Consolidated Financial Statements

Pocketridge Limited

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Company information

Directors	Bernard McCormick Tara McCormick
Company secretary	Tara McCormick
Registered number	515454
Registered office	Whitworth Hall Laurence Street Drogheda Co Louth
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Mill House Henry Street Limerick
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 14 Laurence street Drogheda Co. Louth
Solicitors	McKeever Taylor 34 - 35 Laurence Street Drogheda Co. Louth

Contents

Directors' report

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the financial year was that of a holding company.

The principal activity of the group during the year was the provision of casino and amusement facilities.

Business review

The directors acknowledge the results for the year.

The directors consider the operating profit of €3,155,776 (2024: €2,928,984) to be in line with expectations. At the end of the financial year, the group had assets of €23,699,865 (2024: €22,858,739) and liabilities of €10,616,477 (2024: €12,191,152). The net assets of the group have increased by €2,415,882.

Results and dividends

The profit after tax for the financial year amounted to €2,415,882 (2024: €2,057,237).

The directors have not recommended a dividend.

Directors, secretary and their interests

The directors, who served at any time during the financial year are listed below in accordance with Section 326 of the Companies Act 2014. In accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors' shareholdings and the movements therein during the financial year ended 31 March 2025 were as follows:

	Pocketridge Limited ordinary shares of €1 each		**Ordinary shares in Vinmoe Traders Limited shares of €2 each**	
	31/3/25	1/4/24	**31/3/25**	1/4/24
Bernard McCormick	**50**	50	**105**	105
Tara McCormick	**50**	50	**-**	-
	100	100	**105**	105

Pocketridge Limited holds 100% of the redeemable ordinary shares and the special share in Vinmoe Traders Limited. This shareholding gives Pocketridge Limited control over the board of Vinmoe Traders Limited and in turn defines Pocketridge Limited as the ultimate parent company.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company and group are in the following categories:

Economic risk
The industry's performance is closely aligned to the general economic environment. Therefore, a key risk facing the group is adverse economic conditions.

A downturn in national and international economic and foreign currency fluctuations can affect demand. These risks are managed by ensuring that the company has key management in place to manage all aspects of the business plan and cost control.

Competitor risk
The directors of the group manage competition risk through close attention to customer service levels.

Financial risk
The directors of the group closely monitor the group's trading activities to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk. The group works closely with its bank to operate in compliance with the terms of it's loan facility.

Liquidity risk
The group's policy is to ensure that sufficient resources are available from cash balances and cash flows to ensure all obligations can be met when they fall due.

Credit risk
The group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The group uses its working capital of cash, trade debtors and trade creditors derived from operations to raise finance for the group's activities.

Interest rate risk
The group finances its operations through retained earnings and through bank loans. The interest charge on some of these facilities is variable resulting in an element of interest rate risk.

Currency risk
The group's foreign activities are carried out entirely in the domestic currency of the respective country resulting in no level of currency transaction risk resulting in a very low level of currency transaction risk.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The group's accounting records are maintained at the group's registered office at Whitworth Hall, Laurence Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

Research and development activities

The group did not engage in any research or development during the year ended 31 March 2025.

People in our business

The continued success of the group has been achieved by the people working in it. There are many long serving members of staff and the relatively low turnover of personnel reflects the general policy of providing good terms and conditions of employment while dealing with staff as well as the other stakeholders in the business, in a fair and consistent manner. Their continued loyalty and hard work is much appreciated.

Directors' report (continued)
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company and the group's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company and the group's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the group since the financial year end.

Auditors

The auditors, Grant Thornton, are resigning from office in accordance with Section 400 of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Bernard McCormick	**Tara McCormick**
Director	Director
Date: 15 January 2026	Date: 15 January 2026

Directors' responsibilities statement
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the group and company financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the group and company financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

Under company law, the directors must not approve the group and company financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the group as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing each of the group and company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the group's 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 group will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the group keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the group and company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group 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 audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Bernard McCormick
Director

Date: 15 January 2026

Tara McCormick
Director

Date: 15 January 2026

Independent auditor's report to the members of Pocketridge Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pocketridge Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') , which comprise the Consolidated Statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated and company Balance sheet, the Consolidated Statement of cash flows, the Consolidated and company Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, Pocketridge Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the group and the company as at 31 March 2025 and of the group profit or loss and cash flows for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; 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 group and 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 the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the group. 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 group's or the parent 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 to the members of Pocketridge Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

In our opinion:

- the accounting records of the group and the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.

The Consolidated balance sheet and the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the members of Pocketridge Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a tue and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is responsible for assessing the group and company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the group or company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the group and company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority'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 auditor's report.

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

This 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.

