

Company registration number 320929 (Republic of Ireland)

**M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024**

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## CONTENTS

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	<b>Page</b>
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Independent auditor's report	2 - 4
Statement of financial position	5
Notes to the financial statements	6 - 12

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# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024**

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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 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 and enable the financial statements to be 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.

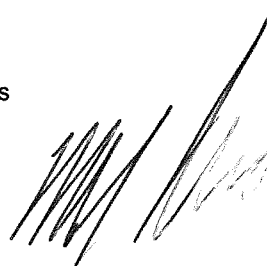
On behalf of the board

Joni Burns  
Director



12 August 2024

Mark Burns  
Director



# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

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### Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of M.D. Burns & Co. Limited and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

### Basis of opinion

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2024 on pages 5 to 12, which the directors of M.D. Burns & Co. 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.

### Other information required by the Companies Act 2014

On 12 August 2024 we reported to the members of M.D. Burns & Co. Limited on the company's financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2024 and our report was as follows:

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of M.D. Burns & Co. Limited ('the company') for the year ended 28 February 2024, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. 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.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 28 February 2024 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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.

# **M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)**

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### **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 in the annual report. 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.

### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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 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 company's 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 intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014 (CONTINUED)

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### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the company's financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members 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 responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

*Ian Lawlor*

Ian Lawlor  
For and on behalf of PKF Brenson Lawlor

12 August 2024

Chartered Accountants  
Statutory audit firm

Argyle Square  
Morehampton Road  
Donnybrook  
Dublin 4  
D04 W9W7

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and the related Abridged Notes are a correct abridged copy of those laid before the annual general meeting of the company.

On behalf of the board

Joni Burns  
Director

*Joni Burns*

Date: 12 August 2024

Mark Burns  
Secretary

*Mark Burns*

Date: 12 August 2024

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Intangible assets	6		24,804		31,004
Tangible assets	5		2,103,718		1,822,035
			<u>2,128,522</u>		<u>1,853,039</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	7	3,321,258		3,659,619	
Debtors		1,438,278		1,279,285	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,618,631		398,982	
		<u>6,378,167</u>		<u>5,337,886</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(1,650,184)		(1,269,299)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>4,727,983</u>		<u>4,068,587</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>6,856,505</u>		<u>5,921,626</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	9		(200,072)		(46,581)
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>6,656,433</u>		<u>5,875,045</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			127		127
Profit and loss reserves	10		6,656,306		5,874,918
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>6,656,433</u>		<u>5,875,045</u>

We, as directors of M.D. Burns & Co. Limited, state that:

We have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company 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.

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 12 August 2024 and are signed on its behalf by:

Joni Burns  
Director



Mark Burns  
Director



# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

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#### 1 Accounting policies

##### Company information

M.D. Burns & Co. Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Kilbrew Ashbourne Co Meath.

##### 1.1 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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### 1.2 Going concern

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through an overdraft facility which is repayable on demand.

The nature of the company's business is such that there can be considerable unpredictable variation in the timing of cash inflows.

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

##### 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.

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.

##### 1.4 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Publicans Licence	10% straight line
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##### 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.

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Land and buildings Freehold	4% straight line
Plant and machinery	15% straight line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	15% straight line
Motor vehicles	20% 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.

#### 1.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.8 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.

#### 1.9 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.

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***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.

#### **1.10 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.

#### **1.11 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 income statement 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.

##### ***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 income statement, 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.

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 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 statement of financial position 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 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 Operating profit

	2024	2023
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	374,792	330,177
Amortisation of intangible assets	6,200	6,200
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 3 Directors' remuneration

	2024	2023
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	106,254	104,866
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 4 Employees

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

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Total	94	87
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

5 Tangible fixed assets	Land and buildings Freehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2023	3,248,856	141,459	1,574,999	260,245	5,225,559
Additions	-	34,122	622,353	-	656,475
At 28 February 2024	<u>3,248,856</u>	<u>175,581</u>	<u>2,197,352</u>	<u>260,245</u>	<u>5,882,034</u>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>					
At 1 March 2023	1,903,658	119,152	1,211,090	169,624	3,403,524
Depreciation charged in the year	129,969	7,669	202,744	34,410	374,792
At 28 February 2024	<u>2,033,627</u>	<u>126,821</u>	<u>1,413,834</u>	<u>204,034</u>	<u>3,778,316</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 28 February 2024	<u>1,215,229</u>	<u>48,760</u>	<u>783,518</u>	<u>56,211</u>	<u>2,103,718</u>
At 28 February 2023	<u>1,345,198</u>	<u>22,307</u>	<u>363,909</u>	<u>90,621</u>	<u>1,822,035</u>
<b>6 Intangible fixed assets</b>				<b>Publicans Licence</b>	
				€	
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2023 and 28 February 2024					62,004
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>					
At 1 March 2023					31,000
Amortisation charged for the year					6,200
At 28 February 2024					<u>37,200</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
At 28 February 2024					<u>24,804</u>
At 28 February 2023					<u>31,004</u>
<b>7 Stocks</b>				<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
				€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale				<u>3,321,258</u>	<u>3,659,619</u>

# M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024

<b>8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	132,787	-
Obligations under finance leases	13,686	21,610
Trade creditors	1,142,177	1,065,720
Amounts owed to group undertakings	5,436	-
Corporation tax	-	93,688
VAT	254,142	5,322
PAYE and social security	37,797	34,998
Accruals	64,159	47,961
	<u>1,650,184</u>	<u>1,269,299</u>
<b>9 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	162,550	-
Obligations under finance leases	37,522	46,581
	<u>200,072</u>	<u>46,581</u>
<b>10 Profit and loss reserves</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	5,874,918	5,172,777
Profit for the year	781,388	702,141
At the end of the year	<u>6,656,306</u>	<u>5,874,918</u>
<b>11 Post reporting date events</b>		
There were no post reporting date events which require disclosure.		
<b>12 Related party transactions</b>		
Mark Burns is a related party as he is a director and shareholder of the company. At the 28th February 2024 a balance of €32,500 was owed to Mark Burns from the company (2023: €65,000).		
M.D. Burns & Co. UK Limited is a related party as they have mutual directors. At the 28th February 2024 a balance of €5,436 is owed to M.D. Burns & Co. UK Limited (2023: €Nil).		
<b>13 Ultimate Controlling Party</b>		
The company is controlled by Mark Burns and Joni Burns who each hold 50% of the issued share capital of the company.		

# **M.D. BURNS & CO. LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)** ***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2024***

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### **14 Approval of financial statements**

The directors approved the financial statements on 12 August 2024.