

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial period ended 31 August 2025

Company Number: 76525

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
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Galway Knee Specialists Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial period ended 31 August 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 period. 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. 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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period 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 Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Moore, (Reporting 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 period ended 31 August 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Mr Joss Moore
Director

Ms Lena Loughlin
Director

17 February 2026

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

as at 31 August 2025

	Notes	Aug 25 €	Jun 24 €
Current Assets			
Receivables	7	57,090	-
Cash and cash equivalents		203,406	-
		<u>260,496</u>	<u>-</u>
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(106,504)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Current Assets/(Liabilities)		<u>153,992</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>153,992</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		-	-
Retained earnings		153,992	-
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>153,992</u>	<u>-</u>

We as Directors of Galway Knee Specialists 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period 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 17 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Mr Joss Moore
Director

Ms Lena Loughlin
Director

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 31 August 2025

	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€
At 24 June 2023	-	-
Profit for the financial period	153,992	153,992
At 31 August 2025	153,992	153,992

Galway Knee Specialists Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial period ended 31 August 2025

1. General Information

Galway Knee Specialists Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 76525. The registered office of the company is Moore, Galway Financial Services Centre, Moneenageisha Road, Galway which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is the operation of a medical practice. 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 financial period ended 31 August 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

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" 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 period, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

Revenue

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables 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.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables 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. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial period ended 31 August 2025

Taxation and deferred taxation

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

Financial Instruments

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 statement of financial position 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 receivables 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.

Receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial assets:

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

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 reducing all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities:

Basic financial liabilities, including payables, 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.

Payables 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. Payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial period ended 31 August 2025

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.

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 effect 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 be, 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.

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

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimates useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review 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 useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

4. Period of financial statements

The financial statements are for the 14 month 8 days period ended 31 August 2025.

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 2, (2024 - 0).

	Aug 25 Number	Jun 24 Number
Administration	1	-
Medical	1	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>

6. Tax on profit

	Aug 25 €	Jun 24 €
Analysis of charge in the financial period		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50%	21,999	-
	<u>21,999</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Receivables

	Aug 25 €	Jun 24 €
Trade receivables	29,450	-
Other debtors	27,640	-
	<u>57,090</u>	<u>-</u>

Galway Knee Specialists Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial period ended 31 August 2025

8. Payables	Aug 25	Jun 24
Amounts falling due within one year	€	€
Taxation	100,630	-
Directors' current accounts (Note 11)	2,184	-
Accruals	3,690	-
	<u>106,504</u>	<u>-</u>

9. Profit and loss account	Aug 25
	€
At 24 June 2024	-
Profit for the financial period	153,992
At 31 August 2025	<u>153,992</u>

10. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial period-ended 31 August 2025.

11. Directors' remuneration and transactions	Aug 25	Jun 24
	€	€
Fees	167,429	-
Remuneration	65,400	-
	<u>232,829</u>	<u>-</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	Aug 25	Jun 24
	€	€
Mr Joss Moore	<u>2,184</u>	<u>-</u>

12. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

13. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 17 February 2026.