

DARGANS (CHEMISTS) LIMITED
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF
DARGANS (CHEMISTS) LIMITED
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025**

We have examined:

- i. The abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 on pages 6 to 14 which the directors of Dargans (Chemists) 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 abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the directors 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 the Companies Act 2014 and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them 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 company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion 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 directors of the company are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the statutory financial statements prepared pursuant to section 290 of the Companies Act 2014.

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled to rely on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Other Information

On 22 January 2026, we reported, as auditors, to the members of Dargans (Chemists) Limited, on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting as required under section 391 in the form required by section 336 of the Companies Act 2014 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Dargans (Chemists) Limited (the 'Entity')

We have audited the financial statements of Pharmalad Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the accounting policies, and the related notes 1 to 14, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable Irish law and FRS 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 entity as at 31 January 2025 and of the result for the financial year then ended; and
- Have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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 auditor's 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 the 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 directors' 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 when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Abridged Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 expected 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 expected to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 directors are responsible for assessing the entity'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 directors either intend to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that the auditor identifies during the audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the entity's directors, as a body, in accordance with our engagement letter. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the entity's directors those matters we are expected to state to them in an auditor's 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 entity and the entity's directors as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stuart Fitzgerald

Stuart Fitzgerald
For and on behalf of Fitzgerald Power
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

6 Greyfriars
Waterford
X91 K2WV

22 January 2026

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 January 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	120,615	148,132
		120,615	148,132
Current assets			
Stocks	6	146,847	115,654
Debtors		716,992	833,006
Cash at bank and in hand		100,435	23,182
		964,274	971,842
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(116,434)	(149,251)
Net current assets		847,840	822,591
Total assets less current liabilities		968,455	970,723
Net assets		968,455	970,723
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	7	12,628	12,628
Capital conversion reserve		199	199
Profit and loss account		955,628	957,896
Total shareholder's funds		968,455	970,723

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; and 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements of Dargans (Chemists) Limited (registered number: 13398) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 January 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:



Nicol Baird
Director



Robert Baird
Director

DARGANS (CHEMISTS) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

	Called-up share capital	Capital conversion reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 01 February 2023	12,628	199	936,616	949,443
Profit for the financial year	-	-	21,280	21,280
Total comprehensive income	-	-	21,280	21,280
At 31 January 2024	12,628	199	957,896	970,723
At 01 February 2024	12,628	199	957,896	970,723
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(2,268)	(2,268)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(2,268)	(2,268)
At 31 January 2025	12,628	199	955,628	968,455

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Dargans (Chemists) Limited (registered number 13398) (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is 19 Berkeley Street, Dublin, Ireland. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2014.

The functional currency of Dargans (Chemists) Limited is considered to be EUR because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Statement of Financial Position and likely future cash flows at the date of approving these financial statements. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence and to meet its financial obligations as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

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

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

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Income Statement in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

Taxation**Current tax**

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of tax professionals within the Company supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the Statement of Financial Position date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the Statement of Financial Position date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to non-depreciable property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset. In other cases, the measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Ordinary share capital

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

2. Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	17	18

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

3. Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Operating profit and profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 5)	27,517	27,805
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	6,000	6,213

4. Tax on profit on ordinary activities

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Irish corporation tax	16,963	9,659
Total current tax	16,963	9,659
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	16,963	9,659

The standard rate of tax applied to reported (loss)/profit is 12.5% (2024: 12.5%).

5. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improve- ments	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 01 February 2024	510,707	209,864	720,571
At 31 January 2025	510,707	209,864	720,571
Accumulated depreciation			
At 01 February 2024	368,819	203,620	572,439
Charge for the financial year	25,820	1,697	27,517
At 31 January 2025	394,639	205,317	599,956
Net book value			
At 31 January 2025	116,068	4,547	120,615
At 31 January 2024	141,888	6,244	148,132

6. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods	146,847	115,654

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Balance Sheet amounts.

7. Called-up share capital

	2025	2024
	€	€
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
7,802 "A" Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	9,753	9,753
2,300 "B" Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	2,875	2,875
	12,628	12,628

8. Financial commitments

The Company had no material capital commitments at the year ended 31 January 2025.

9. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into with fellow group companies that are wholly owned within the group of companies of which the Company is a wholly owned member.

The directors of the Company are deemed to be the key personnel of the Company as defined in Section 33 of FRS 102. No directors' remuneration was paid during the current or previous year.

Transactions with related parties or connected persons

Amounts owed by related parties

	2025	2024
	€	€
Baird's Pharmacy Partnership	45,895	39,812

Amounts owed to related parties

	2025	2024
	€	€
RMB Retail Limited	13,261	13,261

Transactions with the entity's directors (or members of its governing body)

Amounts owed by directors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Nicol Baird	37,231	-

10. Events after the Balance Sheet date

There have been no events after the balance sheet date affecting the Company since the financial year.

11. Ultimate controlling party

The company regards Baird's Pharmacy Limited as its parent company.