

KEARYS KINSALE ROAD ROUNDABOUT 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

William Keary
Marian Keary

Solicitors

James Lucey & Sons
Kanturk
Co Cork

Secretary and Registered Office

Marian Keary
Eastgate Business Park
Little Island
Cork

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
Douglas
Cork

Registered Number: 181327

BMW Financial Services (Ireland) Limited
Swift Square
Santry Demesne
Dublin 9

Auditors

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the audited 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.

Principal activities and review of the business

The company operates a franchise for the sale of new BMW, Mini and Motorad motor vehicles from its purpose-built facilities for the motor trade located in Eastgate, Little Island, Cork. The company's activities also include the sale of used motor vehicles, the supply of parts and the servicing of motor vehicles.

The directors are pleased with the results for the financial year. The directors will continue to explore opportunities for growth in the future.

Profit and reserves

Profit for the financial year

€

1,500,169

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Results for the year

Turnover for the financial year amounted to €94,608,186 (2024: €91,957,670). Profit before taxation for the financial year amounted to €1,754,169 (2024: €2,576,952). This performance reflects a strong focus on sales coupled with increased costs and reduced operating margins.

The following EBITDA ("earnings before interest, tax and depreciation and amortisation") was generated from operating activities during the financial year:

	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Profit before taxation	1,754,169	2,576,952
Interest (note 7)	167,240	208,254
Depreciation (note 9)	258,182	260,815
EBITDA	<u>2,179,591</u>	<u>3,046,021</u>

Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks including credit risk, cash flow risk and liquidity risk. The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk.

Cash flow risk

The company's activities do not expose it to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The group has no material foreign exchange risk and thus any price risk relating to foreign exchange is seen as being minimal.

The company has a clear focus on the controlling of overheads, together with the effective management of working capital and cash flow. Working with the group's banks, the directors believe that they will maintain the necessary existing facilities at a level to provide adequate funding of working capital for 2025/2026.

Credit risk

The company's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade & other receivables.

The company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers. Any credit risk is minimised by appropriate credit checks on potential customers being made prior to sales.

Liquidity risk

In order to maintain liquidity to ensure that sufficient funds are available for ongoing operations and future developments, the company uses a mixture of long-term and short-term debt finance. Liquidity risk is minimised by maintaining a strong level of bank balances offset by a mix of short term and long term debt. Cash is controlled by actively managing stock and debtor levels in order to minimise any cash flow risk.

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 period.

William Keary
 Marian Keary (director and secretary)

DIRECTORS' REPORT - continued

Directors' and secretary's interests in shares

The disclosable beneficial interests, including family interests, of the directors and secretary of Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company in office at 28 February 2025 in the shares of Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company and other group undertakings of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company at 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025 were:

Directors	28 February 2025 Number of shares	1 March 2024 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.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the following are the principal risks and uncertainties that could materially affect the company's future operating profit or financial position.

- Geopolitical and economic risks: The performance of the motor industry in Ireland is exposed to the Irish economic environment and consumer sentiment. The market could decline due to lower consumer spend caused by external economic factors such as geopolitical risks, interest rates, inflation, etc. These factors could impact supply chains or lead to a more challenging business environment for the company, with a potential reduction in consumer spending.
- Climate related risks and related consumer behaviours: The changing pattern of weather conditions represents a challenge for the global economy as a whole. The automotive industry is responding as governments seek to encourage consumers to move towards more environmentally friendly vehicles.
- Competitor risk: The directors of the company manage competition through close attention to market research, benchmarking with competitors and recruitment of highly skilled professional staff.
- Financial risk: The company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures in place, supported by appropriate key performance indicators, to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risks.
- Used vehicles risk: The stability of used car values is important for the company. The company uses its management information systems and reporting procedures to monitor used car values.
- Cyber risk: Operations at the company's facilities could be interrupted due to the threat from cyber-attacks. We continue to invest in our IT systems to minimise the threat from cyber-attacks.

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.

Events since end of the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

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

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 Eastgate Business Park, Little Island, Cork.

