

**GIANLUIGI LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025**  
**(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)**

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**DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Gianluigi Limited  
Unit 1 Teach Bui  
Main Street  
Enfield  
Co. Meath  
Ireland

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Gianluigi Franchi

**SECRETARY**

Yonka Ilieva

**COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER**

631653

**ACCOUNTANTS**

McKenna Law Limited  
Chartered Certified Accountants  
The Archway  
Malahide Marina Village  
Malahide  
Co. Dublin  
Ireland

**PRINCIPAL BANKERS**

Bank of Ireland  
Newbridge  
Co. Kildare  
Ireland

**SOLICITORS**

Bohan Solicitors  
Suite A19  
Bracetown Business Park  
Clonee  
Dublin 15  
Ireland

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

McKenna Law Limited  
The Archway  
Malahide Marina Village  
Malahide  
Co. Dublin  
Ireland

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

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 Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" applying Section 1A of that standard (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 to the financial year end and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the director is required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Make judgements and 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
- 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 the director to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. The director 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**

**Gianluigi Franchi**  
**Director**

**Date: 28 January 2026**

**ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF GIANLUIGI LIMITED**

In accordance with the instructions given to us in the engagement letter dated 28 January 2026 we have compiled without carrying out an audit, the financial statements of the company which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes of Gianluigi Limited from the accounting records and information and explanations you have given to us. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" applying Section 1A of that standard.

This report is made to the company's board of director, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement. Our work has been undertaken so that we might compile the financial statements that we have been engaged to compile, report to the company's board of director that we have done so, and state those matters that we have agreed to state to them in this 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 board of director, as a body, for our work, or for this report.

**Respective Responsibilities of Director and Accountants**

As described on page 3 the company's director is responsible for ensuring that the company maintains adequate accounting records and for preparing financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 October 2025 and its loss for the year ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

You are responsible for deciding, on an annual basis, whether the company is entitled to avail of the exemption from statutory audit in accordance with Section 358 of the Companies Act 2014.

It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of Gianluigi Limited from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the director.

**Scope of Work**

As a firm regulated by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants our work will be carried out in accordance with the Technical Factsheet 163 Audit Exempt Companies - ACCA Accounts Preparation Report and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related Services - Compilation Engagements. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Association relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit of the financial statements. For this reason, we have not verified the adequacy, accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the financial statements.

You have acknowledged on the balance sheet for the year ended 31 October 2025 your duty is to ensure that the company has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements that 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 year under the Companies Acts 2014. You consider that the company is exempt from the statutory requirement for an audit for the year.

**McKenna Law Limited**  
**Chartered Certified Accountants**

**Date: 28 January 2026**

**The Archway**  
**Malahide Marina Village**  
**Malahide**  
**Co. Dublin**

**GIANLUIGI LIMITED**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025**

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	<b>6</b>	16,812	16,713
		<u>16,812</u>	<u>16,713</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks		4,700	4,450
Debtors	<b>8</b>	11,509	2,568
Cash at bank and in hand		58,912	79,432
		<u>65,721</u>	<u>86,450</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>9</b>	(30,408)	(31,121)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u><b>35,313</b></u>	<u><b>55,329</b></u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u><b>52,125</b></u>	<u><b>72,042</b></u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u><b>52,125</b></u></u>	<u><u><b>72,042</b></u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Profit and loss account		52,025	71,942
		<u><b>52,125</b></u>	<u><b>72,042</b></u>

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

I, as the director of Gianluigi 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 is complied with,
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section been served on the company, and
- (d) 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 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.

I, as the director of Gianluigi Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged Financial Statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 January 2026 and authorised for issue on 28 January 2026. They were signed on its behalf by

**Gianluigi Franchi**  
**Director**  
**Date: 28 January 2026**

## **1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Gianluigi Limited is primarily engaged in the operation of a take away food services. The company's registered office is c/o McKenna Law Limited, The Archway, Malahide Marina Villiage, Malahide. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 631653. The principle place of business is Gianluigi Limited, Unit 1 Teach Bui, Main Street, Enfield, Co. Meath.

