

Company Number: 217415

**Kadona Limited**  
**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 28 February 2025**

# Kadona Limited

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**Kadona Limited**  
**DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

<b>Directors</b>	Padraic Rudden Carmel Rudden Patrick Rudden Denise Rudden Jacqueline Rudden
<b>Company Secretary</b>	Carmel Rudden
<b>Company Number</b>	217415
<b>Registered Office</b>	Kilmore Business Park, Dublin Road, Cavan.
<b>Business Address</b>	Kilmore Business Park Dublin Road Cavan
<b>Auditors</b>	Hugh Lennon & Associates Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 8 & 10 Church View Cavan H12YX99
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank Of Ireland Main Street Cavan
<b>Solicitors</b>	Garrett J. Fortune 11 Church View Cavan Co Cavan

# Kadona Limited

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

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

### Principal Activity and Review of the Business

The principal activity of the company is general wholesale.

There has been no significant change in these activities during the financial year ended 28 February 2025. The company has continued to improve performance in recent years.

### Principal Risks and Uncertainties

In common with all companies operating in Ireland, the company faces increasing costs especially energy costs. The directors are of the opinion that the company is well positioned to manage these costs.

### Results and Dividends

The profit for the financial year after providing for depreciation and taxation amounted to €1,250,678 (2024 - €1,556,789).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

At the end of the financial year, the company has assets of €11,493,522 (2024 - €10,310,738) and liabilities of €914,477 (2024 - €982,371). The net assets of the company have increased by €1,250,678.

### Directors and Secretary

The directors who served throughout the financial year were as follows:

Padraic Rudden  
Carmel Rudden  
Patrick Rudden  
Denise Rudden  
Jacqueline Rudden

The secretary who served throughout the financial year was Carmel Rudden.

The directors' and the secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as follows:

Name	Class of Shares	Number Held At 28/02/25	Number Held At 01/03/24
Padraic Rudden	Ordinary Shares Class 1	1	1
Carmel Rudden	Ordinary Shares Class 1	1	1
		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Patrick Rudden, Denise Rudden and Jacqueline Rudden had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

There were no changes in shareholdings between 28 February 2025 and the date of signing the financial statements.

### Holdings in Parent Company

Name	Company	Class of Shares	Number Held At 28/02/25	Number Held At 01/03/24
Padraic Rudden	Branchridge Limited	Ordinary Shares	50	50
Carmel Rudden	Branchridge Limited	Ordinary Shares	50	50
			<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>

Patrick Rudden, Denise Rudden and Jacqueline Rudden had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the parent company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

# Kadona Limited

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### Holdings in Fellow Subsidiary Undertakings

Name	Company	Class of Shares	Number Held At 28/02/25	Number Held At 01/03/24
Padraic Rudden	Rudden Service Station Limited	Ordinary Shares	50	50
Carmel Rudden	Rudden Service Station Limited	Ordinary Shares	50	50

Patrick Rudden, Denise Rudden and Jacqueline Rudden had no direct beneficial interest in the shares of the fellow subsidiary company at the beginning or end of the financial year.

### Future Developments

The company plans to continue its present activities and current trading levels. Employees are kept as fully informed as practicable about developments within the business.

### Post Balance Sheet Events

The company has considered government policy changes and does not believe they will have any impact on the future performance of the company.

### Auditors

Hugh Lennon & Associates, (Chartered Accountants), were appointed auditors by the directors to fill the casual vacancy and they have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with the provisions of 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.

### Statement on Relevant Audit Information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the statutory auditors are unaware. The directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and they have 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 Kilmore Business Park, Dublin Road, Cavan..

### Signed on behalf of the board

**Padraic Rudden**  
Director

8 July 2025

**Carmel Rudden**  
Director

8 July 2025

## **Kadona Limited**

# **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have 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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are 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 directors are 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 directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. They 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.