Dividends

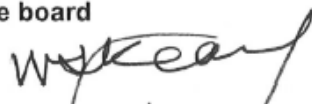
The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in the 2025 financial year (2024: €Nil).

Going concern


After making all necessary 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).

On behalf of the board

William Keary



Marian Keary



11 December 2025



Independent auditors' report to the members of Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout 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 profit 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

	Notes	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Turnover	5	94,608,186	91,957,670
Cost of sales		<u>(90,151,913)</u>	<u>(86,732,775)</u>
Gross profit		4,456,273	5,224,895
Administration expenses		(2,535,375)	(2,440,200)
Other operating income		<u>511</u>	<u>511</u>
Operating profit	6	1,921,409	2,785,206
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	<u>(167,240)</u>	<u>(208,254)</u>
Profit before taxation		1,754,169	2,576,952
Taxation charge on profit	8	<u>(254,000)</u>	<u>(345,000)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,500,169</u>	<u>2,231,952</u>

There was no other income apart from those dealt with in the profit and loss account and therefore no separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 13 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
As at 28 February 2025

	Notes	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	<u>7,200,492</u>	<u>7,422,236</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	10	12,272,255	17,380,343
Debtors	11	12,366,672	10,088,214
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>424,118</u>	<u>1,130,571</u>
		25,063,045	28,599,128
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(16,338,162)</u>	<u>(21,022,222)</u>
Net current assets		<u>8,724,883</u>	<u>7,576,906</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		15,925,375	14,999,142
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	13	<u>(3,491,799)</u>	<u>(4,065,735)</u>
Net assets		<u>12,433,576</u>	<u>10,933,407</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	17	100,000	100,000
Capital contribution	18	4,900,000	4,900,000
Profit and loss account	18	<u>7,433,576</u>	<u>5,933,407</u>
Total equity		<u>12,433,576</u>	<u>10,933,407</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 28 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 €	Capital contribution €	Profit and loss account €	Total €
Balance as at 1 March 2023	100,000	4,900,000	3,701,455	8,701,455
Profit for the financial year	-	-	2,231,952	2,231,952
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	2,231,952	2,231,952
Balance as at 29 February 2024	100,000	4,900,000	5,933,407	10,933,407
Balance as at 1 March 2024	100,000	4,900,000	5,933,407	10,933,407
Profit for the financial year	-	-	1,500,169	1,500,169
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	1,500,169	1,500,169
Balance as at 28 February 2025	100,000	4,900,000	7,433,576	12,433,576

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 General information

Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company is a company incorporated in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The company operates a franchise for the sale of new BMW, Mini and Motorad motor vehicles. The company's activities also include the sale of used motor vehicles, the supply of parts and the servicing of motor vehicles. The address of its registered office is Eastgate Business Park, Little Island, Cork. The company's registered number is 181327.

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 Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company is a member. Copies of the MRBP Motors Unlimited Company group financial statements are available from the Company Secretary at its registered office Kinsale Road Roundabout, Cork. 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.

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 company's balance sheet as at 28 February 2025 shows net current assets of €8,724,883 and net assets of €12,433,576. The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through net cash inflows from operations, cash resources and bank financing.

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. In arriving at its conclusion, the directors have taken account of the level of cash resources and bank financing which the company maintains to enable it to meet its working capital requirements. After making all necessary 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.

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. The company has notified its shareholders in writing about, and they do not object to, the disclosure exemptions availed of by the company in the entity financial statements.

(i) Cash flow statement

The entity has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102, paragraph 1.12(b), from preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, MRBP Motors Unlimited Company, includes the entity's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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) Turnover

Turnover is the amount of revenue derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of trade discounts and value added tax. For Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company turnover comprises of revenue arising from the sale of motor vehicles, the sale of parts and the sale of services.

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns, discounts and rebates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(e) Turnover – continued

The company recognises turnover when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing managerial involvement or effective control over the goods; (c) the amount of turnover and costs can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and (e) when the specific criteria relating to the each of company's sales channels have been met, as described below.

