

B Couture Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

B Couture Limited
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B Couture Limited

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed Assets	<u>84,224</u>	<u>87,121</u>
Current assets	53,679	82,169
Prepayments and accrued income	-	2,000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	<u>(196,394)</u>	<u>(230,309)</u>
Net Current Liabilities	<u>(142,715)</u>	<u>(146,140)</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities	(58,491)	(59,019)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(14,779)	(19,359)
Accruals and deferred income	<u>(5,235)</u>	<u>(5,695)</u>
Net Liabilities	<u>(78,505)</u>	<u>(84,073)</u>
Capital and Reserves	<u>(78,505)</u>	<u>(84,073)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

I as Director of B Couture 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 are satisfied,
- (c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),
- (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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Director and authorised for issue on 23 February 2026 :

Bernadette O Farrell
Director

B Couture Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General Information

B Couture Limited is primarily engaged in the business of a wedding and bridal boutique. The company is a company limited by shares incorporated in Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 455402. The registered office of the company is Unit 4 Wicklow Vale Emporium, Tinahask. Arklow, Co. Wicklow which is also the principal place of business of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its services. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable excluding VAT and after discounts and rebates.

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on dispatch of the goods, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in euro (€), the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

Foreign Currency

(ii) Transactions and balances

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

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate or the contract rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other expenses'.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts, plans and financial projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements. The company relies on and has the support of its shareholder.

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term liquid investments. Bank overdrafts when applicable are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

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Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	2% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade debtors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transaction costs where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. A provision for impairment of trade debtors 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 estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and 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.

Trade and other creditors

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

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(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.

(ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

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for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Taxation

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.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax is not recognised.

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Profit and Loss Account annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Profit and Loss Account when received.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account	2025	2024
	€	€
Loss brought forward	(84,173)	(95,482)
Profit for the financial year	5,568	11,309
Loss carried forward	<u>(78,605)</u>	<u>(84,173)</u>

4. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 23 February 2026.