

**REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT**

**UNAUDITED**

**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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**REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT**

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**REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT**

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

	Note	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	5	2,913	4,648
		<u>2,913</u>	<u>4,648</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	6	30,651	29,325
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	7	621,785	407,138
Cash at bank and in hand		28,118	7,578
		<u>680,554</u>	<u>444,041</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(28,103)	(16,605)
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>652,451</u>	<u>427,436</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>655,364</u>	<u>432,084</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>655,364</u></u>	<u><u>432,084</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		100	100
Profit and loss account		655,264	431,984
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u><u>655,364</u></u>	<u><u>432,084</u></u>

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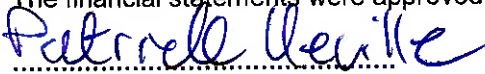
ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)  
AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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We, as directors of Reillys Pharmacy Thomas Court, state that:

- (a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.
- (b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.
- (c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.
- (d) the members of the Company have not served a notice on the Company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).
- (e) We acknowledge the Company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.
- (f) 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:



**Patrick Keville**  
Director



**Aoife Carragher**  
Director

Date: 28 November 2025

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements.

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## REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT

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### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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#### 1. General information

The company is a limited company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, having its registered office at Unit 2 Bertram Court, Cornmarket, Dublin 8. The principle activity of the company is the retail of Pharmaceutical products.

#### 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 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 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.

###### Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

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## REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT

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### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.3 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

##### 2.4 Taxation

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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

##### 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.

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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	20%
Office equipment	-	10%
Computer equipment	-	35%

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 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. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet 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.

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### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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#### 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, net 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 Creditors

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

##### 2.10 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.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet 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.

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## REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT

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### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

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#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

##### 2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

###### Basic 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.

###### Derecognition of financial instruments

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

The directors have considered and evaluated the critical estimates and judgements the company faces and have deemed them to be immaterial in the context of these accounts.

#### 4. Employees

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

**REILLYS PHARMACY THOMAS COURT**

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

**5. Tangible fixed assets**

	Fixtures and fittings €	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>				
At 1 March 2024	19,762	248	5,926	25,936
Additions	875	-	-	875
At 28 February 2025	<u>20,637</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>5,926</u>	<u>26,811</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 March 2024	15,241	121	5,926	21,288
Charge for the year on owned assets	2,585	25	-	2,610
At 28 February 2025	<u>17,826</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>5,926</u>	<u>23,898</u>
<b>Net book value</b>				
At 28 February 2025	<u>2,811</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,913</u>
At 29 February 2024	<u>4,521</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,648</u>

**6. Stocks**

	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	30,651	29,325
	<u>30,651</u>	<u>29,325</u>

**7. Debtors**

	28 February 2025 €	29 February 2024 €
Trade debtors	42,784	42,230
Amounts owed by group undertakings	569,264	354,264
Other debtors	9,044	10,004

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**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

**7. Debtors (continued)**

Called up share capital not paid	100	100
Prepayments	593	540
	<b>621,785</b>	<b>407,138</b>
	<b>621,785</b>	<b>407,138</b>

**8. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	28 February 2025	29 February 2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	22,353	10,854
Other creditors	230	231
Accruals	5,520	5,520
	<b>28,103</b>	<b>16,605</b>
	<b>28,103</b>	<b>16,605</b>

**9. Financial instruments**

	28 February 2025	29 February 2024
	€	€
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	28,120	7,578
	<b>28,120</b>	<b>7,578</b>
	<b>28,120</b>	<b>7,578</b>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of cash at bank and in hand.

**10. Appropriation of Profit and loss account**

	28 February 2025	29 February 2024
	€	€
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	431,984	225,509
Other movement in the profit and loss account	223,280	206,475
	<b>655,264</b>	<b>431,984</b>
<b>Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year</b>	<b>655,264</b>	<b>431,984</b>

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**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

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**11. Transactions with directors**

During the year the company did not enter into any transactions with the directors and the overall amount due to directors at year end was €231 (2024: €231).

**12. Related party transactions**

The company has availed of the exemption available under FRS 102 regarding the disclosure of transactions between group companies.

**13. Controlling party**

The company regards Pafe Pharmacy Limited as its parent company. The company regards the directors acting in unison as the ultimate controlling party.

**14. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 28 November 2025