McGrath & Connolly Limited

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

Company Number: 422882

McGrath & Connolly Limited
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DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 28 February 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" 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 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, 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 28 February 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board

Niall O'Kane
Director

Niall Duggan
Director

24 November 2025

McGrath & Connolly Limited
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	**9**	**50,986**	63,107
Current Assets			
Inventories	**10**	**139,703**	131,204
Receivables	**11**	**184,403**	163,783
Cash and cash equivalents		**98,763**	42,382
		422,869	337,369
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	**12**	**(171,084)**	(162,797)
Net Current Assets		**251,785**	174,572
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		**302,771**	237,679
Payables: amounts falling due after more than one year	**13**	**(21,719)**	(30,027)
Net Assets		**281,052**	207,652
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity		**100**	100
Retained earnings		**280,952**	207,552
Equity attributable to owners of the company		**281,052**	207,652

We as Directors of McGrath & Connolly 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 359 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 24 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Niall O'Kane
Director

Niall Duggan
Director

McGrath & Connolly Limited
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at 28 February 2025

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€	€
At 1 March 2023	100	63,725	63,825
Profit for the financial year	-	143,827	143,827
At 29 February 2024	100	207,552	207,652
Profit for the financial year	-	173,400	173,400
Payment of dividends	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 28 February 2025	**100**	**280,952**	**281,052**

1. General Information

McGrath & Connolly Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 422882. The registered office of the company is Unit 5 & 6 Supervalue Centre, Wicklow, Co Wicklow which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is that of a retail pharmacy.

Currency
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 year ended 28 February 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 year, 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 is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policy adopted for the recognition of turnover is as follows:

Revenue from the sale of pharmaceutical products is recognised when significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, the amount of turnover can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation
Property, plant and equipment 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 property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Land and buildings Leasehold	-	4% straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33.33% 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.

Leasing and hire purchases
Property, plant and equipment held under leasing and Hire Purchases arrangements which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the company are capitalised and included in the Statement of Financial Position at their cost or valuation, less depreciation. The corresponding commitments are recorded as liabilities. Payments in respect of these obligations are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements, with interest charged to the Income Statement.

Inventories
Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Inventories are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing inventories 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 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.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position bank overdrafts are shown within Payables.

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 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.

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

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

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 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.

Government grants
Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Income Statement annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Income Statement when received.

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 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.

Trade debtors, 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 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.

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.

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.

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 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 estimated 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 changes for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

4. Group Company Exemptions Claimed

The company is exempt from disclosing related party transactions as they are with other companies that are wholly owned within The O'Kane Pharmacy group.

5. Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**13,651**	12,365
Government grants received	**(7,615)**	-

6. Finance costs

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	**2,326**	1,884

7. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 11, (2024 - 10).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Director	**1**	1
Sales Assistants	**10**	9
	11	10

McGrath & Connolly Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

8. Tax on profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year		
Current tax:		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 8 (b))	**25,150**	238

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit taxable at 12.50%	**198,550**	144,065
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	**24,819**	18,008
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances for period	**331**	(369)
Utilisation of tax losses	**-**	(5,987)
Group loss relief claim	**-**	(11,414)
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 8 (a))	**25,150**	238

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 March 2024	61,220	370,358	45,984	74,999	552,561
Additions	-	1,347	-	183	1,530
At 28 February 2025	61,220	371,705	45,984	75,182	554,091
Depreciation					
At 1 March 2024	42,652	366,498	6,918	73,386	489,454
Charge for the financial year	2,449	935	9,197	1,070	13,651
At 28 February 2025	45,101	367,433	16,115	74,456	503,105
Carrying amount					
At 28 February 2025	**16,119**	**4,272**	**29,869**	**726**	**50,986**
At 29 February 2024	18,568	3,860	39,066	1,613	63,107

10. Inventories

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	**139,703**	131,204

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

11. Receivables

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade receivables	**49,976**	52,338
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**65,828**	58,149
Other debtors	**2,279**	2,279
Taxation	**50,438**	36,850
Prepayments	**15,882**	14,167
	184,403	163,783

All receivable balances are deemed repayable within one year.

12. Payables
Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**8,308**	7,708
Trade payables	**107,114**	120,098
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**33,002**	13,933
Taxation	**13,630**	11,615
Accruals	**9,030**	9,443
	171,084	162,797

Trade payables are payable at various dates after the year end in accordance with the creditors usual credit terms. Payables for taxation and social welfare are payable in the timeframe set down in the relevant legislation.

13. Payables
Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	**21,719**	30,027
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	**8,308**	7,708
Repayable between one and five years	**21,719**	30,027
	30,027	37,735

14. Income Statement

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 March 2024	**207,552**	63,725
Profit for the financial year	**173,400**	143,827
Payment of dividends	**(100,000)**	-
At 28 February 2025	**280,952**	207,552

15. Capital commitments

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 28 February 2025.

McGrath & Connolly Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

16. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration	**60,887**	60,148

17. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

18. Parent company

The company regards O'Kane Pharmacy Limited as its parent company.

19. Controlling interest

The company is ultimately controlled by Niall O'Kane and Niall Duggan.

20. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

There have been no significant events since the year end which require disclosure.

21. Security

Permanent TSB PLC holds a mortgage debenture over the assets and liabilities of the company.

22. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 November 2025.