

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

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Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

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 year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the 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 the 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 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

Timothy Murphy
Director

Daniel Hall
Director

2 April 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF DROIMNÍN NURSING HOME LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Droimnín Nursing Home Limited ('the company') and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 on pages 8 to 18 which the directors of Droimnín Nursing Home Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 2 April 2026 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Droimnín Nursing Home Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF DROIMNÍN NURSING HOME LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 4 in the financial statements, which indicates that the company is dependent on the continuing financial support of the HSE and the landlord, and the generation of sufficient funds from the sale of its business. As stated in note 4, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 4, indicate that multiple material uncertainties exist that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 7, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF DROIMNÍN NURSING HOME LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

Maurice O'Shea F.C.A.
for and on behalf of
MOORE IRELAND AUDIT PARTNERS LIMITED
Statutory Audit Firm
Galway Financial Services Centre
Moneenageisha Road
Galway

2 April 2026

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 6 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

Timothy Murphy
Secretary

Daniel Hall
Director

2 April 2026

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 €	2023 €
Non-Current Assets			
Intangible assets	9	926	1,375
Property, plant and equipment	10	339,417	352,485
Non-Current Assets		340,343	353,860
Current Assets			
Receivables	11	405,452	295,988
Cash and cash equivalents		947,300	628,036
		1,352,752	924,024
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	12	(2,727,165)	(1,626,974)
Net Current Liabilities		(1,374,413)	(702,950)
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		(1,034,070)	(349,090)
amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(21,875)	-
Provisions for liabilities	14	(14,329)	(14,788)
Net Liabilities		(1,070,274)	(363,878)
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		1	1
Retained earnings		(1,070,275)	(363,879)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		(1,070,274)	(363,878)

We as Directors of Droimnín Nursing Home Limited, state that -

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 small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 2 April 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Timothy Murphy
Director

Daniel Hall
Director

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at 31 December 2024

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 January 2023	1	(609,160)	(609,159)
Profit for the financial year	-	245,281	245,281
At 31 December 2023	1	(363,879)	(363,878)
Loss for the financial year	-	(706,396)	(706,396)
At 31 December 2024	1	(1,070,275)	(1,070,274)

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

1. General Information

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. The registered office of the company is Talbot Lodge, Kinsealy Lane, Malahide, Dublin, K36 D295. The principal activity of the company is the provision of nursing home care to the elderly at Droimnin Nursing Home, Stradbally Co. Laois. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant 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.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Revenue

Revenue comprises the invoice value of services supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are expensed to the Income Statement when incurred.

Intangible assets

Development costs

Development costs are valued at cost less accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over their estimated useful life of 5 years.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	10% straight line
Office equipment	-	20% straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Income Statement as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Statement of Financial Position date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Income Statement annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Income Statement when received.

Financial Instruments

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 statement of financial position 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.

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

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 involves significant accounting estimates and judgements in its application. These are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

(b) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of property, plant and equipment:

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property, plant and equipment, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful economic lives are included in the accounting policies.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

(c) Providing for doubtful debts:

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

4. Going concern

After completing a detailed Going Concern analysis, the directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements for the reasons set out below.

The company incurred an operating loss during the year of €700,855 (2023: operating loss of €549,920) and had net liabilities of €1,070,274 (2023: €363,878) at the year end.

Following the Section 59 intervention in February 2026, the HSE assumed operational control of the business and Droimnín Nursing Home Limited has functioned as a reimbursement vehicle. As a result, the company has not been exposed to ongoing trading losses.

The landlord of the nursing home premises is currently in the process of selling the building and Droimnín Nursing Home Limited is also in the process of selling the nursing home business.

The directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient financial support through the HSE reimbursement arrangement and its landlord to meet its obligations as they fall due and there is a reasonable expectation that the sale process will settle all remaining liabilities. The company also has the continued financial support of the landlord in terms of outstanding rent payable.

However, the uncertainty surrounding the continuing support of the HSE and the landlord and the generation of sufficient funds from the sale process creates material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

5. Operating loss	2024	2023
	€	€
Operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Amortisation of intangible assets	449	428
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	88,052	89,560
Operating lease rentals		
- Land and buildings	632,875	610,000
Amortisation of Government grants	(3,125)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6. Finance costs	2024	2023
	€	€
Interest	6,000	7,655
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 59, (2023-62).

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Staff	59	62
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

8. Tax on (loss)/profit

	2024 €	2023 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2023 - 12.50%) (Note 8 (b))	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(459)	3,968
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax	<u>(459)</u>	<u>3,968</u>

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2023 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2024 €	2023 €
(Loss)/profit taxable at 12.50%	<u>(706,855)</u>	<u>249,249</u>
(Loss)/profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2023 - 12.50%)	(88,357)	31,156
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(646)	(935)
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period	3,785	2,206
Utilisation of tax losses	85,218	(26,177)
Deferred tax	(459)	3,968
Pension contributions	-	(6,250)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 8 (a))	<u>(459)</u>	<u>3,968</u>

No charge to tax arises due to tax losses incurred.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

9. Intangible assets

	Development costs €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	2,244	2,244
At 31 December 2024	2,244	2,244
Provision for diminution in value		
At 1 January 2024	869	869
Charge for financial year	449	449
At 31 December 2024	1,318	1,318
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2024	926	926
At 31 December 2023	1,375	1,375

Development costs arose on the development of the entity's HR system. These costs are considered to meet the criteria laid out in FRS 102 to allow them to be capitalised and accordingly, they are not treated as a realised loss but are capitalised and amortised to the profit and loss account by equal installments over 5 years.

