

SOURCESIDE UNLIMITED COMPANY

**Annual Report
Financial Year Ended 28 February 2025**

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Board of Directors at 11 December 2025

Marian Keary
William Keary

Solicitors

James Lucey & Sons
Kanturk
Co Cork

Secretary and Registered Office

Marian Keary
Kinsale Road Roundabout
Cork

Registered Number: 469162

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
One Albert Quay
Albert Quay
Cork

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 28 February 2025.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (accounting standards issued by the UK Financial Reporting Council, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* and Irish law).

Under Irish law, the directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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 and identify the standards in question, subject to any material departures from those standards being disclosed and explained in the notes to the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain 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; and
- enable the directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The directors 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.

Small companies exemptions

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the directors' report.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity comprises of property holding through the manner of investments in partnerships, which are fully impaired.

The company did not trade during the financial year or preceding financial year.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the company's obligation to keep proper accounting records are the use of appropriate systems, procedures and employment of competent persons. The accounting records are kept at Kinsale Road Roundabout, Cork.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend a payment of a dividend in the 2025 financial year (2024: €Nil).

Political donations

The Electoral (Amendment) (Political Funding) Act 2012 requires companies to disclose all political donations over €200 in aggregate made during the financial year. The directors, on enquiry, have satisfied themselves that no such donations in excess of this amount have been made by the company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Directors and secretary

The names of the persons who are currently or were directors and secretary for the year ended 28 February 2025 and up to the date of this report are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they were in office for the entire year.

Marian Keary (director and secretary)
William Keary

Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors in office at the date of this report have each confirmed that:

- As far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- They have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' and secretary's interests in shares

The beneficial interests, including family interests, of the directors and secretary of Sourceside Unlimited Company in office at 28 February 2025 in the shares of Sourceside Unlimited Company and other group undertakings of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company at 1 March 2024 (or date of appointment, if later) and 28 February 2025 were:

	28 February 2025	1 March 2024
Directors	Number of shares	Number of shares
<i>SK Cosmetics Limited</i>		
Ordinary shares of €1 each		
Marian Keary	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

The directors and secretary had no other interests in the shares or debentures of the company or any other group company at 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025.

Events since the end of the financial year

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

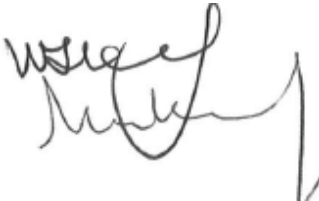

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors' assessment of the company's going concern position is set out in note 3(b).

Statutory auditors

The statutory auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers will be re-appointed in accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act, 2014.

On behalf of the board

William Keary 
Marian Keary 

11 December 2025



Independent auditors' report to the members of Sourceside Unlimited Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Sourceside Unlimited Company's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 28 February 2025 and of its result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" and Irish law); and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 28 February 2025;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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 on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 28 February 2025 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.
- Based on our 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.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible 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's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.



Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider 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.
 - The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
-

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Declan Maunsell

Declan Maunsell
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Cork
12 December 2025

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the financial year ended 28 February 2025

	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Income	-	-
Expenses	-	-
Result for the financial year	-	-

The company did not trade during the year. There were no other comprehensive income other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 28 February 2025

	Notes	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Financial assets	6	-	-
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(1,106,422)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(1,106,422)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>
Total assets less liabilities		<u>(1,106,422)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	8	100	100
Profit and loss account	9	<u>(1,106,522)</u>	<u>(1,106,522)</u>
Deficit in total equity		<u>(1,106,422)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>

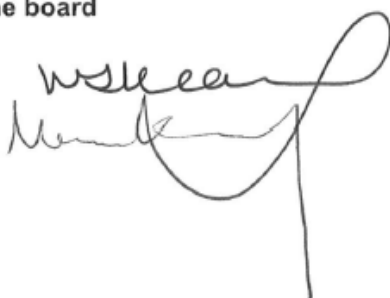
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime as permitted by section 280C of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

William Keary

Marian Keary



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the financial year ended 28 February 2025

	Called-up share capital presented as equity €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
Balance as at 1 March 2023	100	(1,106,522)	(1,106,422)
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Balance as at 29 February 2024	<u>100</u>	<u>(1,106,522)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>
Balance as at 1 March 2024	100	(1,106,522)	(1,106,422)
Result for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Balance as at 28 February 2025	<u>100</u>	<u>(1,106,522)</u>	<u>(1,106,422)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

Sourceside Unlimited Company is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The company's activities comprise of property holding through the manner of investments in partnerships, which are fully impaired. The address of its registered office is Kinsale Road Roundabout, Cork. The company's registered number is 469162.

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Carweb Unlimited Company, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The company's ultimate parent company is MRBP Motors Unlimited Company, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland.

