

Company Number: 514989

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
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MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	Edward Gillic Cornelie Kennedy Owen Henry Peter O'Connell
Company Secretary	Cornelie Kennedy
Company Number	514989
Registered Office	Building 1 Swift Square Northwood Park Northwood Dublin 9 D09 A0E4 Ireland
Business Address	Unit 2 IDA Industrial Estate Monread Road Naas Co Kildare Ireland
Accountants	Xeinadin Building 1 Swift Square Northwood Park Northwood Dublin 9 D09 A0E4 Ireland
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Naas Co. Kildare

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

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. 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

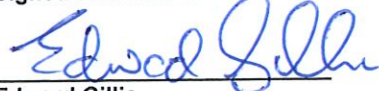
In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds and the related notes:

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 judgements 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 Xeinadin, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

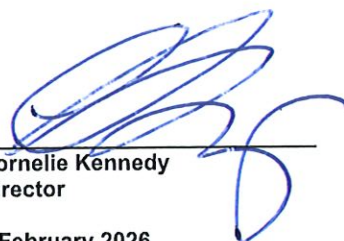
The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board



Edward Gillic
Director

5 February 2026



Cornelia Kennedy
Director

5 February 2026

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	9	45,617	54,242
Investments	10	44,625	44,625
Fixed Assets		<u>90,242</u>	<u>98,867</u>
Current Assets			
Stocks	11	100,551	101,190
Debtors	12	295,433	127,932
Cash and cash equivalents		1,581	191,894
		<u>397,565</u>	<u>421,016</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	<u>(226,138)</u>	<u>(272,366)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>171,427</u>	<u>148,650</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>261,669</u>	<u>247,517</u>
Creditors:			
amounts falling due after more than one year	14	-	(2,865)
Net Assets		<u>261,669</u>	<u>244,652</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		120	120
Retained earnings		261,549	244,532
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>261,669</u>	<u>244,652</u>

We as Directors of MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd, state that -

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

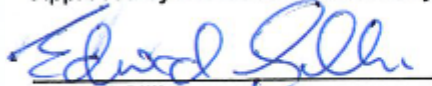
(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 359 are satisfied,

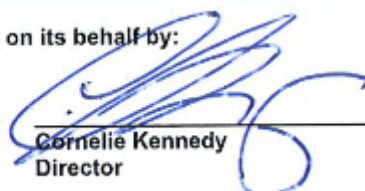
(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) 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 the 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 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 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 5 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:


 Edward Gillic
 Director


 Cornélie Kennedy
 Director

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

as at 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 July 2023	120	177,738	177,858
Profit for the financial year	-	66,794	66,794
At 30 June 2024	120	244,532	244,652
Profit for the financial year	-	17,017	17,017
At 30 June 2025	120	261,549	261,669

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 514989. The registered office of the company is Building 1, Swift Square, Northwood Park, Northwood, Dublin 9, D09 A0E4, Ireland. The principal activity of the company has continued to be that of an animal veterinary practice and related services. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

These financial statements are for this individual entity. The ultimate parent of the company is Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited.

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 year ended 30 June 2025 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 except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. 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 Cash Flow Statement because it is classified as a small company.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 3 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15% Straight line
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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. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Leasing and hire purchases

Tangible assets held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Balance Sheet at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which it is receivable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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.

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:

- the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions or has joint control over the company;
- the company and the party are subject to common control;
- the party is an associate of the company or forms part of a joint venture with the company;
- the party is a member of key management personnel of the company or the company's parent, or a close family member of such as an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- the party is a close family member of a party referred to above or is an entity under the control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the company or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution plans. Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

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 Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet 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 balance sheet date.

Ordinary share capital

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

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 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:

(a) Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. 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.

(b) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, 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. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

(c) Establishing useful economic life for amortisation purposes of goodwill

Goodwill comprises a significant portion of the total assets. The annual amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic life, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise, of goodwill. The directors regularly review the useful economic life of goodwill and carry out an impairment review if there are indicators of same. Changes in goodwill useful economic life can have a significant impact on the amortisation charge for the period. Detail of the useful economic life of goodwill is included in the accounting policies.

(d) Stock provisioning

The stock of the company represents a significant portion of the total assets. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of the stock and the associated provisioning required. When calculating the stock provision, management considers the age and condition of the item and its current purchase price. The level of the provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis and has been disclosed in the stock note to the accounts.

(e) Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. 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 and has been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

At the date of preparation of the financial statements, there is no indication that any significant change in the assumptions and estimates made will be required. Accordingly, on the basis of the information currently available, it is not expected that there will be significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements.

4. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	14,068	15,332
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible assets	3,988	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5. Interest payable and similar expenses	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	2,281	2,752
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 23, (2024 - 23).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Office / Administration	2	2
Reception	4	4
Veterinary Nurse	10	10
Veterinary Surgeon	7	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	23	23
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

7. Tax on profit

	2025 €	2024 €
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 7 (b))	4,782	9,787

(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% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit taxable at 12.50%	21,799	76,581
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	2,725	9,573
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	52	62
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(140)	152
Close company surcharge	1,646	-
Loss on disposal of fixed asset	499	-
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 7 (a))	4,782	9,787

8. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	250,000	250,000
At 30 June 2025	250,000	250,000
Provision for diminution in value		
At 30 June 2025	250,000	250,000
Net book value		
At 30 June 2025	-	-

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

9. Tangible assets

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 July 2024	153,743	153,743
Additions	9,431	9,431
Disposals	(17,657)	(17,657)
At 30 June 2025	<u>145,517</u>	<u>145,517</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 July 2024	99,501	99,501
Charge for the financial year	14,068	14,068
On disposals	(13,669)	(13,669)
At 30 June 2025	<u>99,900</u>	<u>99,900</u>
Net book value		
At 30 June 2025	<u><u>45,617</u></u>	<u><u>45,617</u></u>
At 30 June 2024	<u><u>54,242</u></u>	<u><u>54,242</u></u>

9.1. Tangible assets continued

Included above are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts as follows:

	2025 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €	2024 Net book value €	Depreciation charge €
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	<u><u>10,657</u></u>	<u><u>5,329</u></u>	<u><u>19,111</u></u>	<u><u>6,995</u></u>

10. Investments

	Other unlisted investments €	Total €
Investments Cost		
At 30 June 2025	<u>44,625</u>	<u>44,625</u>
Net book value		
At 30 June 2025	<u><u>44,625</u></u>	<u><u>44,625</u></u>
At 30 June 2024	<u><u>44,625</u></u>	<u><u>44,625</u></u>

11. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u><u>100,551</u></u>	<u><u>101,190</u></u>

The replacement cost of stock did not differ significantly from the figures shown.

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

12. Debtors	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	186,201	116,721
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 18)	90,000	-
Taxation	5,005	-
Prepayments	14,227	11,211
	<u>295,433</u>	<u>127,932</u>

The fair values of debtors and prepayments approximate to their carrying amounts.

All debtors are due within one year.

13. Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	3,634	1,719
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	2,866	9,052
Trade creditors	158,995	198,140
Taxation	53,893	53,102
Directors' current accounts (Note 17)	-	55
Accruals	6,750	10,298
	<u>226,138</u>	<u>272,366</u>

14. Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	2025 €	2024 €
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	-	2,865
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	2,866	9,052
Repayable between one and five years	-	2,865
	<u>2,866</u>	<u>11,917</u>

The bank facilities with BOI are secured by letters of guarantee for €288,000 (2024: €288,000) signed by the directors, the assignment of a directors life policy and a floating charge over the assets of the company.

15. Income Statement	2025 €	2024 €
At 1 July 2024	244,532	177,738
Profit for the financial year	17,017	66,794
At 30 June 2025	<u>261,549</u>	<u>244,532</u>

16. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 June 2025.

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

17. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' remuneration		
Remuneration	375,000	356,250
Pension contributions	72,000	63,600
	<u>447,000</u>	<u>419,850</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Cornelie Kennedy	-	55
	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>

The directors loan balance owed to Cornelie Kennedy is interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

18. Related party transactions

The company had transactions during the year with its parent company, Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited. Edward Gillic, Cornelie Kennedy, Peter O'Connell and Owen Henry are directors and shareholders in Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited.

The transactions were as follows;

(a) The company loaned €205,535 (2024 : Nil) to Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited, with repayments of €115,535 (2024 : Nil) made during the year. Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited owes €90,000 (2024 : Nil) to the company at the year-end date.

(b) The company made net purchases of €16,293 (2024 : Nil) from Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited during the year. There is an overpayment of €1,610 (2024 : Nil) to Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited at the year-end date. This balance is included in trade creditors.

(c) The company made net sales of €97,677 (2024 : Nil) to Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited during the year. There is a balance owed of €53,034 (2024 : Nil) from Kilcullen Veterinary Service at the year-end date. This balance is included in trade debtors.

In the previous year, the company had transactions with Kilcullen Veterinary Service, a business in which Edward Gillic, Cornelie Kennedy, Peter O'Connell and Owen Henry were all partners. This partnership ceased 30th June 2024 and the trade moved inside Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited. The transactions were as follows;

(a) In the previous year, the company made net purchases of €15,411 from Kilcullen Veterinary Service. There was an overpayment of €81 to Kilcullen Veterinary Service at the year-end date. This balance was included in the previous year trade creditors. This overpayment was wrote off in the current year.

(b) In the previous year, the company made net sales of €136,438 to Kilcullen Veterinary Service. There was a balance owed of €14,434 from Kilcullen Veterinary Service at the year-end date. This balance was included in the previous year trade debtors. This balance was taken over by Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited from 1st July 2024.

In the opinion of the directors these amounts arise in the ordinary course of business and the terms of the amounts due are in accordance with the terms ordinarily offered by the company.

MVH Healthcare Naas Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

Total remuneration in respect of these individuals, including employer pension contributions, is €447,000 (2024 : €419,850).

Transactions and balances with group company:

	2025 €	2024 €
Group Undertaking Debtors		
Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited	<u>90,000</u>	<u>-</u>

19. Parent company

The company regards Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited as its parent company.

20. Controlling interest

Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited holds 1 'A' Share in the company which grants the Board of that the power to control the Board of MVH Healthcare Naas Limited.

Port Meadow Veterinary Holdings Limited is controlled jointly by Edward Gillic, Cornelia Kennedy, Owen Henry and Peter O'Connell who own a combined 75% of the share capital.

21. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

22. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 5 February 2026.