(i) Motor vehicle sales

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Turnover includes amounts receivable generated for sale of services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Revenue from the sale of motor vehicles is recognised once the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to the customer.

(ii) Part sales

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Turnover includes amounts receivable generated for sale of services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Revenue from parts sales represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax of sales made during the year.

(iii) Service sales

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be measured reliably. Turnover includes amounts receivable generated for sale of services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales-related taxes.

Turnover represents the invoiced value of services supplied by the company, exclusive of value added tax.

(f) Income tax

Income tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the financial year. Income tax expense is presented in the same component of total comprehensive income (profit and loss account or other comprehensive income) or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the income tax expense.

Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year or past financial years. Current tax is measured at the amount of current tax that is expected to be paid using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the financial year.

The directors periodically evaluate positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. A current tax liability is recognised where appropriate and measured on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of timing differences, which are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in financial years different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(f) Income tax – continued

(ii) *Deferred tax – continued*

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the end of each financial year with certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of each financial year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

(g) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, applicable dismantling, removal and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

(i) *Depreciation and residual values*

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost over the assets' useful lives. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year-end. The key assumptions used in the depreciation of tangible assets are as follows:

- Freehold buildings: 40 years
- Plant and equipment: 10 years
- Office equipment: 5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each financial year. The effect of any change in either residual values or useful lives is accounted for prospectively.

(ii) *Subsequent additions and major components*

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful lives.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

(iii) *Derecognition*

Tangible fixed assets are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

(h) Leased assets – lessee accounting

(i) *Operating leases (land and buildings)*

Operating leases do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessor. Payments under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(i) Leased assets – lessor accounting

(i) *Operating leases (land and buildings)*

The company recognises lease income from operating leases in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessor, the company present assets subject to operating leases in its balance sheet according to the nature of the asset. Leasing assets under operating leases means that the lessor has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset, and so continues to present the asset on its balance sheet according to its nature.

(j) 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.

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.

(k) Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the related revenue is recognised.

Cost is determined using normal levels of cost. Cost comprises the purchase price, including taxes and duties and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the stock to its present location and condition.

At the end of each financial year, stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment loss is recognised the impairment loss is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Bank deposits which have original maturities of more than three months are not cash and cash equivalents and are presented as current asset investments.

(m) Grants

Grant income is not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received. Grants of a revenue nature are credited to the profit and loss account and recognised on an accruals basis. They are subject to certain terms and conditions.

Grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(n) Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans.

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the year in which the service is received.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amounts charged to the profit and loss account in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits are the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

Other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the benefit obligation at the reporting date.

(o) Financial instruments

The company has chosen to apply the provisions of Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 to account for all of its financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial asset's estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(o) Financial instruments – continued

(i) *Financial assets - continued*

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

(ii) *Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans 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, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, preference shares 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 where 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.

(iii) *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

(p) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

3 Summary of significant accounting policies - continued

(q) Finance costs and income

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings (including amortisation of deferred debt issue costs), impairment losses recognised on certain financial assets, borrowing extinguishment costs and are recognised in profit or loss. Finance costs are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense.

Finance income comprises of interest income on certain foreign currency translation gains related to financing and are recognised in profit or loss. Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised on the date that the group's right to receive payment is established.

(r) 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.

(s) Corresponding amounts

Certain corresponding amounts have been adjusted so they are directly comparable with the amounts shown in respect of the current financial year.

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.

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. The 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 are addressed below.

(i) Impairment of tangible assets

The carrying value of tangible assets is assessed for impairment based on the presence of impairment indicators – where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where impairment indicators are present, management carry out impairment tests. This is done by comparing the asset's carrying value to the higher of its value in use and net realisable value (fair value less costs to sell). Any shortfall is recorded as an impairment charge. The asset's value-in-use is assessed based on estimates of future cash flows discounted appropriately. Net realisable value is estimated using a valuation process. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets.

(ii) Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation on tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reviewed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 9 for the carrying amount of the tangible fixed assets, and note 3(g) for the useful economic lives for each class of tangible fixed assets.

