

Company registration number: 745457

Lauren Scully Limited

Unaudited abridged financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

Lauren Scully Limited

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Directors responsibilities statement

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial financial year. Under the 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, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants 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 at the financial financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these 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. 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 as set out on pages to 4 - 9.

- 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 Oliver Flanagan, 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 the transactions of the company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

On behalf of the board

Lauren Scully
Director

Seamus Scully
Secretary

Lauren Scully Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2025**

	Note	31/12/25 €	€	31/12/24 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	2,688		2,285	
			2,688		2,285
Current assets					
Debtors	7	14,905		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		385,854		225,546	
		400,759		225,546	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(13,521)		(51,038)	
Net current assets			387,238		174,508
Total assets less current liabilities			389,926		176,793
Net assets			389,926		176,793
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			10		10
Profit and loss account			389,916		176,783
Shareholders funds			389,926		176,793

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We, as directors of Lauren Scully Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- We 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 December 2025**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 26 February 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Lauren Scully
Director

Seamus Scully
Secretary

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Fairwynds, Balcarrick, Donabate, Co. Dublin.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment - 12.5%%straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

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.

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

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 December 2025

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.

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.

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.

3. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 1 (2024: 1).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	Period ended 31/12/25	Year ended 31/12/24
	€	€
Wages and salaries	43,289	66,715

4. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	Period ended 31/12/25	Year ended 31/12/24
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	43,289	66,715

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**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025**

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	31/12/25	31/12/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	176,783	-
Profit for the financial year	213,133	176,783
At the end of the financial year	<u>389,916</u>	<u>176,783</u>

6. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2025	2,611	2,611
Additions	834	834
At 31 December 2025	<u>3,445</u>	<u>3,445</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2025	326	326
Charge for the financial year	431	431
At 31 December 2025	<u>757</u>	<u>757</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	<u>2,688</u>	<u>2,688</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>2,285</u>	<u>2,285</u>

7. Debtors

	31/12/25	31/12/24
	€	€
Trade debtors	12,688	-
Other debtors - Vat Refund	2,217	-
	<u>14,905</u>	<u>-</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/25	31/12/24
	€	€
Other creditors (Note 9.)	3,716	10,864
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	612	718
Corporation tax	5,193	25,255
VAT	-	8,201
Accruals	4,000	6,000
	13,521	51,038

9. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	31/12/25	31/12/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	10,864	-
Advances made during the financial year	-	10,864
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(7,148)	-
At the end of the financial year	3,716	10,864

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

Lauren Scully

	31/12/25	31/12/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	10,864	-
Advances made during the financial year	-	10,864
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(7,148)	-
At the end of the financial year	3,716	10,864

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 26 February 2026.