Company No: 129432 (Ireland)

DIARMUID O'DONOVAN (PHARMACIST) LIMITED

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Contents

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Section 1a of FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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 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.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In relation to the financial statements and related notes:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms 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 director confirms that they have made available to Fitzgerald Power, all the Company's accounting records and provided all the information, books, or documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the Company for the financial year ended 31/03/2025.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Anne Marie Reen	Derry O'Donovan
Anne Marie Reen Director	Derry O'Donovan Director

25 June 2025

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		€	€
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	1,147,973	1,219,722
Tangible assets	8	387,629	399,847
Investments	9	29,859	-
		1,565,461	**1,619,569**
Current assets			
Stocks	10	251,247	253,055
Debtors		359,587	442,488
Cash at bank and in hand		34,622	26,230
		645,456	**721,773**
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(216,927)	(260,190)
Net current assets		**428,529**	**461,583**
Total assets less current liabilities		**1,993,990**	**2,081,152**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(491,922)	(738,660)
Net assets		**1,502,068**	**1,342,492**
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	11	938	938
Other reserves		5,411	5,411
Profit and loss account		1,495,719	1,336,143
Total shareholders' funds		**1,502,068**	**1,342,492**

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.

We, as directors of Diarmuid O'Donovan (Pharmacist) 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 Diarmuid O'Donovan (Pharmacist) Limited (registered number: 129432) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 June 2025. They were signed on its behalf by:

Anne Marie Reen

Anne Marie Reen
Director

Derry O'Donovan

Derry O'Donovan
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Called-up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 01 April 2023	**938**	**5,411**	**1,196,968**	**1,203,317**
Profit for the financial year	-	-	139,175	139,175
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**139,175**	**139,175**
At 31 March 2024	**938**	**5,411**	**1,336,143**	**1,342,492**
At 01 April 2024	**938**	**5,411**	**1,336,143**	**1,342,492**
Profit for the financial year	-	-	159,576	159,576
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**159,576**	**159,576**
At 31 March 2025	**938**	**5,411**	**1,495,719**	**1,502,068**

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

Diarmuid O'Donovan (Pharmacist) Limited (registered number 129432) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is 4 Pearse Square , Ballyphehane , Co. Cork, Ireland. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' 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 Diarmuid O'Donovan (Pharmacist) 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 directors have assessed the Balance Sheet and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have 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.

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 Income Statement 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.

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 significantamounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

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:

Goodwill	20 years straight line

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combination and represents any excess of consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is initially recognised as an intangible asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is [number] years.

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	25 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	4 - 8 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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. Capitalisation begins when both finance costs and expenditures for the asset are being incurred and activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are in progress. Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to get the asset ready for use are complete.

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

Stocks

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories 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 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.

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 directors	23	24

3. Interest payable and other similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest payable and similar expenses	28,612	39,745

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)	51,736	45,863
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 7)	71,749	71,748
Government grants	(18,727)	-

5. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Aggregate emoluments paid to or receivable by directors in respect of qualifying services	191,840	130,400

	2025		2024	
	Number of directors	**€**	**Number of directors**	**€**
Aggregate contributions paid, treated as paid or payable during the financial year to a retirement benefit scheme in respect of qualifying services of directors				
- Defined contribution schemes	1	51,530	1	37,136

6. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2025	2024
	€	**€**
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Irish corporation tax	33,450	30,175
Adjustments in respect of prior years		
Irish corporation tax	(2,500)	-
Total current tax	**30,950**	**30,175**
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	**30,950**	**30,175**

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

7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 01 April 2024	1,434,966	1,434,966
At 31 March 2025	**1,434,966**	**1,434,966**
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 April 2024	215,244	215,244
Charge for the financial year	71,749	71,749
At 31 March 2025	**286,993**	**286,993**
Net book value		
At 31 March 2025	**1,147,973**	**1,147,973**
At 31 March 2024	1,219,722	1,219,722

8. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 01 April 2024	126,707	719,791	846,498
Additions	-	39,518	39,518
At 31 March 2025	**126,707**	**759,309**	**886,016**
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 April 2024	-	446,651	446,651
Charge for the financial year	-	51,736	51,736
At 31 March 2025	**-**	**498,387**	**498,387**
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	**126,707**	**260,922**	**387,629**
At 31 March 2024	126,707	273,140	399,847

9. Fixed asset investments

	Listed investments	Total
	€	€
Cost or valuation before impairment		
At 01 April 2024	-	-
Additions	29,859	29,859
At 31 March 2025	**29,859**	**29,859**
Carrying value at 31 March 2025	**29,859**	**29,859**

10. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods	251,247	253,055

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

11. Called-up share capital

	2025	2024
	€	€
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
750 Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	938	938

12. Financial commitments

The Company had no material capital commitments at the year ended 31 March 2025.

13. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the Company is a wholly owned member.

The directors of the Company are deemed to be the key personnel of the Company as defined in Section 33 of FRS 102. Directors' remuneration paid during the current financial year was €191,840 (2024: €130,400).

14. Events after the Balance Sheet date

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