### **Disclosure of Information to Auditor**

Each persons who are directors 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 directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

## **to the Members of Kadona Limited**

### **Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Kadona Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 28 February 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds, the Cash Flow Statement and the related 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 28 February 2025 and of its profit 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"; 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 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 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 directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

#### **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 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 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 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 Kadona 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 directors' 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 directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out 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 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, 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.

**Hugh Lennon**

**for and on behalf of**

**HUGH LENNON & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

8 & 10 Church View

Cavan

H12YX99

**8 July 2025**

## **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 directors' 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.

**Kadona Limited**  
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT**

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19,771,659</b>	20,150,436
Cost of sales		<u>(17,217,297)</u>	<u>(17,224,913)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>2,554,362</b>	2,925,523
Administrative expenses		<b>(1,145,305)</b>	(1,148,028)
Other operating income		<b>20,242</b>	1,551
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>1,429,299</b>	1,779,046
Tax on profit	<b>7</b>	<u>(178,621)</u>	<u>(222,257)</u>
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>1,250,678</b>	1,556,789
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<u><b>1,250,678</b></u>	<u>1,556,789</u>

**Kadona Limited**  
**BALANCE SHEET**

as at 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>140,029</u>	<u>139,455</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	9	2,813,112	2,508,285
Debtors	10	6,065,329	6,088,193
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,475,052</u>	<u>1,574,805</u>
		<u>11,353,493</u>	<u>10,171,283</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	12	<u>(914,477)</u>	<u>(982,371)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>10,439,016</u>	<u>9,188,912</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>10,579,045</u>	<u>9,328,367</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	14	305	305
Retained earnings		<u>10,578,740</u>	<u>9,328,062</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<u>10,579,045</u>	<u>9,328,367</u>

Approved by the board on 8 July 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

**Padraic Rudden**  
**Director**

**Carmel Rudden**  
**Director**

**Kadona Limited**  
**RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS**

as at 28 February 2025

	<b>Called up share capital €</b>	<b>Retained earnings €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>At 1 March 2023</b>	305	7,771,273	7,771,578
Profit for the financial year	-	1,556,789	1,556,789
<b>At 29 February 2024</b>	305	9,328,062	9,328,367
Profit for the financial year	-	1,250,678	1,250,678
<b>At 28 February 2025</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>10,578,740</b>	<b>10,579,045</b>

**Kadona Limited**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit for the financial year		1,250,678	1,556,789
Adjustments for:			
Tax on profit on ordinary activities		178,621	222,257
Depreciation		36,627	33,482
Profit/loss on disposal of tangible assets		3,049	-
		<u>1,468,975</u>	<u>1,812,528</u>
Movements in working capital:			
Movement in stocks		(304,827)	(63,631)
Movement in debtors		8,054	(257,210)
Movement in creditors		(67,894)	233,992
		<u>1,104,308</u>	<u>1,725,679</u>
Cash generated from operations		1,104,308	1,725,679
Tax paid		(222,257)	(323,061)
Tax repaid		58,446	-
		<u>940,497</u>	<u>1,402,618</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		940,497	1,402,618
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Payments to acquire tangible assets		(45,941)	(39,553)
Receipts from sales of tangible assets		5,691	-
		<u>(40,250)</u>	<u>(39,553)</u>
Net cash used in investment activities		(40,250)	(39,553)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Advances to subsidiaries/group companies		-	(1,355,680)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(1,355,680)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		900,247	7,385
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year		1,574,805	1,567,420
		<u>1,574,805</u>	<u>1,567,420</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial year	11	<u><u>2,475,052</u></u>	<u><u>1,574,805</u></u>

# Kadona Limited

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### 1. General Information

Kadona Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. Kilmore Business Park,, Dublin Road,, Cavan. is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

### 2. 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 28 February 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

#### 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" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a medium company as defined by section 280F of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

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

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

##### (i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Long leasehold property	-	2% Straight line
Plant and machinery	-	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight Line

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 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 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. For the purposes of

**Kadona Limited****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

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, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is 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.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of Tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

**Stocks**

Stocks comprise consumable items and goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in, first out basis and includes invoice price, import duties and transportation costs. Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

At the end of each reporting period Stocks are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified inventory is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

**Trade and other debtors**

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment.

