
MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

REGISTERED NUMBER: 269653

KCA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
& STATUTORY AUDITORS

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

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MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Anthony Byrne

SECRETARY: Megan Kate Byrne

REGISTERED OFFICE: The Diamond
Malahide
Co. Dublin

AUDITORS: KCA
Chartered Accountants
18A Redleaf Business Park
Turvey Avenue
Donabate
Co. Dublin

BANKERS: AIB
Main Street
Malahide
Co. Dublin

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 COMPANIES ACT 2014

We have examined:

1. The abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025 on pages 7 to 19 which the director of Malahide Menswear Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company.

and
2. The financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

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 directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to section 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit 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 opinion we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report does not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion

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

Other Information

On 13 January 2026, we reported as auditors of Malahide Menswear Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025, to be laid before its Annual General Meeting, and our report was as follows;"

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Malahide Menswear Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 August 2025, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the notes to the financial statements including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

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 August 2025, and of its profit for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standards for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IASI), 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 directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have no identified any material uncertainties in relating you events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditors Report thereon. Our opinion of 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 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 the 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 our audit, we report that:

- . the information given in the Directors Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and

- . the Directors Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - continued

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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 management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurances 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 ISA's (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 user taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditors report.

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

Our report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



FRANCIS KEANE

for and on behalf of

KCA

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

STATUTORY AUDITORS

13 January 2026

18A Redleaf Business Park

Turvey Avenue

Donabate

Co. Dublin

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible fixed assets	7	<u>3,655</u>	<u>4,060</u>
		3,655	4,060
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stock	8	171,985	178,635
Debtors	9	2,500	2,987
Cash at bank		<u>132,322</u>	<u>123,436</u>
		306,807	305,058
CREDITORS (<i>amounts falling due within one year</i>)	10	<u>(85,219)</u>	<u>(111,852)</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		<u>221,588</u>	<u>193,206</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>225,243</u>	<u>197,266</u>
CALLLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	11	13	13
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		225,230	197,253
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		<u>225,243</u>	<u>197,266</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Small Companies Regime.

In preparing these abridged financial statements the directors have relied on the exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 on the ground that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company. These abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Anthony Byrne
Director

13 January 2026

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Malahide Menswear Limited for the financial year ended 31 August 2025.

Malahide Menswear Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland, CRO number 269653. The registered office is The Diamond, Malahide, Co. Dublin, which is also the principal place of business. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors Report.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Companies Act 2014.

CURRENCY

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

a) *Basis of financial statements*

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) *Foreign currency and translation*

Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro ("€") which is also the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction or an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

c) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of supply

Revenue from rendering of supply is recognised in the accounting period in which the supply is rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

d) *Employee benefits*

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements and paid holiday arrangements.

Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary' benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) *Borrowing cost*

All borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the profit or loss account in the period in which they are incurred.

f) *Leases*

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Operating lease

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

g) *Taxation*

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that 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 periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised 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 period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

h) Exceptional items

The company classifies certain one-off charges or credits that have a material impact on the company's financial results as "exceptional items". These are disclosed separately to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the company.

i) Tangible fixed assets

Freehold property are stated at fair value.

Other tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates, which are estimated to reduce the assets to realisable values by the end of their expected useful lives as follows:-

Fixtures, fittings and computers : 10% Straight Line

Depreciation is charged when the asset is substantially ready for use. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively. Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

Derecognition

Tangible 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.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date 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 compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) *Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)*

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, with the exception of losses on previously revalued assets which are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increases accumulated in equity in respect of that asset.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, 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 periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account except to the extent that a previous impairment loss was recognised in equity.

k) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents net of outstanding bank overdraft, if any.

l) *Financial Instruments*

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) *Financial Instruments (continued)*

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the 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 not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised on the profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, overdrafts and amount due to group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) *Financial Instruments (continued)*

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

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

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.

m) *Distribution to equity holders*

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

n) *Share capital*

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

o) *Provisions and contingencies*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

p) Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

q) Related party transactions

Transactions with entities are disclosed in accordance with the accounting standards and Companies Act 2014.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

4. PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

The profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging;

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets owned	405	405
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment in value of fixed assets	<u>405</u>	<u>405</u>

5. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Aggregate emoluments paid to directors in respect of qualifying services	128,245	122,702
	<u>128,245</u>	<u>122,702</u>

The directors remuneration as disclosed above represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

6. EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

The average number of persons employed by the company (including executive directors) during the period, was 3 (2024 - 3).

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

7. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures, fittings & computers €	Total €
<u>Cost</u>		
1 September 2024	43,349	43,349
At 31 August 2025	<u>43,349</u>	<u>43,349</u>
<u>Depreciation</u>		
1 September 2024	39,289	39,289
Charge for the year	405	405
At 31 August 2025	<u>39,694</u>	<u>39,694</u>
<u>Net Book Value</u>		
At 31 August 2025	<u>3,655</u>	<u>3,655</u>
At 31 August 2024	<u>4,060</u>	<u>4,060</u>

8. STOCKS

	2025 €	2024 €
Goods for resale	171,985	178,635
	<u>171,985</u>	<u>178,635</u>

9. DEBTORS

	2025 €	2024 €
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>		
Prepayments	2,500	2,987
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,987</u>

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

10. CREDITORS	2025	2024
	€	€
<i>Amounts falling due within one year</i>		
Trade and other creditors	46,107	61,260
Accruals	5,360	3,000
Corporation taxes	3,946	-
VAT	20,453	19,822
PAYE/PRSI/USC	9,353	27,770
	<u>85,219</u>	<u>111,852</u>

11. SHARE CAPITAL	2025	2024
	€	€
<i>Authorised</i>		
Ordinary shares of €1.30 each	130,000	130,000
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
Ordinary shares of €1.30 each	13	13
	<u>130,000</u>	<u>130,000</u>

MALAHIDE MENSWEAR LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND CONTROLLING PARTY

Ultimate controlling party

Anthony Byrne is considered to be the ultimate controlling party as he controls 100% (2024 - 100%) of the ordinary share capital of the company.

Key management personnel compensation

The directors remuneration disclosed in note 5 represents the total compensation paid to key management personnel.

Other related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

There were no related party transactions.

13. OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED BY AUDITORS

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to provide tax advice, prepare and submit returns to the tax authorities and assist with the preparation of financial statements.

14. APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit brought forward at the beginning of the year	197,266	199,986
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	27,977	(2,720)
Profit carried forward at the end the year	225,243	197,266