

Company registration number 518956 (Republic of Ireland)

KNOW FINANCE LTD
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

KNOW FINANCE LTD

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Andrew Nolan Mark Nugent
Secretary	Andrew Nolan
Company number	518956
Registered office	Chase House City Junction Business Park Northern Cross Dublin D17 AK63
Auditor	Dermot O'Malley & Company Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Block 3 Airvista Office Park Swords Road Santry D09 VK65
Business address	Chase House City Junction Business Park Northern Cross Dublin D17 AK63
Bankers	AIB Main Street Swords Dublin K67 H793

KNOW FINANCE LTD

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' report	1 - 3
Directors' responsibilities statement	4
Independent auditor's report	5 - 7
Profit and loss account	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 - 21

KNOW FINANCE LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of a Life Assurance, Mortgage, Pension and Income Protection Broker.

Branches

The company does not own or operate out of any foreign branches.

Review of the business

The results for the year and the financial position at the period end were considered satisfactory by the directors who expect continued growth in the foreseeable future. The financial result is in keeping with the general upturn in economic fortunes in Ireland and the director feels they are well placed to capitalise on a customer base that will continue to have more discretionary income than in previous years.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Under Irish Company Law, the company is required to give a description of the principal risks and uncertainties which it faces. The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

Economic Risk

The risk of increased interest rates and/or inflation having an adverse impact on served markets. These are managed by innovative product sourcing and strict control of costs.

Competitor Risk

The directors of the company manage competition through careful attention to customer service levels and product innovation.

Financial Risk

The directors of the company closely monitor the company's trading activities to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk.

Uncertainty

The directors continue to monitor the evolving situation with regard to uncertainty in Irish and global economy, rising interest rates and inflation, and the cost of living crisis.

Development and performance

The company plans to continue efforts to increase turnover and profitability. There are no future developments envisaged that would materially affect the nature or level of the company's activities.

Key performance indicators

The directors analyse their performance based on three key performance indicators. The key performance indicators are Revenue Growth, Net Profit and Customer Retention. The directors are satisfied with the results for the period based on their KPI's.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Andrew Nolan
Mark Nugent

Directors' interests

The directors' and secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as stated below:

	Ordinary Shares of €1 each	
	1 January 2025	31 December 2025
Andrew Nolan	100	100
Mark Nugent	100	100

Supplier payment policy

The directors acknowledge their responsibility for ensuring compliance, in all material respects, with the provisions of the European Communities (Late Payment in Commercial Transactions) Regulations 2012. Procedures have been implemented to identify the dates upon which invoices fall due for payment and to ensure that payments are made by such dates. Such procedures provide reasonable assurance against material non-compliance with the Regulations. The payment policy during the year under review was to comply with the requirements of the Regulations.

Political donations

The company did not make any political donations during the period.

Accounting records

The company's directors are aware of their responsibilities, under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 as to whether in their opinion, the accounting records of the company are sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and are discharging their responsibility by:

- employing qualified and/or experienced staff, and/or
- ensuring that sufficient company resources are available for the task, and/or
- liaising with the company's accountants
- location of computer servers.
- arrangements to guard against falsification of the records.

The accounting records are held at the company's registered office, Chase House City Junction Business Park Northern Cross Dublin D17 AK63.

Research and development

The company did not engage in any Research & Development activity during the period.

Post reporting date events

There were no such significant event on which we ought to report.

Future developments

There are no future developments on which we ought to report.

Auditor

In accordance with the Companies Act 2014, section 383(2), Dermot O'Malley & Company continue in office as auditor of the company.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the directors in office at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that he / she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself / herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

Andrew Nolan

Andrew Nolan
Director

Mark Nugent

Mark Nugent
Director

2 March 2026

KNOW FINANCE LTD

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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

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

Andrew Nolan

Andrew Nolan
Director

Mark Nugent

Mark Nugent
Director

2 March 2026

KNOW FINANCE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF KNOW FINANCE LTD

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Know Finance Ltd ('the company') for the year ended 31 December 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with 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 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 in the annual report. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF KNOW FINANCE LTD (CONTINUED)

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- 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.

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as 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, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the company's 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 company's 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 auditor's report.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF KNOW FINANCE LTD (CONTINUED)

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.

