

DUNLAVIN PHARMACY LIMITED
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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DUNLAVIN PHARMACY LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	331,500	357,000
Tangible assets	8	595,522	575,067
		927,022	932,067
Current assets			
Stocks	9	75,200	83,700
Debtors		674,707	139,977
Cash at bank and in hand		478,964	209,374
		1,228,871	433,051
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(210,802)	(141,438)
Net current assets		1,018,069	291,613
Total assets less current liabilities		1,945,091	1,223,680
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(805,727)	(316,411)
Net assets		1,139,364	907,269
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		1,139,264	907,169
Total shareholder's funds		1,139,364	907,269

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

I, as director of Dunlavin Pharmacy Limited state that:

- The Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- The Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in s.358 are satisfied;
- The shareholders of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under s.334(1) in accordance with s.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 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;
- The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; and 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements of Dunlavin Pharmacy Limited (registered number: 562403) were approved and authorised for issue by the director on 27 February 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

Patrick Whelan

Patrick Richard Whelan
Director

DUNLAVIN PHARMACY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

	Called-up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€
At 01 July 2023	100	715,495	715,595
Profit for the financial year	-	191,674	191,674
Total comprehensive income	-	191,674	191,674
At 30 June 2024	100	907,169	907,269
At 01 July 2024	100	907,169	907,269
Profit for the financial year	-	232,095	232,095
Total comprehensive income	-	232,095	232,095
At 30 June 2025	100	1,139,264	1,139,364

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Dunlavin Pharmacy Limited (registered number 562403) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is Main Street, Dunlavin, Wicklow, Ireland. 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 under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The functional currency of Dunlavin Pharmacy Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Going concern

The director has assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Profit and Loss Account over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Taxation***Current tax***

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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 that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Balance Sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Intangible assets

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	50 years straight line
Investment property	not depreciated
Fixtures and fittings	8 years straight line
Computer equipment	4 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as described below.

Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Deferred taxation is provided on these gains at the rate expected to apply when the property is sold.

The fair value is determined annually by the director, on an open market value for existing use basis.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

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 are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

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.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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 are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised based on the accrual model and are measured at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are classified as relating either to revenue or to assets. Grants relating to revenue are recognised in income over the period in which the related costs are recognised. Grants relating to assets are recognised over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income.

Ordinary share capital

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

2. Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including the director	7	10

3. Finance costs (net)

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest receivable and similar income	143	1,247
Interest payable and similar expenses	(19,379)	(15,548)
	(19,236)	(14,301)

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 8)	13,170	9,303
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 7)	25,500	25,500
Government grants	(2,000)	(500)

5. Director's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by directors in respect of qualifying services	85,000	84,711

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Irish corporation tax	27,453	19,865
Total current tax	27,453	19,865
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	27,453	19,865

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 12.5% (2024: 12.5%).

7. Intangible assets

	Total
	€
Cost	
At 01 July 2024	510,000
At 30 June 2025	510,000
Accumulated amortisation	
At 01 July 2024	153,000
Charge for the financial year	25,500
At 30 June 2025	178,500
Net book value	
At 30 June 2025	331,500
At 30 June 2024	357,000

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

8. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Investment property	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 01 July 2024	303,087	290,971	22,718	7,943	624,719
Additions	21,500	-	12,125	-	33,625
At 30 June 2025	324,587	290,971	34,843	7,943	658,344
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 July 2024	29,439	-	13,474	6,739	49,652
Charge for the financial year	8,749	-	4,019	402	13,170
At 30 June 2025	38,188	-	17,493	7,141	62,822
Net book value					
At 30 June 2025	286,399	290,971	17,350	802	595,522
At 30 June 2024	273,648	290,971	9,244	1,204	575,067

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Stocks	75,200	83,700

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Balance Sheet amounts.

10. Called-up share capital

	2025	2024
	€	€
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
100 Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	100	100

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

11. Financial commitments**Commitments**

Capital commitments are as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Contracted for but not provided for:		
Tangible fixed assets	315,264	-

At the balance sheet date the company had entered into contracts for the refurbishment of its retail premises.

12. Related party transactions

The director of the Company is deemed to be the key personnel of the Company as defined in Section 33 of FRS 102. Director's remuneration paid during the current financial year was €85,000 (2024: €84,711).

Transactions with the entity's director (or members of its governing body)***Amounts owed by director***

	2025	2024
	€	€
Patrick Whelan	3,732	7,426

13. Events after the Balance Sheet date

There have been no events after the balance sheet date affecting the Company since the financial year.