

Company Registration No. 578962 (Eire)

**MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025**

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Micheal McKeon
Secretary	David Quirke
Company number	578962
Registered office	Bective Street, Kells, Co, Meath
Auditor	Carney Walsh & Company Limited Chartered Accountants 1 Clonskeagh Square Clonskeagh Dublin 14
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	Keaveny Walsh & Co. Solicitors, Headfort Place, Kells, Co Meath

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

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MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

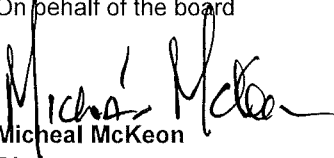
Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. He is 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


Micheal McKeon
Director

23 February 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025 on pages 6 to 14, which the director of Mad Cat Retail 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.

Respective responsibilities of the director and auditor

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

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

Basis of opinion

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the director is 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Mad Cat Retail Limited and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

On 23 February 2026 we reported to the members of Mad Cat Retail Limited on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2025 and our report was as follows:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Mad Cat Retail Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 July 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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 31 July 2025 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF (CONTINUED)

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 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 further described in the *Auditors' 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 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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is 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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF (CONTINUED)
MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT
2014

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 director's 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 director's remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

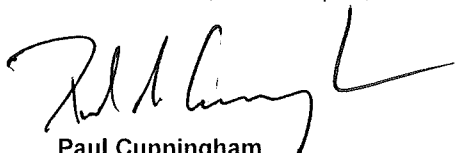
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF (CONTINUED)
MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT
2014

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

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Paul Cunningham
For and on behalf of
Carney Walsh & Company Limited
Chartered Accountants
Statutory audit firm

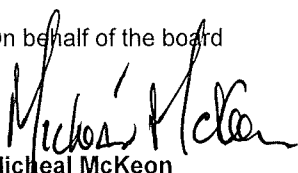
23 February 2026

1 Clonskeagh Square
Clonskeagh
Dublin 14

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that:

- the foregoing is a true copy of the Special Report of the Auditor.
- the attached profit and loss account, balance sheet 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



Micheal McKeon
Director

Date: 23 February 2026



David Quirke
Secretary

Date: 23 February 2026

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

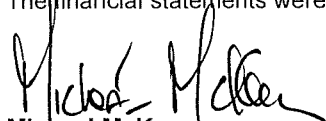
	Notes	€	2025 €	€	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		103,252		206,505
Tangible assets	7		900,998		873,917
Financial assets			90		90
			<u>1,004,340</u>		<u>1,080,512</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	8	187,788		166,749	
Debtors	9	511,662		946,048	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,400,794		897,883	
			<u>2,100,244</u>	<u>2,010,680</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(488,829)		(472,560)	
Net current assets			<u>1,611,415</u>	<u>1,538,120</u>	
Total assets less current liabilities			2,615,755		2,618,632
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		(1,127,107)		(1,279,652)
Net assets			<u>1,488,648</u>		<u>1,338,980</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss reserves	13		1,488,548		1,338,880
Total equity			<u>1,488,648</u>		<u>1,338,980</u>

I, as director of Mad Cat Retail 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 the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 23 February 2026


Micheal McKeon
Director

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mad Cat Retail Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office of the company is Bective Street, Kells, 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 euro, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest euro.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

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

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

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

1.5 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:

Patents & licences	10 years
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MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Freehold buildings	2% straight line
Freehold land	0% straight line
Plant and equipment	12.5% & 20% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	10% straight line
Motor vehicles	33.3% 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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

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

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

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

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

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.12 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.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

1.13 Taxation

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

Current tax

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

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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.16 Government grants

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

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

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.17 Supplier capital subsidies

Supplier capital subsidies are recognised at the fair value of the subsidy received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions of the subsidy being advanced will be met and the subsidy will be received.

A subsidy that is advanced subject to performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Part or all of a grant that is advanced subject to such performance conditions is recognised as deferred income until the performance conditions have been met.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

3 Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	4,800	4,800
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	86,712	99,000
Amortisation of intangible assets	103,252	103,252
	<u>103,252</u>	<u>103,252</u>

4 Employees

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

	2025	2024
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>

5 Director's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	<u>65,717</u>	<u>12,345</u>

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

6 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill €	Patents & licences €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 August 2024 and 31 July 2025	964,229	68,293	1,032,522
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 August 2024	771,383	54,635	826,018
Amortisation charged for the year	96,423	6,829	103,252
At 31 July 2025	867,806	61,464	929,270
Carrying amount			
At 31 July 2025	96,423	6,829	103,252
At 31 July 2024	192,846	13,659	206,505

7 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold buildings €	Freehold land €	Plant and equipment €	Fixtures and fittings €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
Cost						
At 1 August 2024	462,701	250,000	537,784	184,960	14,750	1,450,195
Additions	-	-	105,273	8,519	-	113,792
At 31 July 2025	462,701	250,000	643,057	193,479	14,750	1,563,987
Depreciation and impairment						
At 1 August 2024	74,032	-	360,605	126,890	14,750	576,277
Depreciation charged in the year	9,254	-	58,873	18,585	-	86,712
At 31 July 2025	83,286	-	419,478	145,475	14,750	662,989
Carrying amount						
At 31 July 2025	379,415	250,000	223,579	48,004	-	900,998
At 31 July 2024	388,669	250,000	177,178	58,070	-	873,917

8 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Goods for resale	187,788	166,749

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

9 Debtors		2025	2024
		€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:			
Trade debtors		4,253	6,007
Corporation tax recoverable		960	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings		385,784	718,221
Other debtors		75,659	106,872
Prepayments		45,006	114,948
		<u>511,662</u>	<u>946,048</u>
10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		2025	2024
		€	€
	Notes		
Amounts owed to credit institutions	12	151,415	143,228
Trade creditors		257,933	275,406
Other creditors including tax and social insurance		49,973	30,159
Accruals		29,508	23,767
		<u>488,829</u>	<u>472,560</u>
11 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		2025	2024
		€	€
	Notes		
Amounts owed to credit institutions	12	1,127,107	1,279,652
		<u>1,127,107</u>	<u>1,279,652</u>
12 Loans and overdrafts		2025	2024
		€	€
Bank loans		1,277,917	1,422,462
Bank overdrafts		605	418
		<u>1,278,522</u>	<u>1,422,880</u>
Payable within one year		151,415	143,228
Payable after one year		1,127,107	1,279,652
		<u>1,127,107</u>	<u>1,279,652</u>
13 Profit and loss reserves			

MAD CAT RETAIL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

13 Profit and loss reserves (Continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	1,338,880	1,223,555
Profit for the year	149,668	115,325
	<u>1,488,548</u>	<u>1,338,880</u>

14 Events after the reporting date

Since the year end there have been no significant events which necessitate disclosure in the financial statements.

15 Related party transactions

Mad Cat Retail Limited owns 90% of the issued share capital of DMD United Enterprises Limited. At 31 July 2024 Mad Cat Retail Limited was owed an amount of €718,221 by DMD United Enterprises Limited. A net amount of €332,438 was repaid by DMD United Enterprises Limited to Mad Cat Retail Limited during the year, leaving an amount owing by DMD United Enterprises Limited to Mad Cat Retail Limited of €385,784 at the end of the year.

16 Director's transactions

Amounts owing to the director	Opening balance €	Amounts advanced €	Closing balance €
Micheal McKeon	3,343	6,464	9,807
	<u>3,343</u>	<u>6,464</u>	<u>9,807</u>

17 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 23 February 2026