

Company registration number: 629486

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

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Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

Directors and other information

Director	Ronan Gannon
Secretary	Fintan Gannon
Company number	629486
Registered office	Love the Coffee Roscommon Ltd C/O Esquires Coffee Centrepont Retail Park Circular Road Roscommon
Business address	Centrepont Retail Park Circular Road Roscommon
Accountants	Noel Carr & Company Castle Street Roscommon Town Co. Roscommon F42 RH97
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Carrick on Shannon Co Leitrim

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

Director's report

Extract of the Directors Report

The director presents his annual report and the unaudited abridged financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Director

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were director of the company are as follows:

Ronan Gannon

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a coffee shop.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

The company is in a stable condition with regards to its assets and liabilities.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are no principal risks and uncertainties foreseen.

Dividends

During the financial year the director has not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Directors and secretary and their interests

The director and secretary at the financial year end and their interests in shares in the company were as follows:

	At 30/06/25	At 01/07/24
	Number	or date of appointment Number
Directors:		
Ronan Gannon	100	100
Company secretary:		
Fintan Gannon	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

Director's report (continued)

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the registered business address at 8 Claremont, Ballyforan, Ballinasloe, Co. Roscommon.

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.

This report was approved by the director of the company on 5 August 2025 and signed by:

Ronan Gannon

.....

Ronan Gannon
Director

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

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.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors :

Ronan Gannon

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Ronan Gannon

Director

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3	115,000		115,000	
Tangible assets	4	138,057		182,142	
			253,057	297,142	
Current assets					
Stocks	5	10,143		12,245	
Cash at bank and in hand		104,798		47,130	
		114,941		59,375	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	6	(222,573)		(295,392)	
Net current liabilities			(107,632)	(236,017)	
Total assets less current liabilities			145,425	61,125	
Net assets			145,425	61,125	
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100	100	
Profit and loss account			145,325	61,025	
Shareholders funds			145,425	61,125	

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'.

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Balance sheet (continued)

As at 30 June 2025

I, as director of Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd 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 5 August 2025 and signed by:

Ronan Gannon

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Ronan Gannon

Director

Company registration number: 629486

Love The Coffee Roscommon Ltd

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

1. 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.

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.

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

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:

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:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 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.

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.

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

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.

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.

2. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	61,025	94,815
Profit for the financial year	84,300	46,964
Dividends paid	-	(80,754)
At the end of the financial year	145,325	61,025

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

3. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	115,000	115,000
Amortisation		
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2025	115,000	115,000
At 30 June 2024	115,000	115,000

4. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	24,536	414,387	438,923
Additions	-	8,815	8,815
Disposals	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	<u>24,536</u>	<u>423,202</u>	<u>447,738</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 July 2024	-	256,781	256,781
Charge for the financial year	-	52,900	52,900
Disposals	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-
At 30 June 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>309,681</u>	<u>309,681</u>
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2025	<u>24,536</u>	<u>113,521</u>	<u>138,057</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>24,536</u>	<u>157,606</u>	<u>182,142</u>

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

5. Stocks	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	10,143	12,245
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	16,103	21,318
Amounts owed to group undertakings	109,072	128,247
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	94,263	144,692
Accruals	3,135	1,135
	<u>222,573</u>	<u>295,392</u>

7. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 5 August 2025.