

Company Number: 89171

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited

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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

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

"General responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

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

The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that they have made available to HARNEY, (Chartered Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Fintan Ralph
Director

12 December 2025

Sean Ralph
Director

12 December 2025

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	6	16,752	17,905
Current Assets			
Stocks	7	4,260	3,500
Debtors	8	20,051	34,594
Cash and cash equivalents		90,609	86,989
		114,920	125,083
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(10,444)	(10,019)
Net Current Assets		104,476	115,064
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		121,228	132,969
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		4	4
Retained earnings		121,224	132,965
Equity attributable to owners of the company		121,228	132,969

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited, state that -

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

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 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) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 12 December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Fintan Ralph
Director

Sean Ralph
Director

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

as at 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 1 April 2023	4	124,942	124,946
Profit for the financial year	-	8,023	8,023
At 31 March 2024	4	132,965	132,969
Loss for the financial year	-	(11,741)	(11,741)
At 31 March 2025	4	121,224	121,228

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General Information

Carlow Dental Laboratory Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. Castle Hill Centre,, Castle Hill,, Carlow is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods supplied by the company, exclusive of trade discounts and value added tax.

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties.

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

Tangible assets and depreciation

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

Short leasehold property	- 2.50% Straight line
Plant and machinery	- 12.50% Straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% Straight line

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

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

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

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for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets:

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

Stocks provisioning:

It is necessary to consider the recoverability of the cost of stocks and the associated provisioning required.

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for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

When calculating the stock provision, management considers the stage of completion, the estimated realisable value and the estimated costs to completion. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

Providing for doubtful debts:

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

4. Operating (loss)/profit		2025	2024
		€	€
Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging:			
Depreciation of tangible assets		1,153	1,155
		<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
5. Employees		2025	2024
		Number	Number
Manufacturing		5	4
		<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
6. Tangible assets			
	Short	Plant and	Motor
	leasehold	machinery	vehicles
	property		
	€	€	€
Cost			Total
At 1 April 2024	34,386	77,195	14,750
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2025	34,386	77,195	14,750
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	16,917	76,759	14,750
Charge for the financial year	860	293	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 March 2025	17,777	77,052	14,750
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	16,609	143	-
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
At 31 March 2024	17,469	436	-
	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>
7. Stocks		2025	2024
		€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale		4,260	3,500
		<u><u> </u></u>	<u><u> </u></u>

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

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

8. Debtors	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	18,648	32,927
Prepayments	1,403	1,667
	<u>20,051</u>	<u>34,594</u>
9. Creditors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,007	1,798
Trade creditors	2,895	2,326
Taxation	4,042	3,395
Accruals	2,500	2,500
	<u>10,444</u>	<u>10,019</u>
10. Income Statement		
	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 April 2024	132,965	124,942
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(11,741)	8,023
At 31 March 2025	<u>121,224</u>	<u>132,965</u>
11. Directors' remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	41,961	40,055
Pension contributions	2,080	2,080
	<u>44,041</u>	<u>42,135</u>

The directors are considered to be the key management personnel of the company. Total remuneration in respect of these individuals is as disclosed in the relevant note to the financial statements.

12. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

13. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 12 December 2025.