DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

CONTENTS

DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS	Artashes Kalantaryan (Armenian) Armen Sargsyan (Armenian)
COMPANY SECRETARY	Artashes Kalantaryan
REGISTERED NUMBER	709017
REGISTERED OFFICE	5th Floor 40 Mespil Road Dublin 4 D04 C2N4
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS	Crowe Ireland Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm 40 Mespil Road Dublin 4 D04 C2N4
BANKERS	Bank of Ireland Tallaght Dublin 24

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the Directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

Under company law, the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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.

On behalf of the Board

Signed by:
Artashes Kalantaryan
57664B063A0740D...

Artashes Kalantaryan
Director

Date: 15/1/2026

Signed by:
Armen Sargsyan
41C660D25EE4494...

Armen Sargsyan
Director

Date: 15/1/2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

On 26/1/2026 we reported as auditors of Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations Limited to the Directors of the Company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 on pages 7 to 15 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 on pages 7 to 15 which the Directors of Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations 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.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

It is your responsibility to prepare the 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 (exemptions available for small companies) and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the Directors in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work was undertaken so that we might state to the Directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report 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 Directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

BASIS OF OPINION

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the Annual Return of the Company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the Directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the Annual Return of the Company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small sized companies).

OTHER INFORMATION

On 26/1/2026 we reported as auditors of Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations Limited to the members on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED) PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

"We have audited the financial statements of Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2023, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2023 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 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 further described in the Auditors' 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 provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 14 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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.

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 Auditors' 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 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 OTHER MATTERS PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- 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 the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the 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 AND RESTRICTIONS ON USE

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, 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 the Directors 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, 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED) PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

AUDITORS' 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 Auditors' 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 IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements. This description forms part of our Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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."

DocuSigned by:
Signed: George Kennington
03CB8BD833264E7...
George Kennington
for and on behalf of

DocuSigned by:
Crowe Ireland
03CB8BD833264E7...
Crowe Ireland
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
40 Mespil Road
Dublin 4
D04 C2N4
Date: 26/1/2026

DOM-DANIEL IRELAND OPERATIONS LIMITED

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	Note		2023 €		2022 €
FIXED ASSETS					
Financial assets	4		**1**		-
			1		-
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	**41,690**		*3,017*	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	**99,006**		*3,016*	
		140,696		*6,033*	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	**(298,818)**		*(76,129)*	
NET LIABILITIES			**(158,121)**		*(70,096)*
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital presented as equity	8		**100**		*100*
Profit and loss account			**(158,221)**		*(70,196)*
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**(158,121)**		*(70,096)*

We, as Directors of Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

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

Signed by:
Artashes Kalantaryan
57664B063A0749D...
Artashes Kalantaryan
Director

Date: 15/1/2026

Signed by:
Armen Sargsyan
41C660D25EE4494...
Armen Sargsyan
Director

Date: 15/1/2026

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2022	**100**	**(70,196)**	**(70,096)**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Loss for the year	**-**	**(88,025)**	**(88,025)**
AT 30 JUNE 2023	**100**	**(158,221)**	**(158,121)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD			
Loss for the period	**-**	**(70,196)**	**(70,196)**
Shares issued during the period	**100**	**-**	**100**
AT 30 JUNE 2022	**100**	**(70,196)**	**(70,096)**

The notes on pages 9 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dom-Daniel Ireland Operations Limited acts as a managed IT services provider. The Company is a Microsoft partner and resells Microsoft Software licences, cloud services and other services to customers. The registered office is at 40 Mespil Road, Dublin 4.

The Company is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland and its company registration number is 709017. The Company is tax resident in Ireland. The Company has overseas branch operations in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

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.

2.2 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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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.

2.4 TAXATION

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account 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 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in unlisted company shares, whose market value can be reliably determined, are remeasured to market value at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on remeasurement are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account for the period. Where market value cannot be reliably determined, such investments are stated at historic cost less impairment.

2.6 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.

2.7 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. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

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 receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs 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 receivables 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.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting date.

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.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments 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 payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. 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 payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables 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

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 GOING CONCERN

At 31 December the Company had net liabilities of €158,121 (2022: net liabilities €70,096). The Company made a loss of €88,025 for the financial year (2022: loss €70,196). The Directors are of the view that the Company will continue to receive the support of its shareholders and principal financial institutions in relation to future working capital requirements of the Company. The shareholders have confirmed that they will not seek repayment of the their loans until the Company is in a position to do so.

Having considered the foregoing the Directors believe it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. However, the financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if financial support was, for whatever reason, no longer forthcoming.

3. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration *(2022 - €NIL)*.

4. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Investments in subsidiary companies €
COST OR VALUATION	
Additions	**1**
At 30 June 2023	**1**

5. DEBTORS

	2023 €	*2022 €*
Trade debtors	**40,351**	-
Other debtors	**1,339**	*3,017*
	41,690	*3,017*

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2023 €	*2022 €*
Cash at bank and in hand	**99,006**	*3,016*
	99,006	*3,016*

7. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2023	*2022*
	€	*€*
Trade creditors	**89,495**	*12,632*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**1**	-
Taxation and social insurance	**1,443**	-
Other creditors	**149,568**	*57,897*
Accruals	**58,311**	*5,600*
	298,818	*76,129*

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2023	*2022*
	€	*€*
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
100 *(2022 - 100)* Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**100**	*100*

9. APPROPRIATION OF PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

	2023	*2022*
	€	*€*
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	**(70,196)**	-
Other movement in the Profit and Loss Account	**(88,025)**	*(70,196)*
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT CARRIED FORWARD AT THE END OF THE YEAR	**(158,221)**	*(70,196)*

10. ACCOUNTING PERIOD

The current financial statements are for the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023.

The comparative financial statements are for the period 30 November 2021 to 30 June 2022.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Directors:

At the beginning of the year the Company owed Artashes Kalantaryan €48,897. During the year the company received €330,009 from the director. At the Balance Sheet date the balance due to the director was €140,568.

At the beginning of the year, the Company owed Armen Sargsyan €9,000. This balance remains outstanding at the Balance Sheet date.

Artashes Kalantaryan and Armen Sargsyan are controlling directors of the Company. These amounts are interest free and repayable on demand.

12. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

13. CONTROLLING PARTY

Dom-Daniel Technology Holdings Limited owns 100% of the share capital of the Company. Fourth Ventures SCSp, a partnership incorporated in Luxembourg, is the ultimate parent entity of which the Directors each own 50% of the capital. The ultimate controlling parties are Artashes Kalantaryan and Armen Sargsyan.

14. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR AUDITS OF SMALL ENTITIES

In common with many businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

15. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue on 15/1/2026