

**Company registration number: 607853**

**Harrison's Kitchen Limited  
Trading as Harrisons Bar & Restaurant  
Unaudited abridged financial statements  
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

# Harrison's Kitchen Limited

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## **Harrison's Kitchen 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. Under the law, the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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.

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

### Balance sheet As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	6	72,000		108,000	
Tangible assets	7	182,720		193,051	
			254,720		301,051
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	24,100		24,044	
Debtors	9	11,992		10,461	
Cash at bank and in hand		158,998		143,266	
		195,090		177,771	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(269,230)		(294,570)	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			(74,140)		(116,799)
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			180,580		184,252
<b>Net assets</b>			180,580		184,252
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			70,100		70,100
Profit and loss account			110,480		114,152
<b>Shareholders funds</b>			180,580		184,252

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**Harrison's Kitchen Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)  
As at 30 June 2025**

I, as director of Harrison's Kitchen 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 10 February 2026 and signed by:

Declan Harrison  
Director

Company registration number: 607853

**The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.**

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### 1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Harrisons Bar & Restaurant, Main Street, Cliffoney, Sligo and its company registration number is 607853.

#### Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

##### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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.

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

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

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

#### Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	- 10 %	straight line
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If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

#### Tangible assets

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

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

#### 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:

Freehold property	- 2.5%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 25%	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.

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 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.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

#### **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.

#### **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.

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 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.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

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 are 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.

#### Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

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

#### 3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 17 (2024: 18).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	245,048	254,568
Social insurance costs	20,396	22,482
Other retirement benefit costs	6,000	-
	<u>271,444</u>	<u>277,050</u>

#### 4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	31,615	27,038
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	6,000	-
	<u>37,615</u>	<u>27,038</u>

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

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	114,152	112,827
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(3,672)	1,325
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u>110,480</u>	<u>114,152</u>

Harrison's Kitchen Limited

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

<b>6. Intangible assets</b>		<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>Total</b>
		€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025</b>		360,000	360,000
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 1 July 2024		252,000	252,000
Charge for the financial year		36,000	36,000
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>		288,000	288,000
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>		72,000	72,000
At 30 June 2024		108,000	108,000
<b>7. Tangible assets</b>			
	<b>Freehold property</b>	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 July 2024	215,100	123,857	338,957
Additions	-	10,996	10,996
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 July 2024	35,248	110,658	145,906
Charge for the financial year	5,208	16,119	21,327
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>	40,456	126,777	167,233
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>	174,644	8,076	182,720
At 30 June 2024	179,852	13,199	193,051
<b>8. Stocks</b>			
		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale		24,100	24,044

## Harrison's Kitchen Limited

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

<b>9. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Other debtors	108	2,780
Prepayments	11,884	7,681
	<u>11,992</u>	<u>10,461</u>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	47,775	66,733
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	216,455	221,008
Accruals	5,000	6,829
	<u>269,230</u>	<u>294,570</u>

#### 11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 10 February 2026.