

Registered number

43174

**Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements**

**For the 52 weeks ended
1 March 2025**

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited

Company information

Directors

R Burke (ROI)
B Gannon (ROI)
L Hollidge (United Kingdom, resigned 30 May 2025)
I Beech (United Kingdom, appointed 30 May 2025)

Registered address of Company

The Company's registered office address throughout the financial year was 6th Floor, South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Dublin, Ireland.

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
Bank of Ireland Corporate Banking
2 Burlington Plaza, Burlington Road, Dublin 4, Ireland.

Solicitors

Mason Hayes & Curran LLP
South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Dublin, Ireland.

Company registered number

The registered number of the Company is 43174.

Company Secretary

Robert Burke
33 Brook Court, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, A04 E3C6

Auditor

Ernst & Young,
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
The Atrium, Maritana Gate, Canada Street, Waterford.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report for the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025 (the year).

Registered number

The registered number of the Company is 43174.

Principal activities

On 19 January 2023, it was announced that the Argos business in the Republic of Ireland would close. All stores were officially closed on 24 June 2023 and it is the intention of the Directors to wind down the activities of the Company. Prior to this, the Company was a retailer of general merchandise products for the home. Customers were able to purchase products through its network of stores and over the phone and internet, with the option of picking them up from a store or having them delivered to their home. Following the closure on 24 June 2023, the Company no longer operated any stores throughout Ireland at 1 March 2025 (2024: Nil).

Review of the business and future developments

In the year to 1 March 2025, there were no sales (2024: €20,578,000) predominantly due to the cessation of trading operations on 24 June 2023. Operating profit was €1,800,000 (2024: €3,079,000) and the total profit for the year amounted to €1,422,000 (2024: €1,101,000). Included in operating profit and total profit for the year is profit on lease disposals of €1,819,000 (2024: €3,534,000) and foreign exchange gains of €766,000 (2024: €5,953,000)

Dividends

The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend at the end of the financial year (2024: €nil). No dividend was paid during the year (2024: €200,000,000).

On 13 November 2023, the issued share capital of the Company of €226,418,430 was reduced by €226,418,429 (consisting of 181,134,844 issued ordinary shares at €1.25 each) by paying off and cancelling 181,134,843 of the existing issued ordinary shares. The amount by which share capital was reduced (€226,418,429) was credited to the Company's retained earnings.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As the Company ceased to trade and will be eventually wound down, the company is currently addressing outstanding legal and regulatory obligations as part of the winding down process. The company continues to settle residual liabilities and collect outstanding receivables balances. When the Company was trading as a retailer, it was affected by general economic conditions and retail sector specific factors such as range and stock availability, number and location of stores, competitive activity and price fluctuations.

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of J Sainsbury plc and its subsidiary companies (the 'Group') and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed on pages 54 to 62 of the Group's 2025 Annual Report, which does not form part of this report. In addition, the specific risks of the Company include settling residual assets, and liabilities, agreeing final tax positions to obtain tax clearance, and seeking approval from the courts to liquidate.

Financial risk factors

The Group operates a centralised treasury function which is responsible for managing the market risk (foreign exchange and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risks associated with the Group's activities. These activities include those of the Company. The Group operates a structured risk management process which identifies, evaluates and prioritises risks and uncertainties.

The Group's treasury function seeks to reduce exposures to foreign exchange, interest rate and other financial risks, and to ensure sufficient liquidity is available to meet foreseeable needs and to invest cash assets safely and profitably. Policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Group's Board of Directors as well as subject to internal audit review.

Market risk - interest rate risk

The Company's income and operating cash flows are considered to be substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

The Company currently holds a net cash position and has access through the Group to undrawn committed borrowing facilities as at the reporting date.

The Company's cash and borrowing requirements are managed centrally by the Group's treasury function in order to manage the net interest income/expense for the Group as a whole. As a result, the Group's interest rate risk arises from the variance in market rate when deposits are made. The principal objective of the Group's interest rate risk management is to manage the trade-off between obtaining the most beneficial effective rates of interest whilst minimising the impact of interest rate volatility on profits before tax.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited Directors' report for the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025 (continued)

Financial risk factors (continued)

The Company had no external borrowings from banks or other financial institutions at any point during the year.

