

**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**Company Registration No. 489851 (Ireland)**

# BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED

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## **BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT AND DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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#### **General responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 directors are 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 them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are 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.

#### **Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements**

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Moore, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

**Cliona McCabe**  
Director

**Brendan McCabe**  
Director

**Date: 6 March 2026**

**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

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		2025		2024	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7		272,741		228,495
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	79,503		50,056	
Debtors	9	377,638		397,425	
Cash at bank and in hand		28,095		38,545	
		<u>485,236</u>		<u>486,026</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(1,086,825)</u>		<u>(1,028,306)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(601,589)</u>		<u>(542,280)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(328,848)</u>		<u>(313,785)</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	11		<u>(13,043)</u>		<u>-</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(341,891)</u>		<u>(313,785)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	12		<u>(341,991)</u>		<u>(313,885)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(341,891)</u>		<u>(313,785)</u>

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**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED**

**BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

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We, as directors of Black Dog Bar & Nightclub Limited, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 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) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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.

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'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 6 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

**Cliona McCabe**  
Director

**Brendan McCabe**  
Director

# BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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#### 1 General Information

##### Company information

Black Dog Bar & Nightclub Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is 53-54 North Main Street, Cork. and its company registration number is 489851. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

##### Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

##### Currency

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

#### 2 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.

##### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 2.2 Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further detail has been disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

##### 2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue 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 revenue 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.

##### 2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

# BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	15% straight line
Equipment	15% straight line
Bar & catering equipment	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	33% straight line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 2.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 2.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 2.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

## BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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## 2 Accounting policies

(Continued)

### 2.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

#### **Derecognition of financial assets**

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

**2 Accounting policies**

**(Continued)**

***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable 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 transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

***Other financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

**2.9 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

**2.10 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

**2.11 Leases**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease, except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

# BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 3 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments:

#### ***Depreciation***

The annual depreciation charge for fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended where necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets.

### 4 Going Concern

The company incurred a loss before tax in the current period of €28,106 (2024: €79,533).

The directors have prepared detailed budgets to 31 August 2026 for the "McCabe Group" (which consists of different companies with common owners and directors) using a number of different scenarios (upside, base and downside), which highlighted the need for an extension of terms of existing bank facilities of the "group" and also further working capital facilities for the "group". The application for these additional bank facilities has been granted by the "group" bankers and has been drawn down by the "group". The bank as part of this process have also considered amendments to existing bank covenants. The "group" have also availed of Revenue's Debt Warehousing and Phased Payment schemes in relation to VAT, PAYE and Corporation Tax liabilities.

Notwithstanding this, an uncertainty still exists in relation to going concern due to the negative net assets position as at 30 April 2025. The directors however believe it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis given the additional bank funding received by the "group", ongoing support of its creditors to include Revenue and most importantly the continued financial support of its profit making connected companies under common ownership.

### 5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Total	24	19
	====	====

**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**6 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	22,506	21,493

**7 Tangible fixed assets**

	<b>Leasehold improvements</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Bar &amp; catering equipment</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 May 2024	14,500	412,665	209,678	82,000	718,843
Additions	-	68,017	19,460	24,783	112,260
At 30 April 2025	14,500	480,682	229,138	106,783	831,103
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 May 2024	6,525	197,629	204,194	82,000	490,348
Depreciation charged in the year	2,175	53,132	4,529	8,178	68,014
At 30 April 2025	8,700	250,761	208,723	90,178	558,362
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 30 April 2025	5,800	229,921	20,415	16,605	272,741
At 30 April 2024	7,975	215,036	5,484	-	228,495

**8 Stocks**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Finished goods and goods for resale	79,503	50,056

**9 Debtors**

<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other debtors	350,659	382,611
Prepayments	26,979	14,814
	377,638	397,425

**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025****10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Obligations under hire purchases	5,736	6,117
Trade creditors	300,100	605,330
Deferred income	100,098	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	607,609	379,971
Accruals	73,282	36,888
	<u>1,086,825</u>	<u>1,028,306</u>

**11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Obligations under hire purchases	13,043	-
	<u>13,043</u>	<u>-</u>

**12 Profit and loss reserves**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	(313,885)	(234,352)
Loss for the year	(28,106)	(79,533)
	<u>(341,991)</u>	<u>(313,885)</u>

**13 Operating lease commitments****Lessee**

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Within one year	86,800	86,800
Between two and five years	347,200	347,200
In over five years	70,200	117,000
	<u>504,200</u>	<u>551,000</u>

**14 Events after the reporting date**

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial period which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the company, the results of those operations or the assets, liabilities and financial position of the entity.

**BLACK DOG BAR & NIGHTCLUB LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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**15 Related party transactions**

**Remuneration of key management personnel**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Aggregate compensation	22,506	21,493
	<u>22,506</u>	<u>21,493</u>

The directors' remuneration disclosed in the Directors Remuneration note represents total compensation paid to key management personnel.

**Transactions with related parties**

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	<b>Purchases</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other related parties	158,840	59,571
	<u>158,840</u>	<u>59,571</u>

	<b>Provision of security services</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Other related parties	382,611	77,325
	<u>382,611</u>	<u>77,325</u>

**16 Ultimate controlling party**

Cliona McCabe holds 99% of the issued share capital of Black Dog Bar & Nightclub Limited and is deemed to be the ultimate controlling party of the company.

**17 Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements and authorised them for issue on 6 March 2026