

**Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited**  
**Abridged Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

# Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

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# **Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited**

## **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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

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

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

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

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

**Signed on behalf of the board**

**Jon Crossick**  
**Director**

**6 November 2025**

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THOMAS SABO (IRELAND) LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

### **Basis of opinion**

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 8 to 16 which the director of Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the director are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

### **Respective responsibilities of director and auditors**

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the director is entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's director, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the director those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the director for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### **Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014**

On 6 November 2025 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 and our report was as follows:

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

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 30 June 2025 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

### **Basis for opinion**

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

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THOMAS SABO (IRELAND) LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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

### **Other Information**

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

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

### **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014**

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

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

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

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

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

### **Respective responsibilities**

#### **Responsibilities of director for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as 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 director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THOMAS SABO (IRELAND) LIMITED**

## **pursuant to section 356(1) and 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014**

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 7, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

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

Our report is made solely to the company's shareholders, 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 shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

**Maurice O'Shea F.C.A.**  
**for and on behalf of**  
**MOORE IRELAND AUDIT PARTNERS LIMITED**  
Statutory Audit Firm  
Galway Financial Services Centre  
Moneenageisha Road  
Galway

**6 November 2025**

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 4 - 6 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

**Robert Stronge**  
**Secretary**

**Jon Crossick**  
**Director**

**6 November 2025**

# **Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited**

## **APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor**

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

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

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

**Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	353
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Receivables	9	175,417	203,378
Cash and cash equivalents		90,817	63,690
		<b>266,234</b>	<b>267,068</b>
<b>Payables: amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(64,205)</b>	<b>(91,814)</b>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<b>202,029</b>	<b>175,254</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<b>202,029</b>	<b>175,607</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		101	101
Retained earnings		201,928	175,506
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<b>202,029</b>	<b>175,607</b>

I as Director of Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014. The company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that 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 6 November 2025 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Jon Crossick**  
**Director**

**Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

as at 30 June 2025

	<b>Called up share capital €</b>	<b>Retained earnings €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>At 1 July 2023</b>	101	90,103	90,204
Profit for the financial year	-	85,403	85,403
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>	101	175,506	175,607
Profit for the financial year	-	26,422	26,422
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>201,928</b>	<b>202,029</b>

# Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

### 1. General Information

Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. Moore Ireland Audit Partners Limited, Galway Financial Services Centre, Moneenageisha Road, Galway, Ireland is the registered office. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Ireland and Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

#### Basis of preparation

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

The company qualifies as a 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.

#### Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to prepare a Statement of Cash Flows because it is classified as a small company.

#### Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable net of VAT and trade discounts. The policies adopted for the recognition of revenue are as follows:

##### Sale of goods

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

#### Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	25% Straight Line & 33.33% Straight Line
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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.

#### Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Income Statement as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

# Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

### Trade and other receivables

Trade Receivables and other Receivables with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income Statement in other administrative expenses.

### Trade and other payables

Trade Payables and other Payables with no stated interest rate and payable within one year are recorded at transaction price. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Income Statement in other administrative expenses.

### Employee benefits

When employees have rendered service to the company, short-term employee benefits to which the employees are entitled are recognised at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

### Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount of tax payable or receivable in respect of the taxable profit (or loss) for the current or past reporting periods. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax represents the future tax consequences of transactions and events recognised in the financial statements of current and previous periods. It is recognised in respect of all timing differences, with certain exceptions. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of income and expense in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing differences. Deferred tax on revalued non-depreciable tangible fixed assets and investment properties is measured using the rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

### 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 Income Statement.

### Financial Instruments

#### Financial Instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Trade debtors, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the

## Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

#### Equity Instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### 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 effect 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 be, 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 purposes of tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets comprise a significant portion of the total assets of the company. 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 asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation changes for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

#### b) Accruals

The director has made provisions for various accruals at the statement of financial position date. The director

## Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

has based his assessment on his vast experience in this industry - these accruals are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

<b>4. Operating profit</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
<b>Operating profit is stated after charging:</b>		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	<b>353</b>	384
Operating lease rentals		
- Motor vehicles	<b>12,888</b>	13,018
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

<b>5. Income from investments</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Interest on loan to parent company	<b>5,507</b>	4,570
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

## 6. Employees

The average monthly number of employees during the financial year was 13. (2024 - 21)

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>Number</b>	Number
Retail Manager(s)	<b>3</b>	4
Retail Staff	<b>10</b>	17
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>
	<b>13</b>	21
	<u><u>          </u></u>	<u><u>          </u></u>

## Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

**7. Tax on profit**

	2025	2024
	€	€
<b>(a) Analysis of charge in the financial year</b>		
<b>Current tax:</b>		
Corporation tax at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	6,937	13,538
Under/over provision in prior year	565	-
Total current tax	<u>7,502</u>	<u>13,538</u>

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

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

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit taxable at 12.50%	28,417	94,371
Profit taxable at 25%	5,507	4,570
Profit before tax	<u>33,924</u>	<u>98,941</u>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in Republic of Ireland at 12.50% (2024 - 12.50%)	3,552	11,796
Profit before tax multiplied by 25%	1,377	1,143
	4,929	12,939
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1,504	726
Capital allowances for period in excess of depreciation	(130)	(127)
Adjustment re prior year	565	-
Close company surcharge	634	-
Total tax charge for the financial year (Note 7 (a))	<u>7,502</u>	<u>13,538</u>

**8. Property, plant and equipment**

	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Total
	€	€
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 July 2024	204,686	204,686
Disposals	(61,414)	(61,414)
At 30 June 2025	<u>143,272</u>	<u>143,272</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>		
At 1 July 2024	204,333	204,333
Charge for the financial year	353	353
On disposals	(61,414)	(61,414)
At 30 June 2025	<u>143,272</u>	<u>143,272</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>		
At 30 June 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2024	<u>353</u>	<u>353</u>

## Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

<b>9. Receivables</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Trade receivables	22,841	83,552
Other debtors	106,856	76,152
Taxation	3,063	-
Prepayments	1,152	1,935
Accrued income	41,505	41,739
	<u>175,417</u>	<u>203,378</u>
<b>10. Payables</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1,530	9,317
Trade payables	98	(1,765)
Taxation	33,177	49,821
Accruals	29,400	34,441
	<u>64,205</u>	<u>91,814</u>
<b>11. Income Statement</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
At 1 July 2024	175,506	90,103
Profit for the financial year	26,422	85,403
At 30 June 2025	<u>201,928</u>	<u>175,506</u>
<b>12. Financial commitments</b>		
Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
<b>Due:</b>		
Within one year	4,296	12,888
Between one and five years	-	4,296
	<u>4,296</u>	<u>17,184</u>
<b>13. Capital commitments</b>		
The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year-ended 30 June 2025.		
<b>14. Related party transactions</b>		
Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited, Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited and Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG (Germany) are subsidiaries of TSJ Holding GmbH, a company registered in Austria.		
Transactions and balances with group companies:		
<b>Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited</b>		
The company and Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited are both members of the same group and have a common director.		
The balance due from Thomas Sabo (UK) at 1st July 2024 was €13,762 (1st July 2023 - €4,000).		
During the year Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited charged the company consulting fees amounting to €72,000 (2024		

## Thomas Sabo (Ireland) Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

- €36,000). During the year the company charged Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited consulting fees amounting to €120,000 (2024 - €84,000). Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited paid for expenses on behalf of the company amounting to €xxx (2024 - €2,814) Repayments from Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited during the year amounted to €42,825 (2024 - €35,424). The trading balance due from Thomas Sabo (UK) Limited at 30th June 2025 was €18,937 (30th June 2024 - €13,762).

### Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG

The company and Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG are both members of the same group.

The balance due from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG at 1st July 2024 was €63,561 (1st July 2023 - due to Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. -€26,229) . During the year the company purchased stock from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG amounting to €307,444 (2024 - €322,931). The company was charged €32,429 in the year in relation to a central recharge of overheads by Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG (2024 - €26,722). There was a transfer pricing adjustment of €29,164 from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG during the year (2024 - €83,707) . Repayments during the year amounted to €256,499 (2024 - €365,172) .The balance due from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG at 30th June 2025 was €9,351 (30th June 2024 - due from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG €63,561).

The company also received commission of €105,388 from Thomas Sabo GmbH & Co. KG during the year (30th June 2024 - €117,230).

### TSJ Holding GmbH

The loan balance due from TSJ Holding GmbH at 1st July 2024 was €76,152. The company provided an additional loan of €80,000 to TSJ Holding GmbH, its parent company, during the year. Loan interest of €5,507 was charged and interest repayments amounted to €4,803. Repayments of €50,000 were made by TSJ Holding GmbH during the year. The loan balance due from TSJ Holding GmbH at 30th June 2025 was €156,856 (30th June 2024 - €76,152).

### Key Management Personnel Compensation

Key management personnel compensation in the year totaled €97,972 (2024 - €88,200).

#### 15. Parent company

The company regards TSJ Holding GmbH, a company registered in Austria, as its parent company.

#### 16. Controlling interest

The company is ultimately controlled by Mr. Thomas Sabo.

#### 17. Events After the End of the Reporting Period

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

#### 18. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 6 November 2025.