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

**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.

**Trade and other creditors**

Creditors and accruals 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 the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements a party is considered to be related to the company if:

- the party has the ability, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries to control the company or exercise significant influence over the company in making financial and operating policy decisions or has joint control over the company;
- the company and the party are subject to common control;
- the party is an associate of the company or forms part of a joint venture with the company;
- the party is a member of key management personnel of the company or the company's parent, or a close family member of such as an individual, or is an entity under the control, joint control or significant influence of such individuals;
- the party is a close family member of a party referred to above or is an entity under the control or significant influence of such individuals; or
- the party is a post-employment benefit plan which is for the benefit of employees of the company or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Close family members of an individual are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the company.

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned with the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

### Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements 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 period in which the service is received.

#### (ii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

### Taxation and deferred taxation

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 tax

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### Government grants

Capital grants received and receivable are treated as deferred income and amortised to the Profit and Loss Account annually over the useful economic life of the asset to which it relates. Revenue grants are credited to the Profit and Loss Account when received.

### Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted 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 each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated 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 that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the profit and loss account within 'finance (expense)/income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other operating (losses)/gains'.

### Ordinary share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

## 3. 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. 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 discussed below.

### Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of Tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

### Providing for doubtful debts

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis and has been disclosed in note 17.

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

#### 4. Turnover

The turnover for the financial year is analysed as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Republic of Ireland	18,803,341	19,519,710
Europe	968,318	630,726
	<u>19,771,659</u>	<u>20,150,436</u>

Turnover attributable to geographical markets outside the Republic of Ireland amounted to 5% for the financial year.

#### 5. Operating profit

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	36,627	33,482
Loss/(profit) on disposal of tangible assets	3,049	-
Profit on foreign currencies	(2,036)	(2,475)
Government grants received	(20,242)	(1,551)
	<u>(20,242)</u>	<u>(1,551)</u>

#### 6. Employees and remuneration

##### Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
General Operatives	14	14
Management and Administration	2	2
	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>

The staff costs (inclusive of directors' salaries) comprise:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	581,670	569,101
Social welfare costs	60,361	59,714
Pension costs	28,800	28,800
	<u>670,831</u>	<u>657,615</u>

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### 7. Tax on profit

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year</b>		
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%) (Note 7 (b))	<u>178,621</u>	<u>222,257</u>

### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in Republic of Ireland 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit taxable at 12.50%	<u>1,429,299</u>	<u>1,779,046</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	<u>178,662</u>	<u>222,381</u>
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	<u>(41)</u>	<u>(124)</u>
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 7 (a))	<u>178,621</u>	<u>222,257</u>

### 8. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Total €
<b>Cost</b>					
At 1 March 2024	115,611	73,881	68,595	265,133	523,220
Additions	-	4,250	-	41,691	45,941
Disposals	-	-	(7,000)	(72,630)	(79,630)
At 28 February 2025	<u>115,611</u>	<u>78,131</u>	<u>61,595</u>	<u>234,194</u>	<u>489,531</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 March 2024	115,611	56,474	49,463	162,217	383,765
Charge for the financial year	-	6,612	4,366	25,649	36,627
On disposals	-	-	(7,000)	(63,890)	(70,890)
At 28 February 2025	<u>115,611</u>	<u>63,086</u>	<u>46,829</u>	<u>123,976</u>	<u>349,502</u>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 28 February 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>15,045</u>	<u>14,766</u>	<u>110,218</u>	<u>140,029</u>
At 29 February 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>17,407</u>	<u>19,132</u>	<u>102,916</u>	<u>139,455</u>