Mairead O'Connell

Mairead O'Connell FCA
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Limerick

15 January 2026

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	4	**12,754,410**	12,469,201
Cost of sales		**(830,861)**	(604,359)
Gross profit		**11,923,549**	11,864,842
Administrative expenses		**(8,772,773)**	(8,977,511)
Other operating income	5	**5,000**	41,653
Operating profit	6	**3,155,776**	2,928,984
Interest payable and similar charges	9	**(285,954)**	(394,243)
Profit before tax		**2,869,822**	2,534,741
Tax on profit	10	**(453,940)**	(477,504)
Profit for the financial year		**2,415,882**	2,057,237
Profit for the financial year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent company		**2,415,882**	2,057,237
		2,415,882	2,057,237

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2025 or 2024 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

As at 31 March 2025

	Note		2025 €		2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		**14,314,050**		14,358,200
			14,314,050		14,358,200
Current assets					
Stocks	12	**65,501**		100,771	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**1,372,315**		843,495	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	**7,948,080**		7,556,273	
		9,385,896		8,500,539	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	**(4,978,790)**		(5,617,344)	
Net current assets			**4,407,106**		2,883,195
Total assets less current liabilities			**18,721,156**		17,241,395
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		**(5,616,462)**		(6,552,583)
Provisions for liabilities					
Other provisions	21	**(21,225)**		(21,225)	
			(21,225)		(21,225)
Net assets			**13,083,469**		10,667,587
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	22		**310**		310
Profit and loss account	23		**13,083,159**		10,667,277
Equity attributable to owners of the parent company			**13,083,469**		10,667,587
Shareholders' funds			**13,083,469**		10,667,587

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Bernard McCormick
Director
Date: 15 January 2026

Tara McCormick
Director
Date: 15 January 2026

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Company balance sheet
As at 31 March 2025

	Note		2025 €		2024 €
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	**100**		100	
Total assets less current liabilities			**100**		100
Net assets			**100**		100
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	22		**100**		100
Shareholders' funds			**100**		100

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Bernard McCormick
Director

Date: 15 January 2026

Tara McCormick
Director

Date: 15 January 2026

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent company	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 April 2023	310	8,610,040	8,610,350	8,610,350
Comprehensive income for the financial year				
Profit for the financial year	-	2,057,237	2,057,237	2,057,237
At 1 April 2024	310	10,667,277	10,667,587	10,667,587
Comprehensive income for the financial year				
Profit for the financial year	-	2,415,882	2,415,882	2,415,882
At 31 March 2025	310	13,083,159	13,083,469	13,083,469

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Company statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Total equity
	€	€
At 1 April 2023	100	100
At 1 April 2024	100	100
At 31 March 2025	100	100

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the financial year	**2,415,882**	2,057,237
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	**1,685,031**	1,459,841
Profit on disposal of tangible assets	**(20,916)**	-
Interest paid	**285,954**	394,243
Taxation charge	**453,940**	477,504
Decrease/(increase) in stocks	**35,270**	(64,646)
(Increase) in debtors	**(507,760)**	(247,431)
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	**(611,050)**	397,080
Corporation tax paid	**(502,504)**	(224,877)
Government grants received	**(5,000)**	(41,653)
Net cash generated from operating activities	**3,228,847**	4,207,298
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	**(1,646,624)**	(1,321,320)
Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed assets	**26,659**	-
Government grants received	**5,000**	41,653
Net cash from investing activities	**(1,614,965)**	(1,279,667)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of loans	**(936,121)**	(879,352)
Interest paid	**(285,954)**	(394,243)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,222,075)**	(1,273,595)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**391,807**	1,654,036
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial year	**7,556,273**	5,902,237
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year	**7,948,080**	7,556,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of financial year comprise:		
Cash at bank	**7,948,080**	7,556,273
	7,948,080	7,556,273

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated analysis of net debt
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	At 1 April 2024 €	Cash flows €	At 31 March 2025 €
Cash at bank and in hand	7,556,273	391,807	7,948,080
Debt due after 1 year	(6,552,583)	936,121	(5,616,462)
Debt due within 1 year	(1,243,938)	-	(1,243,938)
	(240,248)	1,327,928	1,087,680

The notes on pages 15 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General information

Pocketridge Limited is a private company limited by shares which is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and registered under the number 515454 with a registered office at Whitworth Hall, Laurence Street, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

The principal activity of the company during the year was that of a holding company. The company did not trade during the year.

The group specialises in the provision of casino and amusement facilities.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires group management to exercise judgement in applying the group's accounting policies (see note 3).

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 304 of the Companies Act 2014 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements. The parent company's profit for the year was €nil (2024: €nil).

FRS 102 allows certain disclosure exemptions and the company has taken advantage of the following exemptions for the company financial statements:
- From preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, included in these financial statements, includes the company's cash flows;
- From the financial instruments disclosures required under FRS102 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A and paragraphs 12.26 – 12.29, as the information is provided in the consolidated statement disclosures; and
- From disclosing the company key management personnel compensation, as required by FRS102 paragraph 33.7, as the information is included within the consolidated statement disclosures.