Credit risk

The Company has concentrations of credit risk with key intercompany parties and with key banks.

The Group's cash management policy, which was updated and approved by the Board of Directors during the year, sets counterparty limits for each of its banking and investment counterparties based on their credit ratings. The Group has complied with this policy.

Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk is managed centrally by the Group's treasury function.

The Group manages its cash and committed borrowing facilities to maintain liquidity and funding flexibility. Liquidity is achieved through arranging funding ahead of requirements and maintaining sufficient undrawn committed facilities to meet short-term needs, and facilities are in place for this purpose. The Group maintains a committed £1 billion Revolving Credit Facility. The Revolving Credit Facility of £1 billion comprises two £500 million facilities which were both extended by a further 12 months during the year. This is the second extension resulting in revised maturity dates of December 2029 for Facility A and December 2028 for Facility B. As at 1 March 2025, £nil had been drawn (2024: £nil).

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

KPIs used to manage the business include like-for-like sales, number of stores, number of product lines and profitability. The Directors of J Sainsbury plc manage the Group's operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited. The development, performance and position of the Retail division, which includes the Company, are discussed on pages 45 to 46 of the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Going Concern

The Company ceased trading from 24 June 2023 with respect to goods sold to its customers and post the cessation of trading the company continued to settle its residual liabilities and collect outstanding receivables, with the intention that the Company is wound down in the future. Therefore, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

Directors

The Directors that held office during the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements were as follows:

Robert Burke
Brian Gannon
Lisa Hollidge (United Kingdom, resigned 30 May 2025)
Irina Beech (United Kingdom, appointed 30 May 2025)

Political donations

There were €nil political contributions made during the year (2024: €nil).

Creditor Payment Policy

For all trade payables, it is the Company's policy to:

- Agree and confirm the terms of payment at the commencement of business with that supplier;
- Pay suppliers in accordance with applicable terms; and
- Continually review the payment procedures and liaise with suppliers as a means of eliminating difficulties and maintaining a good working relationship.

Employees

As at 1 March 2025 and as at 2 March 2024 the Company did not have any employees.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report for the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025 (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

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

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) (accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council and Irish law). 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 end of the financial year, and the profit and 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 and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- notify its shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance; 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 and 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 Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Directors' Compliance Statement

It is the policy of the Company to comply with its relevant obligations (as defined in the Companies Act 2014). The Directors have drawn up a compliance statement (as defined in section 225(3) (a) of the Companies Act 2014) and arrangements and structures are in place that are, in the Directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations. The Directors confirm that these arrangements and structures were reviewed during the financial year. As required by Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's compliance with the relevant obligations. In discharging their responsibilities under Section 225, the Directors relied on the advice of both persons employed by the Company, and of persons retained by the Company under contract, who they believe have the relevant knowledge and experience to advise the Company on its compliance with the relevant obligations.

Audit Committee Statement

The Company, while meeting the requirements, has not established an Audit Committee under Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014. The reasons for the decision not to establish an Audit Committee are since the Company is owned and controlled by the J Sainsbury Group, who have an Audit Committee which set policies and whose responsibilities extend to the governance of this Company. The Group Audit Committee monitors compliance through the Group's internal audit function. It is the opinion of the Board of Directors that they fulfil responsibilities of the Audit Committee, through regular management meetings which include:

- The monitoring of the financial reporting process;
- The monitoring of the effectiveness of the Company's systems of internal control, internal audit and risk management;
- The monitoring of the statutory audit of the Company's statutory financial statements; and
- The review and monitoring of the independence of the statutory auditor and in particular the provision of additional services to the Company.

The Directors continue to monitor the Company, its activities and its governance to ensure that their assessment of the requirement for and benefit of establishing an Audit Committee remains valid.

Directors' liability insurance

During the year and up to the date of approval of the financial statements the Company maintained liability insurance for its Directors.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited Directors' report for the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025 (continued)

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

- a) so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- b) the Directors have taken all steps that they ought to have taken as Directors to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014.

