

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

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DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED DIRECTOR AND OTHER INFORMATION

Director	Sarah Norton (Appointed 17 October 2024) Catherine Hayes (Resigned 17 October 2024) Declan Godfrey (Resigned 17 October 2024)
Company Secretary	Byrne Wallace Corporate Secretaries Limited (Appointed 17 October 2024) Catherine Hayes (Resigned 17 October 2024)
Company Number	372548
Registered Office	88 Harcourt Street Dublin 2 Ireland
Business Address	Cloverhill Industrial Estate Clondalkin Dublin 22
Auditors	Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 9 Exchange Place I.F.S.C Dublin 1
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Blackrock Co. Dublin
Solicitors	Eversheds Sutherland One Earlsfort Centre Earlsfort terrace Dublin 2 Byrne Wallace Shields LLP 88 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, D02 DK18

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

The director presents her report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal Activity

The company is an investment holding company. The company's income is derived from the provision of management services to other group companies as well as dividends received from other group entities where applicable.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The company does not trade outside of the group. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties the company is exposed to are that of its subsidiary undertakings, which are as follows:

- The economic, demographic and other macro factors affecting revenue from the company's operations;
- The intensity of competition in the company's market.

Results and Dividends

The (loss)/profit for the financial year amounted to €(1,412) (2024 - €998,348).

The director does not recommend payment of a dividend.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €1,223,834 (2024 - €1,225,246) and liabilities of €6,928 (2024 - €6,928). The net assets of the company have decreased by €(1,412).

Director and Secretary

The director who served throughout the financial year, except as noted, was as follows:

Sarah Norton (Appointed 17 October 2024)
Catherine Hayes (Resigned 17 October 2024)
Declan Godfrey (Resigned 17 October 2024)

The secretaries who served during the financial year were:

Byrne Wallace Corporate Secretaries Limited (Appointed 17 October 2024)
Catherine Hayes (Resigned 17 October 2024)

Catherine Hayes and Declan Godfrey held 50 shares each in Decat Distribution Limited at the beginning of the financial year.

There were no changes in shareholdings between 31 March 2025 and the date of signing the financial statements. During the year, on the 17th October 2024, Vanilla Group Limited acquired 100% of the shares in Decat Distribution Limited.

In accordance with the Constitution, the directors are not required to retire by rotation.

Future Developments

The directors are of the opinion that the company will remain profitable in the coming years.

Post Balance Sheet Events

There were no material or significant events that occurred in the period from 31 March 2025 to the date of signing of the annual report that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Political Contributions

The company did not make any disclosable political donations in the current or preceding financial year.

Auditors

The auditors, Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited, (Chartered Certified Accountants), continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Taxation Status

The company is a close company within the meaning of the Taxes Consolidation Act, 1997.

Research and development

The company was not involved in any research and development activities during the current and preceding financial year.

Branches outside the state

The company did not have any branch operating outside the state in the current and preceding financial year.

**DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
DIRECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as the person who is director at the time this report is approved is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The director has taken all steps that she ought to have taken to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and she has established that the statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Accounting Records

To ensure that adequate accounting records are kept in accordance with sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors have employed appropriately qualified accounting personnel and have maintained appropriate computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are located at the company's office at Cloverhill Industrial Estate, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

Signed on behalf of the board



Sarah Norton
Director

Date: 05.03.26

**DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable her to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. She is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of Information to Auditor

Each person who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that she ought to have taken to make herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Signed on behalf of the board



Sarah Norton
Director

Date: 05.03.26

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Decat Distribution Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. 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, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

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 March 2025 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Director's Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as she determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 9, which is to be read as an integral part of our 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 any 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.



