

**CATERING WORLD LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

**(As modified by Sections 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)**

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**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

Catering World Limited  
The Archway  
Malahide Marina Village  
Malahide  
Co. Dublin

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Lorraine Field

**SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE**

Lorraine Field  
The Archway  
Malahide Marina Village  
Malahide  
Co. Dublin

**ACCOUNTANTS**

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

**COMPANY NUMBER**

267765

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland ], including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 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 directors are 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 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions .

In relation to the financial statements as set out on the following pages:

- (a) 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 responsible and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- (b) the directors confirm that they have made available to McKenna Law, the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- (c) the directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ending 30 April 2025.

**On behalf of the board**

**Lorraine Field**  
**Director**

**Date: 8 January 2026**

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Notes	<u>2025</u> €	<u>2024</u> €
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand		120	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		120	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		120	120
		<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net assets/( liabilities)</b>		120	120
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		120	120
Profit and loss account	7	-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		120	120
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

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 director of Catering World 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.

(e) 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 company the qualifies for the small companies regime 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 8 January 2026 and authorised for issue on 8 January 2026 . They were signed on its behalf by

**Lorraine Field**  
**Director**

**Date: 8 January 2026**

## 1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Catering World Limited was previously involved in the operation of a coffee shop. The company disposed of the leasehold interest of the coffee shop during the year. The company's registered office is The Archway, Malahide Marina Village, Malahide, Co. Dublin. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 267765.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the company and applied consistently 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, (as promulgated by the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants), 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 and the Companies Acts 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro which is the functional currency of the company.

### (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 are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings 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 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.

**(d) Interest Income**

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

**(e) Dividend distribution**

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

**(i) Taxation**

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.

**(j) Tangible Fixed Assets**

There are no tangible fixed assets included in the financial statements to 30 April 2025.

**(k) Goodwill**

Goodwill represents the excess of consideration paid for the acquisition of assets over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill is amortised to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful lives on acquired businesses are up to 20 years. Useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed to the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the end of each year if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

**(l) Other Intangible Assets**

Acquired intangible assets are capitalised at cost and are amortised using the straight line basis over their useful lives up to a maximum of 20 years.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of each year if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

**(m) 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.

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.

**(n) Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from 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 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 present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

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

Cash and 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 statement of financial position.

**(p) 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.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

**(q) Borrowings**

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.

**(r) 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.

**(s) 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.

**(t) 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. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION**

There were no employees during the year (2023: none)

**3. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Salary	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Directors Loans</b>	<b>Lorraine</b>	<b>Lorraine</b>
	<b>Field</b>	<b>Field</b>
Opening balance	-	-
Advances from directors	-	-
Repayments to directors	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Closing balance	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**4. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The company had not entered into any capital commitments at the year end.

**5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

There were no related party transactions during the year.

**6. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

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

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

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 May	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Profit and loss reserve at 30 April	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>