OVERALL CERTIFICATE

FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANIES ACT 2014

Company Name:	McConnon Delivery Service Limited
Company Number:	150657
Financial Year:	PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

CERTIFICATE:

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that all documents which are required under Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014 to be annexed to this annual return, have been so annexed, and that they are true copies of the originals laid or to be laid before the relevant general meeting, or presented to the members.

Pat Joe McConnon

Mr. Pat Joe McConnon
Director

Date: 8 January 2026

Breda Mc Connon

Breda Mc Connon
Secretary

Date: 8 January 2026

Company registration number 150657 (Republic of Ireland)

MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

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MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in 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 that 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 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.

On behalf of the board

Pat Joe McConnon	Breda Mc Connon
Mr. Pat Joe McConnon	Breda Mc Connon
Director	**Director**

8 January 2026

MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**7**		246,913		270,873
Current assets					
Debtors	**8**	191,889		198,069	
Cash at bank and in hand		301,132		179,333	
		493,021		377,402	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**9**	(128,367)		(118,921)	
Net current assets			364,654		258,481
Total assets less current liabilities			611,567		529,354
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**10**		(56,267)		(60,931)
Net assets			555,300		468,423
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			127		127
Profit and loss reserves			555,173		468,296
Total equity			555,300		468,423

MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 OCTOBER 2025

We, as directors of McConnon Delivery Service Limited, state that:
(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:
(i) 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 Period; and
(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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.

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 8 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Pat Joe McConnon	Breda Mc Connon
Mr. Pat Joe McConnon	Breda Mc Connon
Director	**Director**

MCCONNON DELIVERY SERVICE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 November 2023	127	361,716	361,843
Period ended 31 October 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	106,580	106,580
Balance at 31 October 2024	127	468,296	468,423
Period ended 31 October 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	86,877	86,877
Balance at 31 October 2025	127	555,173	555,300

1 Accounting policies

Company information

McConnon Delivery Service Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Clones Road, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan and its company registration number is 150657.

1.1 Reporting period

These financial statements are for the period 1st November 2024 to 31st October 2025.

1.2 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.3 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.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 5 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	10% Buildings Straight Line
Plant and equipment	10% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	10% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 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 balance sheet 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.

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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.

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.

1.9 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.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

1.13 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Operating profit

	2025	2024
Operating profit for the period is stated after charging:	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	68,098	65,310
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	11,250

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the Period was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	12	9

5 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	43,600	34,810

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill €
Cost	
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	45,711
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 November 2024 and 31 October 2025	45,711
Carrying amount	
At 31 October 2025	-
At 31 October 2024	-

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 November 2024	13,312	25,678	504,135	543,125
Additions	-	44,138	-	44,138
At 31 October 2025	13,312	69,816	504,135	587,263
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 November 2024	8,496	21,428	242,328	272,252
Depreciation charged in the Period	1,331	6,251	60,516	68,098
At 31 October 2025	9,827	27,679	302,844	340,350
Carrying amount				
At 31 October 2025	3,485	42,137	201,291	246,913
At 31 October 2024	4,816	4,250	261,807	270,873

8 Debtors

Amounts falling due within one year:	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	187,212	190,292
Prepayments	4,677	7,777
	191,889	198,069

9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		476	476
Obligations under finance leases		45,077	44,669
Trade creditors		17,035	26,704
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		65,779	47,072
		128,367	118,921

10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Obligations under finance leases		56,267	60,931

11 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the Period the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Sales 2025 €	Sales 2024 €
McConnon Storage Limited	-	6,000

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

Amounts due from related parties	2025 €	2024 €
McConnon Storage Limited	-	9,370

Sales relate to management services provided to the related party. These costs were based on market rates.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

12 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 8 January 2026.