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that a trade or other debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, the directors consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor. See note 11 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and the impairment loss recognised in the financial year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

4 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty - continued

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions - continued

(iv) Carrying value of stock

Stock represents new cars, used cars and parts and is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the carrying amount of stock at the end of each financial year. When calculating any stock impairment, the directors consider the nature and condition of the stock, current estimated selling prices, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. A provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate based on publicly available market prices. See note 10 for the net carrying amount of the stocks.

5 Turnover

	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
The amount of turnover by class of activity is as follows:		
Vehicles	85,770,062	83,781,190
Parts	5,783,769	5,245,807
Service	3,054,355	2,930,673
	<u>94,608,186</u>	<u>91,957,670</u>

6 Operating profit

	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Depreciation (note 9)	258,182	260,815
Intercompany recharge income	(1,363,749)	(1,091,957)
Grant amortisation (note 16)	(511)	(511)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company also received income in respect of intercompany recharges amounting to €1,363,749 (2024: €1,091,957). This is for costs borne by the company which are cross-charged to other group companies. This mainly relates to wages and salaries costs for employees remunerated by the company who provide services to other group companies. Intercompany recharge income has increased due to higher costs being incurred by the company on behalf of fellow group companies.

Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration for the statutory audit and other services carried out for the company by the company's auditors is as follows:

	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Audit of entity financial statements	17,153	16,800
Tax advisory services	30,561	23,920
Secretarial services	280	275
	<u>47,994</u>	<u>40,995</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

6 Operating profit - continued	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Employees and remuneration		
(i) Employees		
Employees' costs during the financial year:		
Wages and salaries	5,029,396	4,941,532
Social welfare costs	552,333	530,766
Retirement benefit costs	169,332	118,337
Expensed in the financial year	<u>5,751,061</u>	<u>5,590,635</u>
	No.	No.
Average monthly number of persons employed	<u>81</u>	<u>78</u>
	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
(ii) Directors' emoluments		
Directors' emoluments	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The directors' remuneration for services rendered to the MRBP Group is paid by fellow subsidiary undertakings as follows: Keary Motors Limited for one director and Keary's of Mallow Unlimited Company for another director. The directors' services to this company and to fellow subsidiaries is deemed to be wholly attributable to their services to the fellow subsidiary companies who remunerate each director as set out above, as it is not considered possible to make an accurate apportionment of remuneration in respect of each subsidiary. 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 who remunerate each director.

7 Interest payable and similar expenses	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Interest payable on amounts owed to credit institutions	<u>167,240</u>	<u>208,254</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

8 Income tax	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
(a) Tax charge included in profit or loss		
Current tax on profit for the financial year:		
- Corporation tax based on profit for the financial year	237,753	344,695
- Adjustments in respect of prior year	16,247	305
Total tax charge for the financial year	<u>254,000</u>	<u>345,000</u>

Tax assessed for the financial year is higher (2024: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland for the financial year ended 28 February 2025 of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge	Financial year ended 28 February 2025 €	Financial year ended 29 February 2024 €
Profit before tax	<u>1,754,169</u>	<u>2,576,952</u>
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland for the year of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	219,271	322,119
Effects of:		
Expenses deducted for tax purposes	2,800	3,800
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	15,682	18,776
Adjustments in respect of prior years	16,247	305
Total tax charge for the financial year	<u>254,000</u>	<u>345,000</u>

9 Tangible assets	Freehold land and buildings €	Plant and equipment €	Office equipment €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 March 2024	8,522,985	1,594,510	2,234,757	12,352,252
Additions	-	5,149	31,289	36,438
At 28 February 2025	<u>8,522,985</u>	<u>1,599,659</u>	<u>2,266,046</u>	<u>12,388,690</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 March 2024	1,758,688	1,464,986	1,706,342	4,930,016
Charge for the financial year	106,896	16,792	134,494	258,182
At 28 February 2025	<u>1,865,584</u>	<u>1,481,778</u>	<u>1,840,836</u>	<u>5,188,198</u>
Net book amount				
At 1 March 2024	<u>6,764,297</u>	<u>129,524</u>	<u>528,415</u>	<u>7,422,236</u>
At 28 February 2025	<u>6,657,401</u>	<u>117,881</u>	<u>425,210</u>	<u>7,200,492</u>