10. Property, plant and equipment

	Long leasehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Office equipment €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	5,840	626,394	795,255	72,768	1,500,257
Additions	-	30,191	41,655	3,138	74,984
At 31 December 2024	5,840	656,585	836,910	75,906	1,575,241
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2024	1,092	560,379	528,745	57,556	1,147,772
Charge for the financial year	234	25,431	57,171	5,216	88,052
At 31 December 2024	1,326	585,810	585,916	62,772	1,235,824
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2024	4,514	70,775	250,994	13,134	339,417
At 31 December 2023	4,748	66,015	266,510	15,212	352,485

11. Receivables

	2024 €	2023 €
Trade receivables	313,379	254,513
Amounts owed by group undertakings	35,809	32,052
Prepayments	56,264	9,423
	405,452	295,988

All receivable balances are deemed repayable within one year.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

12. Payables	2024	2023
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Trade payables	469,613	58,039
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,005,728	650,110
Taxation	29,892	41,038
Other creditors	209,354	222,658
Accruals	1,012,578	655,129
	<u>2,727,165</u>	<u>1,626,974</u>

Trade payables are payable at various dates after the year end in accordance with the creditors usual credit terms. Payables for taxation and social welfare are payable in the timeframe set down in the relevant legislation.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are payable on demand.

13. Payables	2024	2023
Amounts falling due after more than one year	€	€
Government grants	<u>21,875</u>	<u>-</u>

14. Provisions for liabilities

The amounts provided for deferred taxation are analysed below:

	Capital allowances	Total	Total
	€	2024 €	2023 €
At financial year start	14,788	14,788	10,820
Charged to profit and loss	(459)	(459)	3,968
At financial year end	<u>14,329</u>	<u>14,329</u>	<u>14,788</u>

15. Income Statement

	2024	2023
	€	€
At 1 January 2024	(363,879)	(609,160)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	<u>(706,396)</u>	<u>245,281</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>(1,070,275)</u>	<u>(363,879)</u>

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited

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for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

16. Financial commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and Buildings	
	2024	2023
	€	€
Due:		
Within one year	640,500	610,000
Between one and five years	2,562,000	2,440,000
In over five years	9,178,365	9,351,300
	<u>12,380,865</u>	<u>12,401,300</u>

During 2019, the company entered into a sale and leaseback agreement in respect of its freehold property. The lease commenced on 16 April 2019 and is for a term of 25 years. The current lease rent is €640,500 per annum. Rent reviews are to be carried out every 3 years.

17. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 December 2024.

18. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

During the financial year, the company received HR consultancy and support to the value of nil (2023: €3,223) from an individual connected to a director of the company.

At the beginning of the financial year, the company owed an amount of €154,204 to Brookhaven Healthcare Limited, a company with a common director. Interest charged amounted to €6,000 leaving a balance of €160,204 owed to Brookhaven Healthcare Limited at the end of the financial year.

Key management personnel compensation in the year amounted to €341,038 (2023 - €260,813).

19. Parent and ultimate parent company

The company regards Knegare Nursing Home Holdings Limited as its parent company.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Knegare Securities Limited.
The address of Knegare Securities Limited is Dublin Road, Clane, County Kildare.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is Knegare Securities Limited.
Knegare Securities Limited is registered in Ireland.

20. Controlling interest

The company is ultimately controlled by Timothy Murphy and the Murphy family.

21. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

In February 2026, regulatory action originally initiated by HIQA in September 2025 was concluded under Section 59 of the Health Act in respect of Droimnín Nursing Home Limited. As a result of the successful motion, Droimnín Nursing Home Limited had its registration cancelled and the HSE assumed operational control of the nursing home from 4th February 2026 to ensure the continued provision of care to residents.

Current Operating Arrangement:

Following the intervention, the HSE has taken responsibility for the day-to-day running and management of the nursing home. To assist with operational continuity as directed in the court order, the company has agreed to support the operations on a re-imbusement basis and remains the employing entity for staff and continues to contract with suppliers.

This arrangement ensures continuity of care while avoiding disruption to staff employment or supplier relationships during the transition period.

Droimnín Nursing Home Limited
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for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Property and Future Operations:

The landlord of the nursing home premises is currently in the process of selling the building and Droimnín Nursing Home Limited is also in the process of selling the nursing home business.

The directors have an understanding with the landlord in respect of a repayment schedule. However, same has not been signed off as of yet. The company has the continued financial support of the landlord in terms of outstanding rent payable.

22. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 2 April 2026.