The group financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Pocketridge Limited and all its subsidiary undertakings for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€), which are also the functional currency of the group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the company and its own subsidiaries ("the group") as if they form a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are therefore eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance sheet, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

After reviewing the group's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The group therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The group's functional and presentational currency is Euro.

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 resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the group has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the group will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the group will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.6 Leased assets: the group as lessee

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives. Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the company. Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.8 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the financial year in which they are incurred.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the group in independently administered funds.

2.10 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current corporation tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company and the group operate and generate income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date the group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the following methods.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- 2% straight line
Motor vehicles	- 20% reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	- 10% reducing balance - 20/25/33.33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a weighted average basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.13 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price including transaction costs, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at transaction price including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the group's cash management.

2.15 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price including transaction costs, less any impairment. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at transaction price including transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.16 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the balance sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the balance sheet date.

2.17 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

2.18 Investment in subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the group (its subsidiaries). Control achieved where the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in total comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate using accounting policies consistent with those of the parent. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment in the individual financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Financial instruments

The group has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

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

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, 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.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The group's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans, other loans and loans due to fellow group companies are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.19 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the group transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the group will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the group's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgments.

Useful lives and impairment of tangible fixed assets
Long-lived assets comprising primarily of freehold property and fixtures and fittings represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives and as part of impairment indicator assessment Management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year. The directors have assessed tangible fixed assets for impairment indicators and no material issues have arise. The net book value of Tangible Fixed Assets subject to depreciation at the financial year end date was €14,314,050 (2024: €14,358,200).

Other liabilities, creditors, accruals and charges
The company is party to ongoing legal cases with a number of customers, the outcome of which has not yet been determined at the date of signing the financial statements. Management are unable to reliably estimate the outcome of each case at this stage but they have included in accruals an amount in respect of same. The timing and amount of the outcome is uncertain and is contingent on future events. Consequently, it is impracticable at this time to estimate whether or not any adjustments may need to be made to the amount currently included in accruals.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Casino and leisure sales	**12,754,410**	12,469,201
	12,754,410	12,469,201

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Republic of Ireland	**12,754,410**	12,469,201
	12,754,410	12,469,201

5. Other operating income

	2025	2024
	€	€
Government grants and support	**5,000**	41,653
	5,000	41,653

6. Profit before tax

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**1,685,031**	1,459,841
Exchange differences	**4,725**	11,799
Defined contribution pension cost	**169,850**	425,273
Profit on sale of tangible fixed assets	**(20,916)**	-

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	**2,961,980**	3,199,264
Social insurance costs	**281,851**	264,351
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**172,675**	425,273
	3,416,506	3,888,888

The group operates a stakeholder defined contribution pension scheme for the benefit of the employees and directors. Pension payments recognised as an expense during the financial year amount to €172,675 (2024: €425,273).

Capitalised employee costs during the financial year amounted to €nil (2024: €nil).

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Employees	**133**	132
Directors	**3**	3
	136	135

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

8. Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Directors' salaries	**275,940**	580,555
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	**149,850**	400,000
Directors' fees	**12,000**	12,000
	437,790	992,555

The directors consider the only key management personnel in the group are the directors.

Other than the amounts disclosed in the table above, any further required disclosures in Section 305 and 306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €Nil for both the current financial year and the preceding financial year.

There is 1 director who received retirement benefits under the defined contribution pension scheme.

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest payable to credit institutions	**285,954**	394,243
	285,954	394,243

10. Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**453,940**	477,504
	453,940	477,504
Total current tax	**453,940**	477,504
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	**-**	-
Tax on profit	**453,940**	477,504

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than (2024 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit before tax	**2,869,822**	2,534,741
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2024 - 12.5%)	**358,728**	316,843
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	**(11,000)**	61,727
Depreciation for the financial year in excess of capital allowances	**106,212**	98,934
Total tax charge for the financial year	**453,940**	477,504

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There is a potential deferred tax asset in the accounts of €246,405 (2024: €269,104). This has not been recognised in the financial statements. The deferred tax asset relates to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of tangible fixed assets and their corresponding tax written down values and other timing differences.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

11. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Freehold property €	Motor vehicles €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation				
At 1 April 2024	20,851,875	64,850	24,934,394	45,851,119
Additions	-	45,529	1,601,095	1,646,624
Disposals	-	-	(65,839)	(65,839)
At 31 March 2025	20,851,875	110,379	26,469,650	47,431,904
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	8,192,504	63,252	23,237,163	31,492,919
Charge for the financial year	529,104	10,706	1,145,221	1,685,031
Disposals	-	-	(60,096)	(60,096)
At 31 March 2025	8,721,608	73,958	24,322,288	33,117,854
Net book value				
At 31 March 2025	12,130,267	36,421	2,147,362	14,314,050
At 31 March 2024	12,659,371	1,598	1,697,231	14,358,200

Tangible fixed assets with a carrying value of €14,314,050 (2024: €14,358,200) are pledged as security for the group's bank loans.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

12. Stocks

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	**65,501**	100,771
	65,501	100,771

There are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the Consolidated balance sheet amounts.