The company's land and buildings are purpose-built facilities for the motor trade. They are located in Eastgate, Little Island, Co. Cork.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

10 Stocks	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Motor vehicles	11,702,878	16,848,245
Parts	569,377	532,098
	<u>12,272,255</u>	<u>17,380,343</u>

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

Stocks are stated after a provision for impairment of €357,188 (2024: €341,862)

11 Debtors	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Amounts due within one year:		
Trade debtors	3,165,914	2,845,817
Prepayments	716,997	876,364
Amounts due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	3,309,474	3,402,428
Amounts due from related parties (note 19)	5,097,868	2,810,967
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	51,070	51,070
Corporation tax	25,349	101,568
	<u>12,366,672</u>	<u>10,088,214</u>

Amounts due from group undertakings and related undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

There was no impairment of debtors during the year or reversal of write off.

Trade debtors are after a provision for impairment of €10,000 (2024: €10,000).

12 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions (note 14)	557,806	534,800
Trade creditors	4,809,239	3,621,646
Amounts due to banks in respect of stocking facilities	6,753,127	10,960,751
Accruals	1,018,034	1,388,051
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,025,611	2,606,519
Amounts owed to related parties (note 19)	1,276,850	1,221,076
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	897,495	689,379
	<u>16,338,162</u>	<u>21,022,222</u>
Other creditors including tax and social insurance comprise:		
- PAYE	105,436	107,935
- Value added tax	67,485	66,864
- Vehicle registration tax	662,568	451,105
- Social insurance	62,006	63,475
	<u>897,495</u>	<u>689,379</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

12 Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year - continued

Amounts due to banks in respect of stocking facilities relate to the purchase of certain fleet and other vehicles is funded by way of a number of stocking facilities with financial institutions. The financial institutions concerned have the contractual right to call for repayment on demand of all amounts drawn on these facilities. While over time, the directors consider that the facilities have operated with alternative repayment terms so that certain drawn amounts can fall due for repayment after more than one year, the directors have classified the total liability as current, reflecting the contractual repayment terms.

Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the three months after the end of the financial year in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms. Certain trade creditors are secured by means of a reservation of title clause in their contracts.

Creditors for tax and social insurance are payable in the time frame set down in the legislation.

Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Loans and other borrowings (note 14)	3,489,752	4,063,177
Grants (note 16)	2,047	2,558
	<u>3,491,799</u>	<u>4,065,735</u>
14 Loans and other borrowings	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	4,047,558	4,597,977
Less amounts falling due within one financial year (note 12)	(557,806)	(534,800)
Amounts falling due after more than one financial year (note 13)	<u>3,489,752</u>	<u>4,063,177</u>
15 Deferred tax asset	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
At beginning and end of year - deferred tax asset	<u>51,070</u>	<u>51,070</u>
	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Disclosed as:		
Deferred tax - amounts due within one year (note 11)	<u>51,070</u>	<u>51,070</u>
	<u>51,070</u>	<u>51,070</u>

The deferred tax asset relates to write down allowances in excess depreciation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

16 Grants

	€
Grants received	
At 1 March 2024 and 28 February 2025	5,681
Amortisation	
At 1 March 2024	(3,123)
Credit to profit and loss account	(511)
At 28 February 2025	(3,634)
Net balance at 1 March 2024	2,558
Net balance at 28 February 2025	2,047

	28 February 2025	29 February 2024
	€	€
17 Called up share capital presented as equity		
Authorised:		
1,000,000 (2024: 1,000,000) ordinary shares of €1.30 (2024: €1.30) each	1,300,000	1,300,000
Allotted, called up and unpaid:		
76,923 (2024: 76,923) ordinary shares of €1.30 (2024: €1.30) each	100,000	100,000

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.