Independent Auditor

The current auditors Ernst and Young have confirmed that they will not seek reappointment. In accordance with section 383 of the Companies Act 2014, the Company will appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditors of the Company once Ernst and Young have informed the Company of their resignation.

Accounting records

The measures that the Directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, include the provision of appropriate resources to maintain adequate accounting records throughout the Company, including the appointment of personnel with approved qualifications, experience and expertise and maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The accounting records are kept at the registered office.

On behalf of the Board



R. Burke
Director



[b.gannon \(Jan 28, 2026 19:47:46 GMT\)](#)

B. Gannon
Director

28 January 2026



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARGOS DISTRIBUTORS
(IRELAND) LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited ('the Company') for the period ended 1 March 2025, which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including the material accounting policy information set out in Note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework 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 1 March 2025 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure 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 Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard 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.

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation/financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements which explains that the company has ceased trading from 24 June 2023 with respect to goods sold to its customers, and post year end the company continued to settle its residual liabilities and collect outstanding receivables. The directors therefore do not consider it to be appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern, as described in Note 2. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARGOS DISTRIBUTORS
(IRELAND) LIMITED**

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' 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 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 solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial period ended for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report, other than those parts relating to sustainability reporting where required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, 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.

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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures required by 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.



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ARGOS DISTRIBUTORS
(IRELAND) LIMITED**

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, 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 located on the IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/wp-content/uploads/docs/media/IAASA/Documents/audit-standards/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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brian Devereux', written in a cursive style.

Brian Devereux
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Waterford

Date: 30 January 2026

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Income Statement
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

	Note	2025 €000	2024 €000
Revenue		-	20,578
Cost of sales	4, 6	-	(17,102)
Gain on lease terminations and restructuring provision releases	6	2,065	6,475
Gross profit		2,065	9,951
Administrative expenses		(265)	(6,872)
Operating profit	4	1,800	3,079
Finance income	7	-	22
Finance cost	7	(26)	(475)
Profit before tax		1,774	2,626
Analysed as:			
Underlying		(291)	(3,849)
Non-underlying	6	2,065	6,475
Income tax expense	8	(352)	(1,525)
Profit for the financial year		1,422	1,101

Cost of sales in 2024 has been re-presented to separately present the Gain on lease terminations and restructuring provision releases. This has not changed the total net amount of Cost of sales and has not impacted Gross profit or Profit for the financial year.

Statement of comprehensive income
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

	Note	2025 €000	2024 €000
Profit for the financial year		1,422	1,101
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	15	-	227
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	227
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of the Company		1,422	1,328

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Balance sheet
As at 1 March 2025

	Note	2025 €000	2024 €000
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	20,335	23,285
Cash at bank in hand	11	479	1,262
		20,814	24,547
Total assets			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	9	(85)	(1,703)
Provisions	14	(334)	(953)
		(419)	(2,656)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	(194)	(1,729)
Lease liabilities	9	(305)	(1,512)
Provisions	14	(1,373)	(1,549)
		(1,872)	(4,790)
Total liabilities			
Net assets			
Equity			
Called up share capital	16	-	-
Retained earnings		18,523	17,101
Total equity			
18,523			
17,101			

The financial statements on pages 10 to 26 were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 January 2026 and were signed on their behalf by:



R. Burke
Director



[b.gannon \(Jan 28, 2026 19:47:46 GMT\)](#)

B. Gannon
Director

Registered number
43174

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Statement of changes in equity
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Hedging reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	€000	€000	€000	€000
At 3 March 2024	-	-	17,101	17,101
Profit for the year	-	-	1,422	1,422
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 1 March 2025	-	-	1,422	1,422
At 1 March 2025	-	-	18,523	18,523
At 5 March 2023	226,418	(227)	(10,418)	215,773
Profit for the year	-	-	1,101	1,101
Other comprehensive income	-	227	-	227
Total comprehensive expense for the year ended 2 March 2024	-	227	1,101	1,328
Transactions with owners:				
Dividends		-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Share Capital Reduction	(226,418)	-	226,418	-
At 2 March 2024	-	-	17,101	17,101

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The Company's registered office address is 6th Floor, South Bank House, Barrow Street, Dublin 4, Dublin, Ireland, D04 TR29.

