

Company registration number: 708567

Rymar Offbar Limited

Abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

Rymar Offbar Limited

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Rymar Offbar Limited

Company information

Director	Barry Howell
Secretary	Martina Howell
Company number	708567
Registered office	10 Kingsford Park, Grange Heights, Douglas, Cork City.
Business addresses	Top of the Hill, Gurrabraher, Cork.
Accountants	TD O'Neill & Co. Ltd. Chartered Certified Accountants and Registered Auditors, 5, Lapps Quay, Cork.
Bankers	Bank of Ireland, 32 South Mall, Cork.
Solicitors	Michael Powell Solicitors, 5 Lapps Quay, Cork.

Rymar Offbar Limited

Director's 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 Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law. Under company law, the director 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

On behalf of the board

Barry Howell)
) **Director**
)

Date: 6th January 2026

Rymar Offbar Limited

**Accountants' report to the director on the unaudited
financial statements of Rymar Offbar Limited
for the financial year ended 31st March 25**

We have compiled the financial statements of Rymar Offbar Limited for the financial year ended 31st March 2025.

Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

As described on page 2, the company's director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of Rymar Offbar Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

Scope of work

We compiled the financial statements from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

We have not audited or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such records, information and explanations and, accordingly, express no opinion on the financial statements.

TD O'Neill & Co. Ltd.

TD O'Neill & Co. Ltd.

**Chartered Certified Accountants and Registered Auditors,
5, Lapps Quay,
Cork.**

Date: 6th January 2026

Rymar Offbar Limited

Balance sheet
as at 31st March 2025

	Notes	31/03/25 €	31/03/24 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	969,858	990,529
		<u>969,858</u>	<u>990,529</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	59,044	58,738
Debtors	12	35,394	30,198
Cash at bank and in hand		62,577	96,265
		<u>157,015</u>	<u>185,201</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(664,038)	(691,298)
Net current liabilities		<u>(507,023)</u>	<u>(506,097)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		462,835	484,432
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(464,832)	(477,964)
Net liabilities/assets		<u>(1,997)</u>	<u>6,468</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		100	100
Profit and loss account	17	(2,097)	6,368
Shareholders (deficit)/funds		<u>(1,997)</u>	<u>6,468</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the specified provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, small entities.

I, as director of Rymar Offbar 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);
- I 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 director of the company on 6th January 2026 and signed by:

Barry Howell
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 11 form part of these financial statements.

Rymar Offbar Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

1. General information

Rymar Offbar Limited is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in Ireland. Its registered office is 10 Kingsford Park, Grange Heights, Douglas, Cork City.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a "Carryout" off-licence and "Public house".

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'small companies regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest euro.

3. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long lived assets, consisting primarily of land and buildings and fixtures, fittings and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charges depend primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The director regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. Details of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

Rymar Offbar Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

4. Principal accounting policies

4.1. Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised when receivable.

4.2. Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except where it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or equity in which case the related tax is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the difference between the fair value of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair value of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

4.3. Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements.

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.

4.4. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of an asset on a straight line basis, less its residual value, over the estimated economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and buildings	- 2%	straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

4.5. Stocks

Stocks comprise goods held for resale. Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs involved in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated retail value.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

4.6. Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

4.7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

4.8. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

4.9. Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4.10. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at cost. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is included in finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

4.11. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

4.12. Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

4.13. Going concern

The company's director has a strong expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	Year ended 31/03/25	Year Ended 31/03/24
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	23,402	23,062

6. Employees

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the director, was 9. (2024 8)

7. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	Year ended 31/03/25	Year ended 31/03/24
	€	€
Directors remuneration	59,054	33,157

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Year ended	Year ended
	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Loan interest	37,090	52,916
	<u>37,090</u>	<u>52,916</u>

9. Tax on loss/profit on ordinary activities
Major components of tax expense

	Year ended	Year ended
	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Current tax		
Irish current tax expense	4,058	7,193
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(4,350)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Tax on loss/profit on ordinary activities	<u>4,058</u>	<u>2,843</u>

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1st April 2024	1,005,200	23,660	1,028,860
Additions	-	2,731	2,731
At 31st March 2025	<u>1,005,200</u>	<u>26,391</u>	<u>1,031,591</u>
Depreciation			
At 1st April 2024	34,408	3,923	38,331
Charge for the financial year	20,104	3,298	23,402
At 31st March 2025	<u>54,512</u>	<u>7,221</u>	<u>61,733</u>
Net book value			
At 31st March 2025	<u>950,688</u>	<u>19,170</u>	<u>969,858</u>
At 31st March 2024	<u>970,792</u>	<u>19,737</u>	<u>990,529</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

11. Stocks		31/03/25	31/03/24
		€	€
Goods for resale		59,044	58,738
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
12. Debtors			
Due within one year as follows:		31/03/25	31/03/24
		€	€
Trade and other debtors		24,361	23,776
Prepayments		7,891	6,422
Corporation tax		3,142	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		35,394	30,198
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		31/03/25	31/03/24
		€	€
Bank loans (Note 15)		-	8,744
Trade creditors and accruals		252,528	258,664
Other loan (Note 15)		44,223	-
Directors loans (Note 16)		342,358	360,621
PAYE/PRSI/USC		8,811	9,722
Corporation tax		-	7,193
VAT		16,118	46,354
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		664,038	691,298
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		31/03/25	31/03/24
		€	€
Bank loans (Note 15)		-	477,964
Other loan (Note 15)		464,832	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		464,832	477,964
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31st March 2025

15. Borrowings	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank and other loan	44,223	8,744
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Bank and other loan repayable by instalments:		
Between one and two years	46,024	9,751
Between two and five years	149,633	468,213
Greater than five years	269,175	-
	<u>464,832</u>	<u>477,964</u>
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
16. Directors loan	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	360,621	440,536
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(18,263)	(79,915)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the financial year	342,358	360,621
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The loan is interest free and is repayable on demand.		
17. Movement on profit and loss reserves	31/03/25	31/03/24
	€	€
Balance at 1st April 2024	6,368	(22,959)
Loss/profit for the financial year	(8,465)	29,327
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Balance at 31st March 2025	(2,097)	6,368
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
18. Capital commitments		
There were no capital commitments as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.		
19. Post balance sheet events		
There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.		
20. Approval of financial statements		
The board of directors approved the abridged financial statements on 6th January 2026.		