

Company registration number 454994 (Ireland)

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

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LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 that 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 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.

By order of the board

Liam Dunne
Secretary

Alison Dunne
Director

23 January 2026

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		39,521		33,168
Current assets					
Stocks	9	91,650		93,525	
Debtors	10	2,169		10,412	
Cash at bank and in hand		99,835		79,506	
		<u>193,654</u>		<u>183,443</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(21,444)</u>		<u>(33,076)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>172,210</u>		<u>150,367</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>211,731</u>		<u>183,535</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12		(9,026)		-
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	14	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>(190)</u>
Net assets			<u>202,705</u>		<u>183,345</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	15		2		2
Share premium account			19,015		19,015
Profit and loss reserves			<u>183,688</u>		<u>164,328</u>
Total equity			<u>202,705</u>		<u>183,345</u>

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

We, as directors of Liam Dunne Scanning Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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 358 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) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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.

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'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Liam Dunne
Director

Alison Dunne
Director

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Liam Dunne Scanning Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Currawn, Clough, Ballacolla, Laois and its company registration number is 454994.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Scanning fees
- Livestock
- Grain

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings Leasehold	4% Straight line
Plant and machinery	12.5% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	12.5% Straight line
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing balance

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.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

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.

1.7 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 current liabilities.

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

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.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

1.13 Leases

As lessee

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Directors	2	2
Employees	1	1
Total	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	72,662	70,667

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

5	Interest receivable and similar income	2025	2024
		€	€
	Interest income		
	Interest on bank deposits	73	30
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		2025	2024
	Investment income includes the following:	€	€
	Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	73	30
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6	Interest payable and similar expenses	2025	2024
		€	€
	Other finance costs		
	Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	651	56
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
7	Taxation	2025	2024
		€	€
	Current tax		
	Corporation tax on profits for the current period	2,945	8
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	(90)	80
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total tax charge	2,855	88
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

7 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit/(loss) before taxation	22,215	(658)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	2,777	(82)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	134	182
Tax effect of utilisation of tax losses not previously recognised	-	115
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(115)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	140	14
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(90)	80
Tax at marginal rate	9	4
Stock relief	-	(225)
Taxation charge for the year	2,855	88

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings & equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost					
At 1 May 2024	4,593	63,942	1,791	27,637	97,963
Additions	5,171	7,744	1,154	-	14,069
At 30 April 2025	9,764	71,686	2,945	27,637	112,032
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 May 2024	794	56,683	1,791	5,527	64,795
Depreciation charged in the year	335	2,815	144	4,422	7,716
At 30 April 2025	1,129	59,498	1,935	9,949	72,511
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2025	8,635	12,188	1,010	17,688	39,521
At 30 April 2024	3,799	7,259	-	22,110	33,168

Included within tangible fixed assets are assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, as follows:

2025 €	2024 €
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LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

9	Stocks		2025 €	2024 €
	Livestock		91,650	93,525
			<u>91,650</u>	<u>93,525</u>
10	Debtors		2025 €	2024 €
	Amounts falling due within one year:			
	Corporation tax recoverable		-	5,689
	Other debtors		2,154	4,608
			<u>2,154</u>	<u>10,297</u>
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		€	€
	Deferred tax asset (note 14)		15	115
			<u>15</u>	<u>115</u>
	Total debtors		<u>2,169</u>	<u>10,412</u>
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025 €	2024 €
		Notes		
	Obligations under finance leases	13	4,269	-
	Trade creditors		6,123	22,905
	Corporation tax		1,921	-
	PAYE and social security		5,566	1,137
	Other creditors		66	2,036
	Accruals		3,499	6,998
			<u>21,444</u>	<u>33,076</u>
12	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2025 €	2024 €
		Notes		
	Obligations under finance leases	13	9,026	-
			<u>9,026</u>	<u>-</u>

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

13 Finance lease obligations

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due:		
Within one year	4,269	-
After more than one year	9,026	-
	<u>13,295</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>13,295</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>
	2025	2024
	€	€
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:		
Within one year	4,757	-
In two to five years	9,514	-
	<u>14,271</u>	<u>-</u>
Less: future finance charges	(976)	-
	<u>13,295</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>13,295</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 4 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

14 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities	Liabilities	Assets	Assets
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Balances:	€	€	€	€
Accelerated capital allowances	-	190	15	-
Tax losses	-	-	-	115
	<u>-</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>115</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>190</u></u>	<u><u>15</u></u>	<u><u>115</u></u>
				2025
				€
Movements in the year:				
Liability at 1 May 2024				75
Credit to profit or loss				(90)
				<u>-</u>
Asset at 30 April 2025				<u>(15)</u>
				<u><u>-</u></u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 3 years and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

LIAM DUNNE SCANNING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

15 Share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	€	€
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised equity				
Ordinary of €1 each	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of €1 each	2	2	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

16 Directors' transactions

Loans	% Rate	Opening balance €	Amounts advanced €	Amounts repaid €	Closing balance €
Liam Dunne -	-	(2,036)	2,105	(135)	(66)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		(2,036)	2,105	(135)	(66)
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

17 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 23 January 2026.