

Company registration number: 606468

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

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Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

Director's responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Director's Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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

Irish company law requires the director to prepare 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 FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 him to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

**Balance sheet
As at 30 June 2025**

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6	539,000		539,000	
Tangible assets	7	336,106		239,653	
			875,106		778,653
Current assets					
Debtors	8	105,832		103,397	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,712		66,172	
		130,544		169,569	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(233,571)		(180,690)	
Net current liabilities			(103,027)		(11,121)
Total assets less current liabilities			772,079		767,532
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(283,613)		(347,461)
Net assets			488,466		420,071
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			488,366		419,971
Shareholder funds			488,466		420,071

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

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 30 June 2025**

I, as director of Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholder of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- I 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 23 March 2026 and signed by:



CF6C0000-7C1F-0242-8FBB-08DE89A268E6

Patrick Mulvey
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Accountants House, Ballybeg, Rathnew, Co Wicklow.

2. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Plant and machinery	- 12.5% straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5% straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Cash at bank and on hand

Cash and at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 30 June 2025

Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals 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 the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

As permitted by the amendment made to FRS 102 Section 11 for small entities by the FRC on 8 May 2017 amounts due from directors and shareholders of the entity are stated initially at the transaction price and subsequently at transaction price less repayments. The amortised cost model is not used.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (present value of cash payable to the bank, including transaction costs). Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed from group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

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. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 12 (2024: 10).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	421,910	349,473
Social insurance costs	39,077	32,523
Other retirement benefit costs	17,067	16,254
	<u>478,054</u>	<u>398,250</u>

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

4. Directors remuneration

The director's aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	65,000	50,453
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	17,067	16,254
	82,067	66,707

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	419,973	288,455
Profit for the financial year	68,393	131,516
At the end of the financial year	488,366	419,971

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	539,000	539,000
Amortisation		
At 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025	-	-
Carrying amount		
At 30 June 2025	539,000	539,000
At 30 June 2024	539,000	539,000

Lock Doctor Wicklow Limited

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

7. Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 July 2024	22,640	17,702	283,897	324,239
Additions	5,500	-	170,579	176,079
Disposals	-	-	(25,540)	(25,540)
At 30 June 2025	<u>28,140</u>	<u>17,702</u>	<u>428,936</u>	<u>474,778</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 July 2024	9,913	11,871	62,800	84,584
Charge for the financial year	3,119	1,052	53,109	57,280
Disposals	-	-	(3,192)	(3,192)
At 30 June 2025	<u>13,032</u>	<u>12,923</u>	<u>112,717</u>	<u>138,672</u>
Carrying amount				
At 30 June 2025	<u>15,108</u>	<u>4,779</u>	<u>316,219</u>	<u>336,106</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>12,727</u>	<u>5,831</u>	<u>221,097</u>	<u>239,655</u>

8. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	91,397	92,482
Other debtors	4,220	700
Prepayments	10,215	10,215
	<u>105,832</u>	<u>103,397</u>

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	16,001	23,025
Trade creditors	31,760	31,172
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	150,179	100,865
Accruals	35,631	25,628
	<u>233,571</u>	<u>180,690</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 30 June 2025

10. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	106,749	32,741
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	176,864	314,720
	283,613	347,461

11. Directors transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following arrangements relating to loans, quasi-loans and credit transactions:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(217,374)	(185,541)
Advances made during the financial year	157,625	3,071
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(99)	(34,904)
At the end of the financial year	(59,848)	(217,374)

Disclosure for each director or other person is as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(217,374)	(185,541)
Advances made during the financial year	157,625	3,071
Amounts repaid during the financial year	(99)	(34,904)
At the end of the financial year	(59,848)	(217,374)

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 23 March 2026.