The financial year represents the 52 weeks to 1 March 2025 (prior financial year 52 weeks to 2 March 2024).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements are presented in the functional currency, euros, rounded to the nearest thousand. They are prepared on a basis other than going concern and under the historic cost convention modified for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out in note 3. Unless otherwise stated, these policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Irish law and accounting standards, in particular, Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2014. FRS 101 sets out a reduced disclosure framework for a 'qualifying entity' as defined in the standard which addresses the financial reporting requirements and disclosure exemptions in the individual financial statements of qualifying entities that otherwise apply the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of EU-adopted IFRS.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Note 18 gives details of the Company's ultimate parent and from where its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS may be obtained.

The Company has adopted the intermediate parent exemption under the terms of section 299 of the Companies Act 2014, whereby it is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements as the ultimate parent company prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

The disclosure exemptions adopted by the Company in accordance with FRS 101 are as follows:

- The requirements of IAS 7 to present a cash flow statement.
- The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24, Related Party Transactions, to disclose information related to key management personnel, and the requirements of IAS 24 to disclose related party transactions between two or more members of a group for wholly owned subsidiaries.
- The requirements of IFRS 7 and IFRS 13 for disclosure of financial instruments and fair values.
- The requirement of IAS 1 to present comparative information in respect of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- The requirements of IAS 36 to disclose assumptions, the effect of changes in assumptions and valuation techniques.
- The requirements of IFRS 15 to disclose the disaggregation of revenue.
- The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

Changes in accounting standards

New accounting standards, amendments to standards and IFRIC interpretations which became applicable during the year or have been published but are not yet effective, were either not relevant or had no impact, or no material impact, on the Partnership's results or net assets.

The accounting policies have remained unchanged from those disclosed in the Financial Statements for the year ended 2 March 2024.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates, which are based on management's best judgement at the date of the financial statements, will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods where appropriate. 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:

Restructuring provision

The current year income relates to the release of non-utilised provisions held in relation to redundancies announced as part of Argos store closures, depot closures, and the exit of operations in Ireland. Utilisation of restructuring provisions is expected to be incurred in line with the closure date of the site to which the provision relates.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements:

Lease term

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has the option under some of its leases to either lease the assets for additional terms, or terminate the lease early (a break option). The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise these options. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise them. For leased properties, this includes the current and expected profitability of the respective site, as well as the length of time until the option can be exercised. The judgement currently applied is that the Company assumes contractual terms unless it is reasonably certain that an extension or break option will be applied.

After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the options to renew (e.g. a change in business strategy). Any reassessment of the lease term will be reflected in a recalculation of the lease liability and respective right-of-use asset.

Lease liabilities

The discount rate used to calculate the lease liability is the rate implicit in the lease if it can be readily determined, or the Group's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) if not.

The IBRs depend on the start date and term of the lease, and are determined based on a number of inputs including a reference (risk free) rate and adjustments to reflect the Group's credit risk. The reference rates are based on UK overnight swap rates and the credit risk adjustments are based on the prices of instruments issued by the group and quoted credit default swaps ("CDS").

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Going concern

The Company ceased trading from 24 June 2023 with respect to goods sold to its customers and post the cessation of trading the company continued to settle its residual liabilities and collect outstanding receivables, with the intention that the Company is wound down in the future. Therefore, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern.

3. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Translation differences on monetary items are taken to the profit and loss account with the exception of differences on transactions that are subject to effective cash flow hedges. Translation differences on non-monetary items are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss and are included in either equity or the profit and loss account as appropriate.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease and are measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The majority of the Company's leases are discounted using the IBR.

The IBRs depend on the start date and term of the lease and are determined based on a reference (risk free) rate and adjustments to reflect the Company's credit risk. The reference rates are based on UK overnight swap rates and the credit risk adjustments are based on the prices of instruments issued by the Company and quoted credit default swaps ("CDS"). IBRs are determined quarterly.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease (a break clause), if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The lease payments include fixed payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate (using the relevant rate at the commencement date of the lease), less any lease incentives receivable. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. For agreements which contain both lease and non-lease components, such as cleaning and maintenance services, the non-lease component is excluded from the lease payments used to measure the lease liabilities.

