

Company Registration No. 578216 (Republic of Ireland)

**TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD

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TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 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 Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he 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 that 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 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. He 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.

On behalf of the board

Tom Darcy

Director

20 November 2025

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---------|---------|
| | € | € |
| (Loss)/profit for the year | (4,629) | (1,123) |
| Other comprehensive income | - | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | (4,629) | (1,123) |

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025**

| | | 2025 | | 2024 | |
|--|-------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Notes | € | € | € | € |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 6 | | 1,387 | | 1,531 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 7 | 1,118 | | 6,900 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 6,912 | | 11,331 | |
| | | <u>8,030</u> | | <u>18,232</u> | |
| Creditors | 8 | (2,261) | | (2,314) | |
| | | <u></u> | | <u></u> | |
| Net current assets | | | 5,769 | | 15,918 |
| | | | <u></u> | | <u></u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>7,156</u> | | <u>17,449</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital presented as equity | 10 | | 100 | | 100 |
| Profit and loss reserves | | | 7,056 | | 17,349 |
| | | | <u>7,156</u> | | <u>17,449</u> |
| Total equity | | | <u>7,156</u> | | <u>17,449</u> |

I, as director of Total Care Consulting Ltd, state that:

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

(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 is complied with;

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company; and

(d) the director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

(i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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.

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

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 November 2025.

Tom Darcy
Director

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Total Care Consulting Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Abbeyville, Lorrha, Nenagh, Co Tipperary and it's company registration number is 578216.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is

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calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

| | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| Computers | 12.5% Straight Line |
|-----------|---------------------|

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss,

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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 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 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 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.

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

TOTAL CARE CONSULTING LTD
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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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

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Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and

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liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | Number | Number |
| Director | 1 | 1 |
| Employees | 1 | 1 |
| | — | — |
| | 2 | 2 |

4 Director's Remuneration

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Remuneration for qualifying services | 1,200 | 900 |

5 Taxation

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Current tax Corporation tax on profits for the current period | - | - |

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| (Loss)/profit before taxation | (4,629) | (1,123) |
| Taxation charge for the year | - | - |

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6 Tangible Fixed Assets

| | Computers |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| | € |
| Cost | |
| At 1 March 2024 & 28 February 2025 | 3,241 |
| | <hr/> |
| Depreciation and impairment | |
| At 29 February 2024 | 1,449 |
| Depreciation charged in the year | 405 |
| | <hr/> |
| As at 28 February 2025 | 1,854 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carrying Amount | |
| At 28 February 2025 | 1,387 |
| | <hr/> |
| At 29 February 2024 | 1,792 |

7 Debtors

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Amounts falling due within one year: | | |
| Trade debtors | - | - |
| Other debtors | 1,118 | 6,900 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 1,118 | 6,900 |

8 Creditors

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Corporation tax | - | - |
| PAYE and social security | 785 | 838 |
| Other taxes | - | - |
| Accruals | 1,476 | 1,478 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 2,261 | 2,316 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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9 Retirement benefit schemes

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Defined contribution schemes | | |
| Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes | 982 | 967 |

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

10 Share capital

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | € | € |
| Ordinary share capital | | |
| Authorised equity | | |
| 100,000 Ordinary of €1 each | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Issued and fully paid equity | | |
| 100 Ordinary of €1 each | 100 | 100 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Authorised equity | | |

11 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on the 20 November 2025