	KW Accountancy & Taxation Services Limited
Company Number	627762
Registered Office	Paddy Mac's Pub 18 the Mall Tralee County Kerry
Accountants	KW Accountancy & Taxation Services Limited Chartered Accountants Ireland Coubreac Curraheen Tralee County Kerry
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Castle Street Tralee County Kerry
Solicitors	Hudson & Brown Solicitors Quayside House Prince's Street Tralee County Kerry

Dunisia Investments Limited
BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 December 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets	35,926	45,298
Current assets	145,885	151,803
Prepayments and accrued income	4,868	5,923
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(107,336)	(112,489)
Net Current Assets	43,417	45,237
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	79,343	90,535
Accruals and deferred income	(4,322)	(2,000)
Net Assets	75,021	88,535
Capital and Reserves	75,021	88,535

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Dunisia Investments 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 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) 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 the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Patrick McCarthy
 Director

John McCarthy
 Director

Dunisia Investments Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General Information

Dunisia Investments Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 627762. The registered office of the company is Paddy Mac's Pub, 18 the Mall, Tralee, County Kerry.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised when bar and food products are served to customers, after deducting discounts and Value Added Tax.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment of any financial assets, including investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account in that financial year.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount loaned plus transaction costs. Subsequently, loans made by the company are stated at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised and cumulative interest income earned minus repayments and any reduction for impairment or uncollectability, where there is evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount borrowed less transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at the transaction price minus transaction costs not yet recognised and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Dunisia Investments Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 10% Straight line
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The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

Investments

The company holds an investment in a whiskey cask. This investment is measured at cost less impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

Trade and other creditors

Creditors, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

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.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans:

(a) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

(b) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(c) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date. Where a surcharge rate of tax applies to certain undistributed profits, the tax charge is calculated at the tax rate applicable to undistributed profits until the company recognises a liability to pay a dividend.

Deferred taxation is not recognised.

Dunisia Investments Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Government grants

Grants are recognised at fair value of the asset receivable using the accruals model when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Grants towards capital expenditure are credited to deferred income and are released to the profit and loss account over the expected useful life of the related assets, by equal annual instalments.

Grants towards revenue expenditure are released to the profit and loss account as the related expenditure is incurred.

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Creditors

Creditors amounts falling due within one year

Trade creditors include an amount of approximately €65,244 (2024 - €74,123) in respect of goods for which ownership is not passed until payment is made.

4. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit brought forward	88,435	164,476
Loss for the financial year	(13,514)	(76,041)
Profit carried forward	74,921	88,435

5. Going concern

The company made a loss of €13,514 (2024 – €76,041) and has net current assets of €43,417 (2024 – €45,237) and net assets of €75,021 (2024 - €88,535) at the year end.

While 2025 trading was robust, the directors are cautious about the ability for our customers to continue their current level of spending in our bars whilst the cost-of-living crisis continues and specifically the unprecedented increases in household bills. The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current cash reserves.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.