18 Reserves

Profit and loss

The profit and loss account reserve represents cumulative profit or losses, net of dividends paid.

Capital contribution

The capital contribution reserve represents funds provided by other group companies.

19 Related party transactions

Directors' remuneration and transactions

See note 6 for disclosure of directors' remuneration.

The company pays directors' emoluments for directors of a fellow group undertaking, Llew Point Limited. These amounted to €60,000 (2024: €60,000). These were settled during the year. The amount owing to the related party at the year-end is €Nil (2024: €Nil).

Group undertakings

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

19 Related party transactions - continued

Other related parties

Debtors - Amounts due within one year (note 11) includes Amounts owed by related parties of €5,097,868 (2024: €2,810,967). Creditors - Amounts falling due within one year (note 12) includes Amounts owed to related parties of €1,276,850 (2024: €1,221,076).

BM Mara Car Sales Limited is a related party of the Company because it is controlled by Directors of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company. During the year, sales to this related party amounted to €8,667,200 (2024: €9,163,401). Purchases of motor vehicles from the related party of €665,363 (2024: €3,981,114) were also recorded during the year. The amount owing by the related party at the year-end is €4,479,155 (2024: €2,126,930).

We Buy Cars Limited is a related party of the Company because it is controlled by Directors of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company. During the year, sales to this related party amounted to €625,770 (2024: €2,587,017). Purchases of motor vehicles from the related party of €Nil (2024: €431,107) were also recorded during the year. The amount owing by the related party at the year-end is €618,713 (2024: €684,037).

Tiger Mountain Limited is a related party of the Company because it is controlled by Directors of MRBP Motors Unlimited Company. Purchases from the related party of €221,550 (2024: €369,881) were also recorded during the year. The amount owing to the related party at the year-end is €1,276,850 (2024: €1,221,076).

Amounts due from related party undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Amounts due to related party undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

20 Commitments

(a) Personal contract plan commitments

The company has sold motor vehicles to various financial institutions who, in turn, have entered into personal contract plans with customers. In the case of the number of these contract plans, the customer has the option to pay the residual balance remaining or return the vehicle at the end of the period. The company is committed to repurchasing these vehicles at agreed residual values should the customer choose the option. Due to the nature of the arrangements, the likelihood of buying back the full commitment remains uncertain at the year end. At year end, 28 February 2025, the company has committed to buying back vehicles to a total value of €38,464 (2024: €29,226). The directors consider that, should this commitment arise, the value of the assets acquired will be in excess of the liability arising.

(b) Cross guarantees

In January 2023, the company was part of the refinancing of its parent company's and subsidiaries' bank loans. As part of this arrangement, a commitment has arisen for the company as follows:

The bank loans are secured by fixed and floating charges on the assets of the group companies together with cross company guarantees. The bank holds the following securities:

- Fixed & Floating Debenture incorporating a specific charge over the leasehold interest in property at Unit 1 & Unit 2, Automal, Eastgate, Little Island, Co. Cork (comprising 2.5 acres and a floating Charge over the assets and undertakings in the name of Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company.
- First Legal Mortgage/Charge over the leasehold interest in property at Unit 3, Automal, Eastgate, Little Island, Co. Cork comprising 1.5 acres registered in the name of Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company.
- Group guarantee between Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company, Kearys of Cork Unlimited Company, Kearys Eastgate Unlimited Company, Carweb Unlimited Company, Keary's of Mallow Unlimited Company, Kearys of Midleton Unlimited Company and Leasemaster Unlimited Company in the amount of €5,000,000 in respect of principal together with interest and costs accrued thereon.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

20 Commitments - continued

(b) Cross guarantees- continued

- Group Guarantee between Kearys Kinsale Road Roundabout Unlimited Company & Keary's of Mallow Unlimited Company & Kearys of Cork Unlimited Company & Kearys Eastgate Unlimited Company & Carweb Unlimited Company & Kearys of Midleton Unlimited Company guaranteeing the Borrower's liabilities in the amount of €2,500,000 in respect of principal together with interest and costs accrued thereon.

21 Events since the end of the financial year

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

22 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.