### **Statement of compliance**

These financial statements are prepared by the company in accordance with the provisions available to small companies under "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" applying Section 1A of that standard ("FRS 102 Section 1A").

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are as follows:

#### **(a) Basis of Preparation**

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

#### **(b) Currency**

##### *(i) Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

##### *(ii) Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowing's and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

#### **(c) Turnover**

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(d) Taxation**

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

*(i) Current tax*

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

*(ii) Deferred tax*

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss account or other comprehensive income depending on where the revaluation was initially posted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

**(e) Tangible fixed assets**

*(i) Cost*

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

*(ii) Depreciation*

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets, on a straight line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated economic lives.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to Tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	12.5% straight line on cost
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% straight line on cost

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

**(iii) Impairment**

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

**(f) Stocks**

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and 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.

**(g) Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed by group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

**(h) Cash at bank and on hand**

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the Balance Sheet.

**(i) Creditors and accruals**

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. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**(j) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**(k) Contingencies**

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.

**(l) Employee benefits**

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

*(i) 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.

**(m) Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**(n) Related party transactions**

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

**(o) Cash flow statement exemption**

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

**2. GOVERNMENT GRANT**

The company was in receipt of revenue grants during the year as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Increased Cost of Business (ICOB) Grant Scheme	4,000	1,506
	<u>4,000</u>	<u>1,506</u>

**3. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	5,501	4,826
	<u>5,501</u>	<u>4,826</u>

**GIANLUIGI LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025**

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**4. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION**

The average monthly number of employees (including executive director) for the year was 9 (2024: 5).

**5. DIRECTOR REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS**

<b>Remuneration</b>	<b><u>2025</u></b> €	<b><u>2024</u></b> €
Salaries	38,289	33,935
	<u>38,289</u>	<u>33,935</u>

<b>Director's current account</b>	<b><u>2025</u></b> €	<b><u>2024</u></b> €
Opening Balance	916	8,842
Repayments to director	(498)	(7,926)
Closing balance	<u>418</u>	<u>916</u>

**6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

	<b><u>Leasehold</u></b> <b><u>improvements</u></b> €	<b><u>Fixtures &amp;</u></b> <b><u>fittings</u></b> €	<b><u>Total</u></b> €
<b>Cost:</b>			
At 1 November 2024	7,200	31,410	38,610
Additions	-	5,600	5,600
At 31 October 2025	<u>7,200</u>	<u>37,010</u>	<u>44,210</u>
<b>Depreciation:</b>			
At 1 November 2024	5,400	16,497	21,897
Charge for the year	900	4,601	5,501
At 31 October 2025	<u>6,300</u>	<u>21,098</u>	<u>27,398</u>
<b>Net book values</b>			
At 31 October 2025	<u>900</u>	<u>15,912</u>	<u>16,812</u>
At 31 October 2024	<u>1,800</u>	<u>14,913</u>	<u>16,713</u>

There were no assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreement.

**GIANLUIGI LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025**

<b>7. STOCKS</b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
	€	€
Stock for resale	4,700	4,450

No impairment provisions have been made to the value of stocks.

<b>8. DEBTORS</b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	3,631	2,568
Corporation tax repayable	7,878	-
	<u>11,509</u>	<u>2,568</u>

<b>9. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>
	€	€
Trade creditors	11,610	7,473
Other creditors and accruals	7,212	7,740
Director's current account	418	916
Corporation tax due	-	5,158
Other taxation and social security	11,168	9,834
	<u>30,408</u>	<u>31,121</u>

**10. CONTINGENCIES**

There were no pending legal actions at the year end and therefore no need for a contingency provision.

**11. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

There were no capital commitments at 31 October 2025.

**12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

There were no related party transactions during the year.

**13. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year-end.

**GIANLUIGI LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025**

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**14. MOVEMENT ON PROFIT AND LOSS RESERVES**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 November	71,942	36,899
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year	(19,917)	35,043
Profit and loss reserve at 31 October	<u>52,025</u>	<u>71,942</u>

**15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The abridged financial statements were approved by the board on 28 January 2026.