After the commencement date of the lease, the lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The carrying amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured when there is a change in the future lease payments due to a change in the lease term such as a recognition of an extension or break option, such as a recognition of an extension or break option, a change in the fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies short-term lease recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease a term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the low-value asset recognition exemption to groups of underlying leases, that are considered uniformly low value (i.e. below €5,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are expensed to the profit and loss account, as well as costs relating to variable lease payments, dependent on performance of usage and 'out of contract' payments.

Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors 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 debtors, and to reflect the general historic bad debt experience of the Company's corporate debtors. The amount of the provision is recognised in the balance sheet, with the cost of unrecoverable trade debtors recognised in the profit and loss account immediately.

Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year. They are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently remeasured at amortised cost.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

3. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Current tax

Current tax is accounted for on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Current tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged to equity or other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through the profit and loss account are so designated by management on initial recognition. Derivatives are generally designated as hedges. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recorded at fair value with gains or losses arising from changes in their fair value presented in the profit and loss account. Items in this category are classified as current assets or current liabilities if they are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the Company provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of trading the receivable.

Loans and receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date, which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents. The Company operates the simplified method of calculating the expected credit loss following the introduction of IFRS 9, relating to the corporate debtors of the Company.

Accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity risks. All derivative financial instruments are initially measured at fair value on the contract date and are also measured at fair value at subsequent reporting dates. Where derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting, any changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instrument are recognised in the income statement as they arise.

To qualify for hedge accounting, the Company documents, at the inception of the hedge, the hedging risk management strategy, the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risks being hedged and an assessment of the effectiveness of the hedging relationship to ensure it is highly effective on an ongoing basis.

Where a derivative does qualify for hedge accounting, any changes in fair value are recognised depending on the nature of the hedge relationship and the item being hedged as follows:

Cash flow hedges

Hedge relationships are classified as cash flow hedges where the derivative financial instruments hedge the Company's exposure to variability in cash flows resulting from a highly probable forecasted transaction. These include the exchange rate risk of inventory purchases denominated in foreign currency, interest rate risk and commodity risk on purchases of power and fuel. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

If a cash flow hedge is hedging a firm commitment or forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or liability, then, at the time the asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses on the derivative that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. This applies to the Company's foreign currency hedges in relation to inventory purchases.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

3. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in organised active financial markets is based on quoted market prices at the close of business on the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current offer price. The fair value of financial instruments for which there is no quoted market price is determined by a variety of methods incorporating assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange market rates at the balance sheet date. The nominal value less estimated credit adjustments of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate to their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

Non-GAAP financial information

Non-underlying items

Items which are both non-recurring and material in either size or nature are presented as non-underlying items within the profit and loss account. The separate reporting of non-underlying items helps provide a better indication of underlying performance of the company. Examples of items which may be recorded as non-underlying items are impairment charges and restructuring costs.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

4. OPERATING PROFIT

	Note	52 weeks to 1 March 2025 €000	52 weeks to 2 March 2024 €000
Operating profit is stated after (charging)/crediting the following items:			
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense in cost of sales		-	(15,991)
Restructuring programmes	6	2,065	6,475
Foreign exchange gains		766	5,953

Costs of €20,000 (2024: €6,000) for the annual audit of the financial statements of the Company are borne by Argos Limited, the company's immediate parent (Note 18).

