

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
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Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The directors made the following statement in respect of the unaudited financial statements:

"General responsibilities

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

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

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. 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' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Reconciliation of Shareholders' Funds and the related notes:

The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgements underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.


The directors confirm that they have made available to Kenneth O'Connor & Co, (Certified Public Accountants), all the company's accounting records and provided all the information, books and documents necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025."

Signed on behalf of the board


Jonathan Margetts
Director

22 October 2025


Eleanor Coyne
Director

22 October 2025

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 30 June 2025

| | Notes | 2025 € | 2024 € |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|
| Fixed Assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 7 | <u>444,616</u> | <u>457,553</u> |
| Current Assets | | | |
| Stocks | 8 | 204,550 | 82,000 |
| Debtors | 9 | 2,469 | 126,720 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | <u>1,851,125</u> | <u>981,028</u> |
| | | <u>2,058,144</u> | <u>1,189,748</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 10 | <u>(413,836)</u> | <u>(283,918)</u> |
| Net Current Assets | | <u>1,644,308</u> | <u>905,830</u> |
| Total Assets less Current Liabilities | | <u>2,088,924</u> | <u>1,363,383</u> |
| Capital and Reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital presented as equity | | 127 | 127 |
| Retained earnings | | <u>2,088,797</u> | <u>1,363,256</u> |
| Equity attributable to owners of the company | | <u>2,088,924</u> | <u>1,363,383</u> |

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

We as Directors of Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd, state that -

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014,

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied,

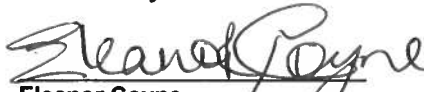
(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(d) we acknowledge the company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014 and the small companies' regime.

Approved by the board on 22 October 2025 and signed on its behalf by:


Jonathan Margetts
Director


Eleanor Coyne
Director

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS
as at 30 June 2025

| | Called up share capital € | Retained earnings € | Total € |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| At 1 July 2023 | 127 | 884,759 | 884,886 |
| Profit for the financial year | - | 478,497 | 478,497 |
| At 30 June 2024 | 127 | 1,363,256 | 1,363,383 |
| Profit for the financial year | - | 725,541 | 725,541 |
| At 30 June 2025 | 127 | 2,088,797 | 2,088,924 |

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 269054. The registered office of the company is 1 Quay Street, Galway, H91 CP22 which is also the principal place of business of the company. The principal activity of the company is the manufacture and retailing of Jewellery. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of preparation

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

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

Turnover

Turnover represents the total invoice value, excluding value added tax, of sales made during the year.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets including other intangible fixed assets when they were acquired. Purchased goodwill is capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position and amortised on a straight line basis over its economic useful life of 10 years, which is estimated to be the period during which benefits are expected to arise. On disposal of a business any goodwill not yet amortised is included in determining the profit or loss on sale of the business.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Land and buildings freehold | - | 2% Straight line |
| Plant and machinery | - | 15% Straight line |
| Fixtures, fittings and equipment | - | 15% Straight line |
| Motor vehicles | - | 20% Straight line |

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Trade and other debtors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

Trade and other creditors

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

Employee benefits

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

(i) Short term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Taxation and deferred taxation

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

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

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

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

Ordinary share capital

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

3. Significant accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation of motor vehicles, plant and equipment and freehold property

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4. Operating profit | 2025 | 2024 |
| | € | € |
| Operating profit is stated after charging: | | |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 12,937 | 13,259 |
| Loss/(profit) on foreign currencies | 128 | - |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

5. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 3, (2024 - 3).

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| | Number | Number |
| Retail assistants | 1 | 1 |
| Shop managers | 2 | 2 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | 3 | 3 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

6. Intangible assets

| | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Goodwill | Total |
| | € | € |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| At 30 June 2025 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Provision for diminution in value | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net book value | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | - | - |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

| 7. Tangible assets | Land and buildings freehold € | Plant and machinery € | Fixtures, fittings and equipment € | Motor vehicles € | Total € |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------|
| Cost or Valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 479,347 | 30,667 | 72,580 | 78,342 | 660,936 |
| At 30 June 2025 | 479,347 | 30,667 | 72,580 | 78,342 | 660,936 |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 July 2024 | 39,115 | 30,667 | 55,260 | 78,341 | 203,383 |
| Charge for the financial year | 9,587 | - | 3,350 | - | 12,937 |
| At 30 June 2025 | 48,702 | 30,667 | 58,610 | 78,341 | 216,320 |
| Net book value | | | | | |
| At 30 June 2025 | 430,645 | - | 13,970 | 1 | 444,616 |
| At 30 June 2024 | 440,232 | - | 17,320 | 1 | 457,553 |
| 8. Stocks | | | | 2025 € | 2024 € |
| Finished goods and goods for resale | | | | 204,550 | 82,000 |
| In the opinion of the directors there are no material differences between the replacement cost of stock and the balance sheet amounts. | | | | | |
| 9. Debtors | | | | 2025 € | 2024 € |
| Prepayments | | | | 2,469 | 126,720 |
| 10. Creditors | | | | 2025 € | 2024 € |
| Amounts falling due within one year | | | | | |
| Amounts owed to credit institutions | | | | 3,741 | 3,581 |
| Trade creditors | | | | 160,841 | 93,279 |
| Taxation | | | | 233,932 | 176,272 |
| Directors' current accounts (Note 12) | | | | - | 5,706 |
| Other creditors | | | | 300 | 600 |
| Accruals | | | | 15,022 | 4,480 |
| | | | | 413,836 | 283,918 |
| 11. Income Statement | | | | 2025 € | 2024 € |
| At 1 July 2024 | | | | 1,363,256 | 884,759 |
| Profit for the financial year | | | | 725,541 | 478,497 |
| At 30 June 2025 | | | | 2,088,797 | 1,363,256 |

Thomas Dillon Jewellers Ltd
NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

| | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| 12. Directors' remuneration and transactions | 2025 | 2024 |
| | € | € |
| Remuneration | <u>124,950</u> | <u>160,222</u> |

The following amounts are repayable to the directors:

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | 2025 | 2024 |
| | € | € |
| Jonathan Margetts | <u>-</u> | <u>5,706</u> |

13. Related party transactions

Bank of Ireland hold personal guarantees from the directors totalling €172,000.

14. Controlling interest

The beneficial owner of the company is Jonathan Margetts due to owning 100% of the issued share capital.

15. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

16. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 22 October 2025.