Brendan Kean

for and on behalf of

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

9 Exchange Place

I.F.S.C

Dublin 1

Date: 11.03.2026

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Administrative expenses		(1,412)	(1,652)
Operating loss		(1,412)	(1,652)
Investment income	4	-	1,000,000
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,412)	998,348
Tax on (loss)/profit		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	9	(1,412)	998,348

Approved by the board on 05.03.26 and signed on its behalf by:



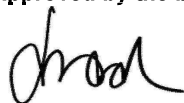
 Sarah Norton
 Director

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed Assets			
Investments	6	<u>1,213,002</u>	<u>1,213,002</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	7	298	9,938
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>10,534</u>	<u>2,306</u>
		<u>10,832</u>	<u>12,244</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>(6,928)</u>	<u>(6,928)</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>3,904</u>	<u>5,316</u>
Total Assets less Current Liabilities		<u>1,216,906</u>	<u>1,218,318</u>
Capital and Reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		300	300
Retained earnings	9	<u>1,216,606</u>	<u>1,218,018</u>
Shareholders' Funds		<u>1,216,906</u>	<u>1,218,318</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

Approved by the board on 05.03.26 and signed on its behalf by:



Sarah Norton
 Director

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Decat Distribution Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. 88 Harcourt Street, Dublin 2, Ireland is the registered office and Cloverhill Industrial Estate, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 is the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280B of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for permanent diminution in value.

Impairment reviews have been carried out on fixed asset investments comparing the carrying value to the net realisable value and value in use based on the future cash flows discounted at 5%.

In the cash flow projections, the growth rate has been assumed to increase at modest levels over the investment period of ten years.

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

Employee benefits

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

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.

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The company also operates a defined benefit pension scheme for its employees providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of this scheme are also held separately from those of the company, being invested with pension fund managers.

Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences, except that unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into euro at the rates of exchange prevailing at the accounting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the date of the transactions. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

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, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, 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 similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements with 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 assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases 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.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

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, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares, 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 liability 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 possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on 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.

4. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	2025	2024
	€	€
Dividends from subsidiary companies	-	1,000,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. EMPLOYEES

The average monthly number of employees, including director, during the financial year was 2, (2024 - 2).

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Directors	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6. INVESTMENTS

	Subsidiary undertakings shares	Total
Investments	€	€
Cost		
At 31 March 2025	1,213,002	1,213,002
Net book value		
At 31 March 2025	1,213,002	1,213,002
At 31 March 2024	1,213,002	1,213,002

In the opinion of the directors, the shares of the company's unlisted investments are worth at least the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

*Held via Broderick Holdings Limited

6.1. Holdings in related undertakings

The company holds 20% or more of the share capital of the following companies:

Name	Registered office / Principal place of business and address of Registered Office	Nature of business	Details of investment	Proportion held by company
Subsidiary undertaking				
Broderick Holdings Limited	Ireland	The holding and making of investments.	Ordinary, A Ordinary and B Ordinary	100%
Broderick Bros. Limited*	Ireland	Selling and servings a wide range of equipment	Ordinary	100%
Brodericks Food Equipment South Limited*	Ireland	Selling and servings a wide range of equipment	Ordinary	100%

7. DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	9,640
Other debtors	298	298
	298	9,938

8. CREDITORS

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,683	4,683
Accruals	2,245	2,245
	6,928	6,928

DECAT DISTRIBUTION LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

9. INCOME STATEMENT

	2025	2024
	€	€
At 1 April 2024	1,218,018	1,219,670
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(1,412)	998,348
Payment of dividends	-	(1,000,000)
	<u>1,216,606</u>	<u>1,218,018</u>
At 31 March 2025	<u>1,216,606</u>	<u>1,218,018</u>

10. DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION

	2025	2024
	€	€
Pension contributions	<u>1,207</u>	<u>1,449</u>

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

12. PARENT AND ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company regards Vanilla Group Limited as its parent company.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is JLA Acquisitions Topco Limited.
The address of JLA Acquisitions Topco Limited is Aztec Group House, IFC6, The Esplanade, St. Helier, JE4 0QH, Jersey.

The parent of the largest group in which the results are consolidated is JLA Acquisitions Topco Limited.
JLA Acquisitions Topco Limited is registered in United Kingdom.

13. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no material or significant events that occurred in the period from 31 March 2025 to the date of signing of the annual report that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

14. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 05.03.26.