### 9. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>2,813,112</u>	<u>2,508,285</u>

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

<b>10. Debtors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	<b>2,289,597</b>	2,442,732
Amounts owed by group undertakings (Note 17)	<b>3,386,384</b>	3,407,701
Directors' current accounts (Note 16)	-	179,313
Taxation (Note 13)	<b>389,348</b>	58,447
	<u><b>6,065,329</b></u>	<u>6,088,193</u>
<b>11. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Cash and bank balances	<b>2,475,052</b>	1,574,805
	<u><b>2,475,052</b></u>	<u>1,574,805</u>
<b>12. Creditors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	€	€
Trade creditors	<b>892,214</b>	696,006
Taxation (Note 13)	<b>9,261</b>	273,365
Directors' current accounts (Note 16)	2	-
Accruals	<b>13,000</b>	13,000
	<u><b>914,477</b></u>	<u>982,371</u>
Trade and other creditors are payable at various dates in the next 12 months in accordance with the suppliers usual and customary terms.		
Tax and social securities are repayable at various dates over the coming months in line with tax authority guidelines.		
<b>13. Taxation</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
<b>Debtors:</b>		
VAT	<b>345,711</b>	-
Corporation tax	<b>43,637</b>	58,447
	<u><b>389,348</b></u>	<u>58,447</u>
<b>Creditors:</b>		
VAT	-	259,809
PAYE	<b>9,261</b>	13,556
	<u><b>9,261</b></u>	<u>273,365</u>

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

14. Share capital			2025 €	2024 €
Description	Number of shares	Value of units		
<b>Authorised</b>				
Ordinary Shares Class 1	1,000,000	€1.25 each	<b>1,250,000</b>	1,250,000
'A' Ordinary €1.00	1,000,000	€1.00 each	<b>1,000,000</b>	1,000,000
Special Share	2	€1.00 each	<b>2</b>	2
			<b>2,250,002</b>	2,250,002
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary Shares Class 1	2	€1.25 each	<b>3</b>	3
'A' Ordinary €1.00	300	€1.00 each	<b>300</b>	300
Special Share	2	€1.00 each	<b>2</b>	2
			<b>305</b>	305

The rights attaching to the Ordinary, 'A' Ordinary and Special Shares are as follows:

\* Ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive notice, attend and vote at the AGM, they are entitled to a dividend and are entitled to receive €1.5million on the winding up of the company.

\*'A' Ordinary shareholders are NOT entitled to receive notice, attend or vote at the AGM, they are entitled to a dividend and on the winding up of the company will receive the residual funds after the Ordinary shareholders have been paid.

\*Special shareholders are NOT entitled to receive notice, attend or vote at the AGM, they are NOT entitled to a dividend however they have full control of the composition of the Board of Directors at all time.

## 15. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 29 February 2024

16. Directors' remuneration and transactions	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Directors' remuneration</b>		
Remuneration	<b>41,600</b>	31,041

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

	2025 €	2024 €
Padraic Rudden	<b>2</b>	-

The balance owing to Director Padraic Rudden is interest free and repayable on demand.

## Kadona Limited

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 28 February 2025

### 17. Related party transactions

Transactions and balances with group companies:

	2025 €	2024 €
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#### Branchridge Limited

Kadona Limited and Branchridge Limited are related parties as they have common directors and shareholders with Padraic and Carmel Rudden. There is also a golden share held by Branchridge Limited in Kadona Limited.

Amount due from Branchridge Limited	<u>3,324,810</u>	<u>3,324,810</u>
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#### Rudden Service Station Limited

Kadona Limited and Rudden Service Station Limited are related parties as they have common directors and shareholders with Padraic and Carmel Rudden. There is also a golden share held by Rudden Service Station Limited in Kadona Limited.

During the year Kadona Limited sells to Rudden Service Station Limited in the normal course of business. During the year ended 28th February 2025 gross sales to Rudden Service Station Limited amounted to €786,601. (Feb 2024: €792,975)

Amount due from Rudden Service Station Limited	<u>61,574</u>	<u>82,891</u>
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### 18. Parent company

The company regards Branchridge Limited as its parent company.

### 19. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 8 July 2025.