

**Company registration number: 726960**

**Longlow Taverns Limited**

**Abridged financial statements**

**for the financial year ended 31 October 2025**

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# Longlow Taverns Limited

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## Longlow Taverns Limited

### Directors and other information

<b>Director</b>	Stephen Lynam
<b>Secretary</b>	Pauline Lynam
<b>Company number</b>	726960
<b>Registered office</b>	Shangarry Myshall Co.Carlow
<b>Business address</b>	O'Connell Square, Edenderry, Co.Offaly.
<b>Auditor</b>	Hayes Coghlan Doolan, 3rd Floor, The Bank Building, Blackhall Place, Mullingar, Co.Westmeath, N91 W3WP.
<b>Accountants</b>	Hayes Coghlan Doolan, 3rd Floor, The Bank Building, Blackhall Place, Mullingar, Co.Westmeath.
<b>Bankers</b>	AIB Bank, 36/37 Tullow Street, Carlow, Co.Carlow.
<b>Solicitors</b>	O'Meara & Co, JKL Street, Edenderry, Co.Offaly.

## **Longlow Taverns 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.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, he has 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 director is 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. He has general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to him to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

**Independent auditor's special report to Longlow Taverns Limited  
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2025 on pages 8 to 10, which the director of Longlow Taverns Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements, 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 director is 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 director 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 director 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 director 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 director is 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 we reported, as auditor of Longlow Taverns Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2025 and our report was as follows:

**"Independent auditor's report to the member of Longlow Taverns Limited**

**Independent auditor's special report to Longlow Taverns 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 Longlow Taverns Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 October 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime issued by the UK's Financial Reporting Council;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014; and
- consequently meet the requirements to be presumed under the Companies Act 2014 to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 October 2025 and of its loss for the financial year then ended.

***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.

***Other matter - application of true and fair view***

The financial statements have been prepared under the micro-companies regime which does not require the director or the auditor to consider the inclusion of any disclosures necessary to give a true and fair view where these go beyond the minimum disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 as applied to micro companies.

***Conclusions relating to going concern***

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

**Independent auditor's special report to Longlow Taverns Limited  
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

***Other Information***

The director is 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 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***

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***

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 307 to 308 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 director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they comply with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime, and the legal requirements applicable to micro company financial statements, and are thereby presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view. 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 financial reporting framework applicable to micro companies is a compliance framework and not a fair presentation framework. The director is responsible for such internal control as he determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Independent auditor's special report to Longlow Taverns Limited  
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

***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 auditor's 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 (Ireland) 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Our report is made solely to the company's member, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014, as applied to micro companies. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member 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 member, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Independent auditor's special report to Longlow Taverns Limited  
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Anthony Doolan, (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of  
Hayes Coghlan Doolan,  
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors,  
3rd Floor, The Bank Building,  
Blackhall Place,  
Mullingar,  
Co. Westmeath,  
N91 W3WP.

## Longlow Taverns Limited

### Balance sheet As at 31 October 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	32,146	38,462
Current assets	22,239	25,582
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(30,272)	(19,782)
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>	<u>(8,033)</u>	<u>5,800</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	24,113	44,262
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(14,425)	(22,292)
Accruals and deferred income	(10,396)	(11,018)
<b>Net (liabilities)/assets</b>	<u>(708)</u>	<u>10,952</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<u>(708)</u>	<u>10,952</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

I, as director of Longlow Taverns 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 micro company and confirm that 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 4 February 2026 and signed by:

**Stephen Lynam**  
Director

## Longlow Taverns Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 October 2025

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Shangarry, Myshall, Co.Carlow.

#### 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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	12.5%
Motor vehicles	12.5%

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.

## Longlow Taverns Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 October 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

Investments in shares, subsidiaries or participating interests are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

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.

#### 4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	10,852	15,216
Loss for the financial year	(11,660)	(4,364)
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u>(808)</u>	<u>10,852</u>