

Company registration number: 90172

Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd

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Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd

**Balance sheet
As at 28/02/25**

	Note	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4	40,983		49,409	
			40,983		49,409
Current assets					
Stocks	5	159,148		140,381	
Debtors	6	56,299		97,958	
Cash at bank and in hand		638,118		620,720	
		853,565		859,059	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(93,442)		(106,427)	
Net current assets			760,123		752,632
Total assets less current liabilities			801,106		802,041
Net assets			801,106		802,041
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			3		3
Profit and loss account			801,103		802,038
Shareholder funds			801,106		802,041

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'.

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd

Balance sheet (continued)

As at 28/02/25

We, as directors of Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd 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 shareholder 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.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20/11/25 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Mrs Mary Fitzgerald
Director

Catherina Fitzgerald
Director

The notes on pages 3 to 7 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Dan Joe Fitzgerald (Mallow) Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 28/02/25

1. 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.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28/02/25

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
Motor vehicles	- 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.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28/02/25

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.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 8 (2024: 7).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	294,990	258,401

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 28/02/25

3. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	802,038	742,573
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(935)	59,465
At the end of the financial year	<u>801,103</u>	<u>802,038</u>

4. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 29/02/24 and 28/02/25	<u>44,143</u>	<u>84,992</u>	<u>129,135</u>
Depreciation			
At 29/02/24	36,482	43,244	79,726
Charge for the financial year	1,614	6,812	8,426
At 28/02/25	<u>38,096</u>	<u>50,056</u>	<u>88,152</u>
Carrying amount			
At 28/02/25	<u>6,047</u>	<u>34,936</u>	<u>40,983</u>
At 28/02/24	<u>7,661</u>	<u>41,748</u>	<u>49,409</u>

5. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>159,148</u>	<u>140,381</u>

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the balance sheet amounts.

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	56,114	97,584
Prepayments	185	374
	<u>56,299</u>	<u>97,958</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 28/02/25

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	55,133	41,243
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	20,239	39,526
Accruals	18,070	25,658
	<u>93,442</u>	<u>106,427</u>

8. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 20 November 2025.