Stock recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was €604,359 (2024: €541,887).

In the opinion of the directors, the replacement cost of stocks did not differ significantly from the total figure shown.

13. Debtors

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €	Company 2025 €	Company 2024 €
Other debtors	**21,160**	100	**100**	100
Prepayments	**1,351,155**	843,395	**-**	-
	1,372,315	843,495	**100**	100

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Cash at bank	**7,948,080**	7,556,273
	7,948,080	7,556,273

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	**1,243,938**	1,243,938
Trade creditors	**1,489,636**	1,879,080
Corporation tax	**-**	27,504
Payroll taxes	**71,231**	68,418
VAT control	**220,891**	53,495
Accruals	**1,953,094**	2,344,909
	4,978,790	5,617,344

The bank loans are secured against fixed and floating charges on the assets of the company. The group has a loan with Bank of Ireland of €6,860,400 (2024: €7,796,521). The interest rate on the loans are 4.59% fixed and 3.44% variable rate. The loans are due for repayment in monthly installments in line with the facility letter.

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Loans owed to credit institutions	**5,616,462**	6,552,583
	5,616,462	6,552,583

The aggregate amount of liabilities repayable wholly or in part more than five years after the balance sheet date is:

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Repayable by installments	**640,715**	1,576,834

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

17. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	**1,243,938**	1,243,938
Amounts falling due 1-2 years		
Bank loans	**1,243,936**	1,243,938
Amounts falling due 2-5 years		
Bank loans	**3,731,811**	3,731,811
Amounts falling due after more than 5 years		
Bank loans	**640,715**	1,576,834
	6,860,400	7,796,521

18. Capital commitments

At 31 March 2025 the group had capital commitments as follows:

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements	**850,000**	-

19. Pension commitments

The group operates a defined contribution pension scheme, independently administered. This scheme is operated on the basis of defined contributions, by reference to current pensionable salaries, which are charged to the profit and loss account in the financial period in which they become payable. The pension cost for the financial year was €149,850 (2024: €400,000) in respect of directors. An amount of €nil was outstanding at 31 March 2025 (2024: 150,000).

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

20. Financial instruments

	Group 2025 €	Group 2024 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**7,948,080**	7,556,273
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**10,303,060**	(12,020,510)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise of cash at bank.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans, trade creditors and accruals.

21. Provisions

Group

	Leave pay €
At 1 April 2024	**21,225**
At 31 March 2025	**21,225**

The leave pay provision represents holiday balances accrued as a result of services rendered in the current period and which employees are entitled to carry forward. The provision is measured as the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

22. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2024 - 100) Pocketridge Limited ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**100**	100

Included in share capital at year end is €210 (2024: €210) of ordinary shares attributable to owners of Vinmoe Trade Limited, a subsidiary of Pocketridge Limited. The owners of Vinmoe Traders Limited are also the owners of Pocketridge Limited, hence no Non-Controlling Interest is recorded.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

23. Reserves

Called up share capital
Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Capital redemption reserve
Represents non distributable funds arising from paid up share capital.

Profit and loss account
Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

24. Transactions with directors

Michael Hoey Director was paid fees of €12,000 during the year (2024: €12,000).

25. Related party transactions

Pocketridge Limited and its subsidiary undertakings has availed of the exemption under FRS102 section 33 whereby disclosure need not be given of transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member.

26. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

27. Controlling party

The group is under the ultimate control of the Directors Bernard McCormick and Tara McCormick who together hold 100% of the issued share capital.

28. Subsidiary undertaking

The company had interests in the following subsidiaries:

Direct subsidiary undertaking:

Name: Vinmoe Traders Limited
Country of Incorporation: Ireland
Principal activity: Provision of casino and amusement facilities

Indirect Subsidiary undertaking

Name: Amritz Limited
Country of Incorporation: Ireland
Principal activity: Non trading

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

29. Section 357 of the Companies Act 2014 - Guarantee

Pursuant to the provisions of section 357 of the Companies Act 2014, the company has guaranteed the liabilities of its subsidiary companies as detailed in Note 27, (as defined in paragraph 14 of Schedule 3 of the Act) in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2025 and consequently, those subsidiaries have been exempted from the provisions of section 347 of that Act.

30. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 15 January 2026.