

Company registration number: 695067

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited
Abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 August 2025

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

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Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Directors responsibilities statement

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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

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

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

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

**Independent auditor's special report to Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014**

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are 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 section 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors as a body, in accordance with section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's directors those matters we are required to state to them under section 356 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 company and the company's directors as a body, for our work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Opinion

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex the abridged financial statements to the annual return of Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Ltd ('the Company') and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis of opinion

We have examined:

- the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025 on pages 6 to 13 to which the directors of the Company propose to annex to the annual return of the Company; and
- 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 directors 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.

Other information

On 22 January 2026 we reported, as auditor of Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited, to the members on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025 and our report was as follows:

"Independent auditor's report to the members of Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 August 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 August 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 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 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other Information

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

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

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

**Independent auditor's special report to Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have 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.

**Independent auditor's special report to Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited
pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)**


As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment 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 internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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.



Mel McKeown

**For and on behalf of
Gilroy Gannon
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors
25 Stephen Street
Sligo**

22nd January 2026

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 August 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	6	50,916		44,021	
			50,916		44,021
Current assets					
Stocks	7	184,862		44,836	
Debtors	8	30,662		77,437	
Cash at bank and in hand		24,530		101,965	
		240,054		224,238	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(121,626)		(99,345)	
Net current assets			118,428		124,893
Total assets less current liabilities			169,344		168,914
Net assets			169,344		168,914
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			169,244		168,814
Shareholders funds			169,344		168,914

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

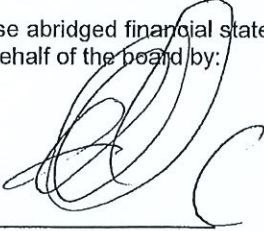
We, as directors of Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited state that the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 August 2025**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 22 January 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Martin Gosbell
Director



Sarah Gosbell
Director

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these abridged financial statements.

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 August 2025

1. General information

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 695067). The address of the registered office is Unit 4, Blacklion Enterprise Centre, Belcoo Road, Blacklion, Cavan, F91 X0FA, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified, if applicable, to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) 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 for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of the approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. The total amount of trade debtors is €25,448 (31 August 2024: €70,211).

Impairment of Stocks

The company holds stock amounting to €184,862 (31 August 2024: €44,836) at the financial year end date. The directors are of the view that an adequate charge has been made to reflect the possibility of stocks being sold at less than cost. However, this estimate is subject to inherent uncertainty.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on sale of goods is recognised when the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods, which usually takes place when the goods are physically delivered to the buyer. Deposits received from customers in advance of completion of sales of goods at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is made at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation, including differences arising on the revaluation of fixed assets. 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.

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

Tangible assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leasehold property	20%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	12.5%	straight line

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset other than goodwill no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the first in first out method. In the case of finished goods and work in progress, cost is defined as the aggregate cost of raw material, direct labour and the attributable proportion of direct production overheads based on a normal level of capacity. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item (or group of items) is impaired, that item is measured at its selling price less costs to complete and sell, and an impairment loss is recognised.

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 August 2025

Financial instruments

Ordinary Share Capital

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

4. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 3 (2024: 3).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	28,369	9,547
Social insurance costs	3,881	1,136
	<u>32,250</u>	<u>10,683</u>

The directors did not receive any remuneration during the financial year.

5. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	168,815	105,674
Profit for the financial year	429	63,140
At the end of the financial year	<u>169,244</u>	<u>168,814</u>

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025

6. Tangible assets

	Leasehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 September 2024	6,684	200	38,000	44,884
Additions	15,445	807	-	16,252
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation				
At 1 September 2024	71	-	792	863
Charge for the financial year	4,481	126	4,750	9,357
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At 31 August 2025	<u>4,552</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>5,542</u>	<u>10,220</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2025	<u>17,577</u>	<u>881</u>	<u>32,458</u>	<u>50,916</u>
At 31 August 2024	<u>6,613</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>37,208</u>	<u>44,021</u>

The leasehold property is premises rented in Cavan for a period of 3.75 years until 31st May 2029

7. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Goods for resale	184,862	44,836
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

8. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	25,448	70,211
Other debtors	1,765	1,650
Prepayments	3,449	5,576
	<u>30,662</u>	<u>77,437</u>

Thomas Jacks (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 August 2025

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	3,042	6,224
Amounts owed to group undertakings (Note 10)	100,416	74,682
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	346	1,052
Corporation tax	(7)	(4,816)
VAT	12,779	18,758
Accruals	5,050	3,445
	121,626	99,345

The repayment terms of trade creditors vary between on demand and 90 days. No interest is payable on trade creditors.

Payroll taxes are subject to the terms of the relevant legislation. No interest was due at the financial year end date.

The terms of the accruals are based on the underlying contracts.

Other amounts included within creditors not covered by specific note disclosures are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

10. Group

The company is a 100% subsidiary of Thomas Jacks Ltd, a company registered in the UK.

Monies outstanding to the parent company are due under normal trade credit terms.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due to parent company	100,416	74,682

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 22 January 2026.