

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited
Abridged Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

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John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Directors	John O'Donnell Aine Lynskey
Company Secretary	John O'Donnell
Company Number	559245
Registered Office and Business Address	Dromindoora Caher Co. Clare
Auditors	O Donnell Keane & Co Statutory Auditors and Accountants Church Street Gort Co. Galway Republic of Ireland
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank The Square Gort Galway Ireland Bank Of Ireland Bridge Street Gort Galway Ireland

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 31 January 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, 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 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. 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.

Signed on behalf of the board

John O'Donnell
Director

23 October 2025

Aine Lyskey
Director

23 October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF JOHN O'DONNELL GENERAL MERCHANT LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Basis of opinion

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 on pages 8 to 14 which the directors of John O'Donnell General Merchant 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.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that 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 sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company directors in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) 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 directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 23 October 2025 we reported to the members on the company financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, 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 company as at 31 January 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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 described below 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF JOHN O'DONNELL GENERAL MERCHANT LIMITED

pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

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 the date 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 annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required 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 required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they 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 company ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF JOHN O'DONNELL GENERAL MERCHANT LIMITED pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

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.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement 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 company'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 company'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 our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company 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 we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company shareholders in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company shareholders those matters we are required 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 any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company shareholders for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

Gerard O Donnell
for and on behalf of
O DONNELL KEANE & CO
Statutory Auditors and Accountants
Church Street
Gort
Co. Galway
Republic of Ireland

23 October 2025

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 January 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Intangible assets	6	5,000	-
Tangible assets	7	1,915,955	1,857,515
Investments	8	20,000	20,000
Fixed Assets		1,940,955	1,877,515
Current Assets			
Stocks	9	794,047	1,047,916
Debtors	10	1,198,078	1,359,640
Cash and cash equivalents		52,373	59,040
		2,044,498	2,466,596
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,972,545)	(2,423,607)
Net Current Assets		71,953	42,989
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		2,012,908	1,920,504
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	12	(238,647)	(425,704)
Net Assets		1,774,261	1,494,800
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Retained earnings		1,774,161	1,494,700
Equity attributable to owners of the company		1,774,261	1,494,800

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

We as Directors of John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that 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 23 October 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

John O'Donnell
Director

Aine Lynskey
Director

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

1. General Information

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 559245. The registered office of the company is Dromindoorra, Caher, Co. Clare which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is the sale and supply of hardware including agricultural and building supplies as well as all related activities for national and international customers. 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 financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

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" Section 1A, 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 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Turnover

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

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 0 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets 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 tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Land and buildings freehold	-	4% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	20% Straight line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% 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

Tangible assets 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 Balance Sheet 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 Profit and Loss Account.

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value. Income from other investments together with any related withholding tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the financial year in which it is receivable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks 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 debtors

Trade and other debtors 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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are expensed. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors 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.

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 Balance Sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

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 and impairment of financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised costs 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 at a market rate of interest.

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairments at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in the income statement. If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the income statement.

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfer the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments 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 trade and other payables, 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 receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts 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 payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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.

3. Operating profit	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	169,718	146,645
Profit on disposal of intangible fixed assets	(34,625)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4. Interest payable and similar expenses	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest	22,810	28,787
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 20, (2024 - 22).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	2	2
Staff	18	20
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	20	22
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

6. Intangible assets

	Goodwill	Total
	€	€
Cost		
At 1 February 2024	-	-
Additions	5,000	5,000
At 31 January 2025	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Net book value		
At 31 January 2025	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 February 2024	1,839,000	175,615	53,619	410,000	2,478,234
Additions	353,533	95,000	-	-	448,533
Disposals	(220,375)	-	-	-	(220,375)
At 31 January 2025	<u>1,972,158</u>	<u>270,615</u>	<u>53,619</u>	<u>410,000</u>	<u>2,706,392</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 February 2024	169,215	107,308	43,673	300,523	620,719
Charge for the financial year	44,788	46,423	3,285	75,222	169,718
At 31 January 2025	<u>214,003</u>	<u>153,731</u>	<u>46,958</u>	<u>375,745</u>	<u>790,437</u>
Net book value					
At 31 January 2025	<u>1,758,155</u>	<u>116,884</u>	<u>6,661</u>	<u>34,255</u>	<u>1,915,955</u>
At 31 January 2024	<u>1,669,785</u>	<u>68,307</u>	<u>9,946</u>	<u>109,477</u>	<u>1,857,515</u>

8. Investments

	Other unlisted investments	Total
	€	€
Investments		
Cost		
At 31 January 2025	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
Net book value		
At 31 January 2025	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
At 31 January 2024	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>

9. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>794,047</u>	<u>1,047,916</u>

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

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

10. Debtors	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	1,198,078	1,346,330
Taxation	-	13,310
	<u>1,198,078</u>	<u>1,359,640</u>
11. Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	55,124	49,854
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts	59,625	59,625
Trade creditors	1,601,262	2,047,778
Taxation	77,208	25,194
Directors' current accounts (Note 15)	179,326	234,156
Accruals	-	7,000
	<u>1,972,545</u>	<u>2,423,607</u>
12. Creditors Amounts falling due after more than one year	2025 €	2024 €
Bank loan	222,973	345,116
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	15,674	80,588
	<u>238,647</u>	<u>425,704</u>
Loans		
Repayable in one year or less, or on demand	55,124	49,854
Repayable between two and five years	222,973	345,116
	<u>278,097</u>	<u>394,970</u>
Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts		
Repayable within one year	59,625	59,625
Repayable between one and five years	15,674	80,588
	<u>75,299</u>	<u>140,213</u>
13. Income Statement	2025 €	2024 €
At 1 February 2024	1,494,700	1,447,544
Profit for the financial year	279,461	228,100
Other movements	-	(180,944)
	<u>1,774,161</u>	<u>1,494,700</u>
14. Capital commitments		

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 31 January 2025.

John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 January 2025

15. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration	<u>171,346</u>	<u>158,077</u>

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025	2024
	€	€
John O'Donnell	<u>179,326</u>	<u>234,156</u>

16. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

17. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 23 October 2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS of John O'Donnell General Merchant Limited pursuant to section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014

'We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 January 2025 on pages 8 to 14 which the directors of John O'Donnell General Merchant 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.'

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) 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 directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that 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 sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are 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 full financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

Gerard O Donnell
for and on behalf of
O DONNELL KEANE & CO
Statutory Auditors and Accountants
Church Street
Gort
Co. Galway
Republic of Ireland

23 October 2025
