Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Contents

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Company Information

Director	Gerard Perry
Company secretary	Kevin Perry
Registered number	438078
Registered office	Unit 29 Second Avenue Cookstown Industrial Estate Tallaght Dublin 24
Independent auditors	Forvis Mazars Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Harcourt Centre Block 3 Harcourt Road Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Balfe Road Walkinstown Dublin 12
Solicitors	OBH Partners 17 Pembroke Street Upper Dublin 2

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Director's Responsibilities Statement
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that Standard.

Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's 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 director is 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 Director's 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.

The director is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:
Gerard Perry
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Gerard Perry
Director

Date: 8 January 2026

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

On 8 January 2026 we reported as auditors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited to the director of the company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 7 to 17 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 7 to 17 which the director of Pharvet (Ireland) 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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare the abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the director 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 Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small companies) and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the director in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work was undertaken so that we might state to the director those matters we are required to state to him in our report under Section 356 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 director for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the Annual Return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the director is entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the Annual Return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small sized companies).

Other information

On 8 January 2026 we reported as auditors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited (continued)

We have audited the financial statements of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 June 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that Standard; 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 further described in the Auditors' 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited (continued)

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' 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 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.

Opinion 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 Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's 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 Director's 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 director's remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited (continued)

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement on page 2, the director is 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 the director determines 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 director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report."

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:
Lorcan Colclough
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Lorcan Colclough
For and on behalf of
Forvis Mazars
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
Harcourt Centre
Block 3
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

8 January 2026

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible Assets	6	106,000	123,000
		106,000	123,000
Current assets			
Stocks	7	1,326,088	1,295,988
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	812,968	786,878
Cash at bank and in hand		147,336	258,792
		2,286,392	2,341,658
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,989,715)	(2,121,069)
Net current assets		296,677	220,589
Net assets		402,677	343,589
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	10	100	100
Profit and loss account		402,577	343,489
Shareholders' funds		402,677	343,589

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

I, as director of Pharvet (Ireland) Limited, state that:
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:

DocuSigned by:
Gerard Perry
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Gerard Perry
Director

Date: 8 January 2026

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 30 June 2023	100	332,005	332,105
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	11,484	11,484
At 30 June 2024	100	343,489	343,589
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	59,088	59,088
At 30 June 2025	100	402,577	402,677

1. General information

Pharvet (Ireland) Limited carries on the business of being a distributor of Animal Health products and instruments in Ireland. The company is incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The Registered Office is Unit 29, Second Avenue, Cookstown Industrial Estate, Tallaght, Dublin 24.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS102”), applying Section 1A of that Standard, and Companies Act 2014.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

3.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income
Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

3.3 Foreign currencies

Functional currency and presentation currency
The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro (“€”) which is also the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity’s functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction or an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

3.5 Borrowing costs

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

3.6 Taxation

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax
Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax
Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Intangible assets

Acquired goodwill is stated at cost less amortisation.

Amortisation is provided at a rate calculated to write off the cost of acquired goodwill over its expected useful life as follows:

Goodwill	-	5% Straight line

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in the income statement.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

3.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of historical cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Cost includes the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Net realisable value comprises estimated selling price less further production costs to complete and appropriate selling and distribution costs.

At the end of each reporting period stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the income statement. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 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.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents.

3.12 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.

3.13 Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets
Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, and amounts due from group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 the income statement.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

Trade debtors, which generally have 30-90 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to recover balances in full. Balances are written off when the probability of recovery is assessed as being remote.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions on transfer.

Financial liabilities
Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and amounts due to group companies 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

3.14 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies
Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are recognised when it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and that the amount can be reliably measured at the reporting date. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

3.16 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

4. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Critical judgements made in applying the company accounting policies
Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty
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:

Impairment of trade debtors
The company assesses its trade debtors on a continuous basis for any objective evidence of impairment by considering factors, including the ageing profile, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each debtor. If the financial conditions of these debtors were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The company's trade debtors carrying amount as at 30 June 2025 were €810,357 (2024: €784,267) (Note 8).

5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' remuneration (Note 12)	-	-
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	17,000	17,000
Exchange differences	933	(1,424)

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €
Cost	
At 1 July 2024	340,000
At 30 June 2025	340,000
Amortisation	
At 1 July 2024	217,000
Charge for the year	17,000
At 30 June 2025	234,000
Net book value	
At 30 June 2025	106,000
At 30 June 2024	123,000

7. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,326,088	1,295,988

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

8. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	810,357	784,267
Other debtors	2,611	2,611
	812,968	786,878

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Invoice discount facility	226,327	272,547
Trade creditors	326,849	543,891
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,101,900	983,552
Corporation tax	8,219	10,175
Taxation and social insurance	11,069	47,470
Other creditors	2,128	-
Accruals	313,223	263,434
	1,989,715	2,121,069

10. Share capital

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

11. Parent undertaking

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Interchem (Ireland) Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

12. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

Remuneration of key management personnel
The directors' remuneration disclosed in Note 5 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

13. Bank facilities

	2025 €	2024 €
Due within one year	226,327	272,547

Bank facilities are secured by a letter of indemnity against the book debts of the company.

14. Subsequent events

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

15. Approval of financial statements

The director approved these financial statements for issue on 8 January 2026