MRBP Motors Unlimited Company prepares group financial statements and is both the smallest and largest group for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which Sourceside Unlimited Company is a member. The company's financial statements reflect the effects of such group membership.

These financial statements are the company's separate financial statements for the financial year beginning 1 March 2024 and ending 28 February 2025.

The company has availed of the exemption available under Section 299 of the Companies Act 2014, not to produce consolidated financial statements. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity only. The disclosures required under Section 314 of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of subsidiary undertaking are provided in note 6.

2 Statement of compliance

The entity financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Irish GAAP (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council of the UK and the Companies Act 2014). The entity financial statements comply with Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (FRS 102) and the Companies Act 2014.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of the entity financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The entity financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the financial year. It also requires the directors to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in note 4.

(b) Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In considering the going concern assumption, the directors note that the company's balance sheet at year end shows net current liabilities and net liabilities of €1,106,422. The directors have received confirmation that the ultimate parent company, MRBP Motors Unlimited Company, will support the company for a period of not less than one year from the date of signing the financial statements and the directors are satisfied the ultimate parent company has the ability to do so.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, the directors have taken into account all available information for at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements. The directors believe, having considered the company's financial situation in the light of the commitment to continued financial support from the company's parent company, that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on the going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(c) Disclosure exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102. Note 1 gives details of the company's parent and from where the consolidated financial statements may be obtained.

As a qualifying entity the company has availed of a number of exemptions from the disclosure requirements of FRS 102 in the preparation of the entity financial statements.

(i) *Key management compensation*

The entity has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102, paragraph 33.7, from disclosing key management compensation, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity.

(ii) *Financial instruments*

Disclosures required under FRS 102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29 have not been presented as the information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company.

(d) Foreign currency

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

The company's functional and presentation currency is the euro, denominated by the symbol "€".

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each financial year foreign currency monetary items are translated to Euro using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at exchange rates at the end of the financial year of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'interest receivable and similar income' or 'interest payable and similar charges' as appropriate. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'other expensing expenses'.

(e) Investments

(i) *Investment in partnership*

The company's investment in subsidiary is carried at historical cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each financial year non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is estimated.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the asset (or cash-generating unit) and from its ultimate disposal. In measuring value in use pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current risk-free market rate and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets – continued

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is less than the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss, unless the asset has been revalued. If the asset has been revalued the impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of the revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss reverses (the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply), the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior financial years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount.

(g) Financial instruments

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, loans from fellow group companies and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the year of the facility to which it relates.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The company does not apply hedge accounting for interest rate swaps or forward foreign exchange contracts.

(h) Distributions to equity shareholders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the financial year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders.

(i) Share capital presented as equity

Equity shares issued are recognised at the proceeds received. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements made in the process of preparing the entity financial statements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future in the process of preparing the entity financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no 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.

(b) Critical judgements in applying the company's accounting policies

No critical judgements have been identified in these financial statements.

5 Employees and remuneration

(i) Employees

The company did not remunerate any employees during the year (2024: €Nil).

(ii) Directors

No emoluments or retirement benefits were payable to any director by the company during the year (2024: €Nil).

The remuneration of the directors for services rendered to the MRBP Motors Unlimited Company and its subsidiaries is paid by fellow subsidiary undertakings, Keary's of Mallow Unlimited Company and Keary Motors Limited; these companies make no recharge to the company. The directors are directors of this company, the parent company and to a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of remuneration in respect of each entity. Accordingly, the details above include no remuneration details in respect of the directors. Total remuneration is included in the aggregate of directors' remuneration disclosed in the financial statements of the fellow subsidiary companies.

6 Financial assets

	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Investment in partnership	1,106,522	1,106,522
Less: provision for impairment	<u>(1,106,522)</u>	<u>(1,106,522)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The company's investment in partnership reflects its interest in Butlerstown partnership (an Irish partnership), which holds an underlying development site. This site is held with the primary intention of development for future motor retail activity. The company's co-partner is Mr W Keary, director, and a related party.

This partnership has no net assets and it did not trade during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Other creditors	9,045	9,045
Amounts due to parent undertaking	<u>1,097,377</u>	<u>1,097,377</u>
	<u>1,106,422</u>	<u>1,106,422</u>

Amounts due to parent undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

8 Called up share capital presented as equity	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Authorised:		
1,000,000 (2024: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of €1 (2024: €1) each	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 (2024: 100) ordinary shares of €1 (2024: €1) each	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

The authorised share capital of the company comprises ordinary shares. There is a single class of ordinary shares, which carry equal voting rights. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

9 Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

10 Related party transactions

See note 5 for disclosure of directors' remuneration.

The company is exempt from disclosing related-party transactions with entities that are part of the MRBP Motors Unlimited Company group of companies under paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102.

11 Subsequent events

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

12 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 11 December 2025 and were signed on its behalf on that date.