

Company Registration No. 302829 (Ireland)

**BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## CONTENTS

---

	<b>Page</b>
Director's responsibilities statement	1
Director's declaration	2
Balance sheet	3 - 4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 12

---

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025***

---

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 that law, the director has 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements 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; 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 them 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.

On behalf of the board

Martin Gunn

**Director**

18 February 2026

# **BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD**

## **DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025***

---

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is 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 director confirms that he has made available to MJP Accountancy Solutions Ltd, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

On behalf of the board

Martin Gunn

**Director**

18 February 2026

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

---

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	6		25,002		2
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	7	51,072		119,384	
Debtors	8	38,400		18,523	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,028		1,152	
		<u>92,500</u>		<u>139,059</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(136,182)</u>		<u>(136,241)</u>	
<b>Net current (liabilities)/assets</b>			<u>(43,682)</u>		<u>2,818</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>(18,680)</u>		<u>2,820</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10		<u>(1,768)</u>		<u>(3,423)</u>
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(20,448)</u>		<u>(603)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			3		3
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(20,451)</u>		<u>(606)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(20,448)</u>		<u>(603)</u>

---

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

**AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

---

I, as director of Boss Shop & Bar Equipment Ltd, 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 director acknowledges 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 and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 18 February 2026

Martin Gunn  
**Director**

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 April 2023</b>	3	(2,855)	(2,852)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2024:</b>			
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,249	2,249
	<u>3</u>	<u>(606)</u>	<u>(603)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2024</b>	3	(606)	(603)
<b>Year ended 31 March 2025:</b>			
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	(19,845)	(19,845)
	<u>3</u>	<u>(20,451)</u>	<u>(20,448)</u>
<b>Balance at 31 March 2025</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>(20,451)</u>	<u>(20,448)</u>

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Boss Shop & Bar Equipment Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Unit 13C, Duleek Business Park, Duleek, Meath and its company registration number is 302829.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

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") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 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.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 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.

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:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	12.5% 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.

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 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.

#### 1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand 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.

#### 1.8 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.

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### **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.

##### **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.

##### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, 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 payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

#### 1.9 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.

#### 1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

#### 1.11 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.

#### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is 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 main areas of judgement and key sources of estimation uncertainty are in relation to going concern, impairment of financial assets such as stocks and trade debtors and the estimation of the useful lives of tangible assets and intangible assets. These matters that affected our judgement and the estimation uncertainties are all dealt with separately in the appropriate accounting policy notes listed elsewhere in these financial statements.

#### 3 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>
	1	1
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 4 Director's remuneration

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	25,402	28,594
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	2,100	1,800
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>27,502</u>	<u>30,394</u>

#### 5 Taxation

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(19,845)	2,249
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	(2,481)	281
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	2,481	-
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	(281)
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

#### 6 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures, fittings & equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2024	29,243	8,001	37,244
Additions	25,000	-	25,000
At 31 March 2025	54,243	8,001	62,244
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025	29,241	8,001	37,242
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 March 2025	25,002	-	25,002
At 31 March 2024	2	-	2

#### 7 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	51,072	119,384

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

<b>8 Debtors</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Trade debtors		23,145	18,523
Prepayments		15,255	-
		<u>38,400</u>	<u>18,523</u>
<b>9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<b>11</b>	31,154	15,788
Trade creditors		43,232	56,670
VAT		3,794	1,715
PAYE and social security		349	2,849
Other creditors		56,000	56,000
Accruals		1,653	3,219
		<u>136,182</u>	<u>136,241</u>
<b>10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<b>11</b>	<u>1,768</u>	<u>3,423</u>
<b>11 Loans and overdrafts</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Bank loans		1,768	3,423
Bank overdrafts		31,154	15,788
		<u>32,922</u>	<u>19,211</u>
Payable within one year		31,154	15,788
Payable after one year		<u>1,768</u>	<u>3,423</u>

# BOSS SHOP & BAR EQUIPMENT LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

---

### 12 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025	2024
Defined contribution schemes	€	€
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	2,100	1,800
	<u>2,100</u>	<u>1,800</u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### 13 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on the 18 February 2026