5. EMPLOYEE COSTS AND EMPLOYEE NUMBERS

	52 weeks to 1 March 2025	52 weeks to 2 March 2024
Employee costs		
Wages and salaries, including bonus and termination benefits	-	3,824
Social security costs	-	430
Pension costs – defined contribution schemes	-	50
	-	4,304

The average monthly number of persons employed by the Company during the year including Directors and those employed on a part-time basis, was made up as follows:

	2025	2024
The average number of employees, including directors, during the year was:		
Full-time	-	46
Part-time	-	115
	-	161
Full-time equivalent	-	93

The non-executive Directors received fees of €20,000 (2024: €20,000). No other Director received emoluments in respect of their services to the Company during the year.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

6. NON-UNDERLYING ITEMS

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Restructuring and integration		
Restructuring programmes	(2,065)	(6,475)
Total restructuring credits	(2,065)	(6,475)
Total adjustments	(2,065)	(6,475)

Restructuring programmes

Non-underlying income in the year consisted of release of provisions not utilised in relation to closure and redundancy following the closure of the Argos Ireland Business on 24 June 2023. Closure provisions relate to onerous contract costs, dilapidations and strip out costs for leased stores which were closed and other costs associated with the exit of operations in Ireland. Redundancy provision costs relate to costs associated with the affected colleagues who work in the Argos Ireland operation. Income also related to a gain on lease terminations as a result of exiting leases as part of the closure of the Argos Ireland operations.

(Income)/costs recognised in the current year is as follows:

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Restructuring costs/(releases)	276	(2,887)
Property related (releases)/costs	(522)	(265)
Gain on lease terminations	(1,819)	(3,534)
Accelerated depreciation	-	211
Total restructuring credits	(2,065)	(6,475)

7. FINANCE INCOME/(COST)

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Interest on bank deposits and other financial assets	-	22
Finance income	-	22
Lease interest under IFRS 16	(21)	(284)
Unsecured borrowings	(5)	(171)
Provisions amortisation of discount	-	(20)
Finance costs	(26)	(475)

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

8. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Analysis of charge in the year		
Current tax		
Irish corporation tax on profit for the year	(305)	(1,525)
Adjustment in respect of previous years	(47)	-
Total current tax charge	(352)	(1,525)
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax charge	-	-
Total tax charge in profit and loss	(352)	(1,525)
Income tax credited to other comprehensive income on fair value movements during the year		
Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Total tax credit in other comprehensive income	-	-

The effective tax rate for the year is lower (2024: higher) than the standard rate of corporate tax in the Republic of Ireland of 25% (2024: 12.5%). The differences are explained below.

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Profit before tax	1,774	2,626
Income tax at Republic of Ireland corporation tax rate of 25% (2024: 12.5%)	444	328
Effects of underlying items:		
Income not taxable and expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(139)	(343)
Prior year under provision	47	-
Interest on intercompany balance taxed at a higher rate	-	2,577
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(1,037)
Total income tax expense in income statement	352	1,525

Tax losses are recognised as an asset to the extent that realisation through appropriate future taxable profits is probable. Management believes the level and timing of future taxable profits is not certain and has therefore recognised no deferred tax asset in respect of tax losses. As at 1 March 2025 the unrecognised temporary differences amounted to €44.8m (2024: €36.1m relating to capital losses) substantially relating to losses for which relief is not expected to arise as the company no longer trades.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

9. LEASE LIABILITY

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Net book value		
At 3 March 2024	3,214	14,323
New leases and modifications	(2,170)	(3,584)
Interest expense	21	284
Payments	(675)	(7,809)
At 1 March 2025	390	3,214

Maturity analysis

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	301	1,871
One to five years	99	1,857
Total undiscounted lease liability	400	3,728
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position	390	3,214
Current	305	1,512
Non-current	85	1,703

The following are amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Interest on lease liabilities	21	284
Gain on lease terminations	(1,819)	(3,534)
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	(1,798)	(3,250)

The Company presents additions to lease liabilities and right-of-use assets in line with the disclosure requirements of IFRS 16 'Leases'. In doing so, additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities above include the net impact of new leases, terminations, modifications, and reassessments.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBTORS

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Current		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	19,140	22,638
Taxes receivable	583	217
Other debtors	422	371
Prepayments and accrued income	190	59
	20,335	23,285

The amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured and non-interest bearing. All amounts are repayable on demand. No balances owed by group undertakings are past due or impaired.

The carrying values of current trade and other debtors are a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to their short-term nature. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the fair value of each class of receivable mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Cash and cash equivalents	479	1,262

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Current		
Trade payables	47	352
Taxes payable	20	584
Accruals and deferred income	127	793
	194	1,729

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and the fair values are not considered to differ materially from the recognised book values.

The amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and non-interest bearing. No balances owed by group undertakings are past due or impaired.

13. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Company was contributing to a Money Purchase Plan, a defined contribution pension scheme operated by New Ireland Assurance. Further to the closure of the stores throughout Ireland, the scheme was wound up effective 8th March 2024. The contributions to the scheme for the year were €nil (2024: €51,000) as the Company did not have any employees during the year.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

14. PROVISIONS

	Property provisions €000	Restructuring €000	Total €000
At 3 March 2024	1,805	697	2,502
Additional provisions	819	665	1,484
Unused amounts reversed	(1,512)	(426)	(1,938)
Utilisation of provision	(283)	(64)	(347)
Amortisation of discount	6	-	6
At 1 March 2025	835	872	1,707
Current	501	872	1,373
Non-current	334	-	334

	Property provisions €000	Restructuring €000	Total €000
At 5 March 2023	7,541	24,728	32,269
Additional provisions	508	-	508
Unused amounts reversed	(2,421)	(3,259)	(5,680)
Utilisation of provision	(3,823)	(20,772)	(24,595)
At 2 March 2024	1,805	697	2,502
Current	852	697	1,549
Non-current	953	-	953

Property provisions

Where the Company no longer operates from a leased property, onerous property contract provisions are recognised based on the Company's best estimates to the likely committed outflows and site closure dates. These provisions do not include rent in accordance with IFRS 16, however do include unavoidable costs related to the lease such as service charges and insurance.

Property provisions also include provisions for dilapidations which are recognised where the Company has the obligation to make good its leased properties, which is when a decision to exit a lease has been made. This is the point at which a reliable estimate of the expected cost for dilapidations can be made. These provisions are recognised based on historically settled dilapidations which form the basis of the estimated future cash outflows. Any difference between amounts expected to be settled and the actual cash outflow is accounted for in the period when such determination is made.

Where the Company is able to exit lease contracts before the expiry date or agree sublets, this results in the release of any associated property provisions. Such events are subject to the agreement of landlords, therefore the Company makes no assumptions on the ability to either exit or sublet a property until a position is agreed. Utilisation is expected to be in line with the profile of the leases to which the provisions relate.

Restructuring provisions

Restructuring provisions relate to costs associated with the exit of operations in Ireland, including redundancies, closure costs and fees. Utilisation of restructuring provisions is expected to be incurred in line with the closure date to which the provision relates, or within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

14.1 SENSITIVITY OF PROVISIONS TO CHANGES IN EXPECTED CASH OUTFLOWS

	Increase/(decrease) in provisions recognised			
	Property provisions	Restructuring Provision	Total	
	€000	€000	€000	
Cash outflow	10%	83	87	170
Cash outflow	-10%	(83)	(87)	(170)

15. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company did not have any derivative financial assets or liabilities as at 1 March 2025 (2024: nil). The notional principal amounts of the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts at 1 March 2025 were nil (2024: nil). The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

A reconciliation of the fair value of cash flow hedges is disclosed below:

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
At start of year	-	(872)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges	-	1,845
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges transferred to inventory	-	(973)
At end of year	-	-

Argos Distributors (Ireland) Limited
Notes to the financial statements (continued)
For the 52 weeks ended 1 March 2025

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL PRESENTED AS EQUITY

	2025	2024
	€000	€000
Authorised:		
300,000,000 (2024: 300,000,000) ordinary shares at €1.25 each	375,000	375,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 (2024: 1) ordinary shares at €1.25 each	-	-

17. COMMITMENTS

The Company had no capital commitments in either the current or prior year.

18. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKINGS

As at 1 March 2025, the Company's immediate parent undertaking was Argos Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, by virtue of its 100% shareholding in the Company.

Subsequent to year end, on 21 October 2025, the immediate parent changed to Sainsbury's Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales, following a group restructuring.

The Company's ultimate parent and controlling party is J Sainsbury plc, a company registered in England and Wales and forms the only group into which the financial statements of the Company are consolidated. Copies of the ultimate parent company's financial statements may be obtained from www.about.sainsburys.co.uk.

19. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 January 2026.