Grant Thornton

Abridged Financial Statements

Resmed-PEI Limited

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Company Information

Directors	Anthony Keily Robert Keily
Company secretary	Michael Keating
Registered number	405642
Registered office	M50 Business Park Ballymount Road Upper Ballymount Dublin 12
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13 - 18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	AIB Bank Abbey Street Wicklow
Solicitors	Philip Lee Solicitors 7 - 8 Wilton Terrace Dublin 2

Contents

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Resmed-PEI Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of Resmed-PEI Limited ("the Company") 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 31 March 2025 on pages 5 to 15 which the directors of Resmed-PEI 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 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 18/06/2026 we reported, as auditor of the Company, to the members on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.

Tracey Sullivan

Tracey Sullivan, FCA
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
13-18 City Quay

Date: 18/02/2026

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Resmed-PEI Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Resmed-PEI Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

In our opinion, Resmed-PEI Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit or loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014..

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

GrantThornton

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Resmed-PEI Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

In our opinion:

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

The Abridged statement of financial position and the Statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Abridged statement of financial position

As at 31 March 2025

	Note		2025 €		2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	5		**506,334**		469,584
			506,334		469,584
Current assets					
Stocks	6	**6,667,596**		5,799,111	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**11,077,709**		8,972,539	
Cash at bank and in hand	8	**7,550,850**		3,776,150	
		25,296,155		18,547,800	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	**(10,919,097)**		(7,940,565)	
Net current assets			**14,377,058**		10,607,235
Net assets			**14,883,392**		11,076,819
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	10		**5,000**		5,000
Profit and loss account	11		**14,878,392**		11,071,819
Shareholders' funds			**14,883,392**		11,076,819

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS102 Section 1A for small entities.

We, as directors of Resmed-PEI Limited, state that:
The Company has relied on the specific exemptions 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

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

....	....
Anthony Keily	**Robert Keily**
Director	Director

Date: 18/02/2026

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Resmed-PEI Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

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

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Tracey Sullivan

Tracey Sullivan, FCA
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
13 - 18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 18/02/2026

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

1. General information

Resmed-PEI Limited is a members limited liability company which is registered and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under company number 405642. The Company's registered address is M50 Business Park, Ballymount Road Upper, Ballymount, Dublin 12.

The principal activity of the Company during the financial year was the provision of a managed care service to respiratory patients in the community.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The Company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of Small Companies Regime in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS102.

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

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

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

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

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

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

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

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

2.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Motor vehicles	-	20% straight line
Computer equipment	-	33% straight line

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

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

2.6 Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. Where there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the carrying value of the asset (or cash-generating unit to which the asset has been allocated) is tested for impairment. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's (or CGU's) fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (CGUs). Non-financial assets that have been previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication that the impairment losses recognised in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

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

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9 Financial instruments

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

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

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 trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

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

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Financial instruments (continued)

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

2.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

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

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

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.11 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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

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

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its judgements on an ongoing basis.

Management bases its judgements on historical experience on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumption or conditions.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of technological change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

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

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Estimating allowance for impairment on stocks
Management estimates the net realisable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

Estimating allowance for impairment of debtors
The Company estimates the allowance for doubtful trade debtors based on assessment of specific accounts where the Company has objective evidence comprising default in payment terms or significant financial difficulty that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, judgement used was based on the best available facts and circumstances including but not limited to the estimated recoverable amount.

4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2024: €Nil).

5. Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2024	627,786	197,910	825,696
Additions	201,462	13,623	215,085
Disposals	(179,036)	-	(179,036)
At 31 March 2025	650,212	211,533	861,745
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	176,667	179,445	356,112
Charge for the financial year on owned assets	131,661	12,070	143,731
Disposals	(144,432)	-	(144,432)
At 31 March 2025	163,896	191,515	355,411
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	486,316	20,018	506,334
At 31 March 2024	451,119	18,465	469,584

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

6. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	**6,667,596**	5,799,111

Included in the stock balance is a provision of €944,110 (2024: €844,513).

7. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	**10,714,786**	8,156,584
Other debtors	-	1,250
Prepayments and accrued income	**186,915**	184,513
Corporation tax repayable	**112,439**	566,623
Deferred taxation	**63,569**	63,569
	11,077,709	8,972,539

All amounts are recoverable within one year.

An impairment loss of €38,981 (2024: €57,670) was recognised against trade debtors.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash at bank and in hand	**7,550,850**	3,776,150

Notes to the abridged financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025

9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	**474,250**	355,249
Amounts owed to group companies	**9,754,960**	6,668,653
Corporation tax	-	445,230
Taxation and social insurance	**50,792**	43,143
Other creditors	**1,250**	-
Accruals	**637,845**	428,290
	10,919,097	7,940,565

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and payable on demand.

10. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised		
1,000,000 Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**1,000,000**	1,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,000 Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**5,000**	5,000

11. Reserves

Share capital

Includes nominal value of share capital subscribed for.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period profits and losses.

12. Deferred taxation

	2025 €
At beginning of financial year	**63,569**
At end of financial year	**63,569**

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

12. Deferred taxation (continued)

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Accelerated capital allowances	**63,569**	63,569

13. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit account brought forward at the beginning of the financial year	**11,071,819**	8,048,000
Other movement in the profit and loss account	**3,806,573**	3,023,819
Profit account carried forward at the end of the financial year	**14,878,392**	11,071,819

14. Events since the end of the financial year

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

15. Controlling party

85% of the issued share capital of Resmed-PEI Limited is owned by PEI Surgical ULC. Resmed EAP Holdings Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, hold the remaining 15% of issued share capital.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is KRT Unlimited, a company registered in the Isle of Man. The Company's ultimate controlling parties are Mr. Tony Keily, Mr. Luke Keily and Ms. Sibeal Keily acting in concert.

The smallest and largest consolidated financial statements presented are that of KRT Unlimited Company. These financial statements are not publicly available and are accessible only to the company's shareholders.

16. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 18/02/2026