

Registered number: 727255

GYNAEDENT TWO LIMITED

UNAUDITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

GYNAEDENT TWO LIMITED

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GYNAEDENT TWO LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 JULY 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Financial assets	5	198	-
		198	-
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	1	1
		1	1
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(50,217)	(9,234)
		(50,216)	(9,233)
Net current liabilities		(50,216)	(9,233)
Total assets less current liabilities		(50,018)	(9,233)
Net liabilities		(50,018)	(9,233)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		1	1
Profit and loss account		(50,019)	(9,234)
Shareholders' funds		(50,018)	(9,233)

I, as Director of Gynaedent Two Limited, state that:

- (a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- (b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 16 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.
- (c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 365(2) are satisfied.
- (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 state 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) I hereby certify that I have relied on the specific exemption contained in section 365 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the Company is entitled to the benefits of that exemption as a dormant Company.
- (f) the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved:


Heather Meates
 Director

Date: 22.12.25

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

GYNAEDENT TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings Account, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Gynaedent Two Limited for the financial year ended 31 July 2025.

Gynaedent Two Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 727255). The Registered Office is 8 Richview Villas, Clonskeagh, Dublin, D14 DH22. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" (FRS102), applying section 1A of that standard.

The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014. The company qualifies as a small company for the year, as defined by Section 280A of the Act, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with Section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted Company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

Investments in listed company shares are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

2.3 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic 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 the deduction of all its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

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**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies 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 resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

Going concern

The director considers it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. The validity of the going concern basis depends on the continued support of the company's director and connected company. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2024 - €NIL).

5. Financial assets

	Investments in subsidiary companies €
Cost or valuation	
Additions	198
At 31 July 2025	<u>198</u>

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**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

6. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Called up share capital not paid	1	1
	1	1
	1	1

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to subsidiary	45,400	4,417
Accruals	4,817	4,817
	50,217	9,234
	50,217	9,234

8. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	(9,234)	(5,401)
Other movement in the profit and loss account	(40,785)	(3,833)
	(50,019)	(9,234)
	(50,019)	(9,234)

9. Related party transactions and controlling party

Ultimate controlling party

The Estate of Thomas Roland Meates holds 100% of the ordinary share capital of this Company. As Director Heather Meates is the sole beneficiary of the Estate of Thomas Roland Meates therefore she is considered to be the ultimate controlling party.

Other related party transactions

Gynaedent Two Limited owns 99% of the issued share capital of Gynaedent Limited. The following loan exists between the two companies. This amount is included under 'Amounts owed to subsidiary' in note 7.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Balance at 1 August	4,417	-
Amounts advanced	40,983	4,417
	45,400	4,417
	45,400	4,417

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**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

10. Approval of financial statements

The Director approved these financial statements for issue on 22.12.2025