Gary Beresford

Gary Beresford

For and on behalf of Dermot O'Malley & Company

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm

Block 3 Airvista Office Park

Swords Road

Santry

D09 VK65

2 March 2026

KNOW FINANCE LTD

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover		977,866	739,091
Administrative expenses		(963,718)	(722,785)
Other operating income		-	2,000
Operating profit	3	14,148	18,306
Interest payable and similar expenses		(69)	(1,307)
Profit before taxation		14,079	16,999
Tax on profit		(3,311)	(3,580)
Profit for the financial year		10,768	13,419

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	7		21,572		43,728
Tangible assets	8		9,961		15,621
Financial assets	9		170,623		-
			<u>202,156</u>		<u>59,349</u>
Current assets					
Stocks	10	130,000		115,016	
Debtors	11	3,172		2,558	
Cash at bank and in hand		164,306		59,199	
			<u>297,478</u>		<u>176,773</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(291,727)		(38,983)	
Net current assets			<u>5,751</u>		<u>137,790</u>
Net assets			<u>207,907</u>		<u>197,139</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			200		200
Profit and loss reserves			207,707		196,939
Total equity			<u>207,907</u>		<u>197,139</u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 2 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Andrew Nolan

Andrew Nolan
Director

Mark Nugent

Mark Nugent
Director

KNOW FINANCE LTD

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 January 2024	200	183,520	183,720
Year ended 31 December 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	13,419	13,419
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2024	200	196,939	197,139
Year ended 31 December 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	10,768	10,768
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>200</u>	<u>207,707</u>	<u>207,907</u>

KNOW FINANCE LTD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	16	289,446		60,322	
Interest paid		(69)		(1,307)	
Income taxes paid		(5,931)		(757)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities		283,446		58,258	
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(2,150)		(11,565)	
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		(170,623)		-	
Net cash used in investing activities		(172,773)		(11,565)	
Financing activities					
Repayment of borrowings		(5,566)		(21,239)	
Net cash used in financing activities		(5,566)		(21,239)	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		105,107		25,454	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		59,199		33,745	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		164,306		59,199	

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Know Finance Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Chase House, City Junction Business Park, Northern Cross, Dublin, D17 AK63 and its company registration number is 518956.

1.1 Basis of preparation

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"), as adapted by Section 1A of 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 directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the commissions received and services provided in the normal course of business.

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.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

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 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 are recoverable.

Other income

Turnover represents net fees charged to customers, and commissions received for the brokerage of life assurance, pension and income protection policies.. Fees exclude VAT and similar taxes and derive from the provision of services falling within the company's ordinary activities.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is 10 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation 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:

Branding & Software	20% Straight Line
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1.6 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:

Plant and equipment	20% Straight Line
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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.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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, 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.

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

Work in progress is stated as the cost of expenses incurred, which are attributable to the provision of services which have not yet been provided.

1.10 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.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 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.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. 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.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

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 that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

Other financial liabilities

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

1.12 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.

1.13 Taxation

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

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.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Retirement benefits

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

1.16 Leases

As lessee

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.17 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and 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 Operating profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	7,810	7,810
Amortisation of intangible assets	22,156	24,869
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	4,955	3,411
	<u>4,955</u>	<u>3,411</u>

5 Employees

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	4	4
	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

6 Directors' remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	494,354	340,732
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	49,180	44,332
	<u>543,534</u>	<u>385,064</u>

7 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill	Branding & Software	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	195,725	26,481	222,206
	<u>195,725</u>	<u>26,481</u>	<u>222,206</u>
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	154,580	23,898	178,478
Amortisation charged for the year	19,573	2,583	22,156
	<u>174,153</u>	<u>26,481</u>	<u>200,634</u>
At 31 December 2025	174,153	26,481	200,634
	<u>174,153</u>	<u>26,481</u>	<u>200,634</u>
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	21,572	-	21,572
	<u>21,572</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,572</u>
At 31 December 2024	41,145	2,583	43,728
	<u>41,145</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>43,728</u>

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment €
Cost	
At 1 January 2025	39,049
Additions	2,150
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	41,199
	<hr/>
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2025	23,428
Depreciation charged in the year	7,810
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	31,238
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	9,961
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2024	15,621
	<hr/> <hr/>

9 Financial assets

	2025 €	2024 €
Other investments other than loans	170,623	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Investments €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	-
Additions	170,623
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2025	170,623
	<hr/>
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	170,623
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2024	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

10 Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	130,000	115,016
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

(Continued)

10 Stocks

Amount in work in progress relates to commissions earned during the year but commissions are not actually received.

11 Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1	1
Prepayments	3,171	2,557
	<u>3,172</u>	<u>2,558</u>

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
Notes	€	€
Other borrowings	-	5,566
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	189,304	24,739
Accruals	102,423	8,678
	<u>291,727</u>	<u>38,983</u>

13 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The directors remuneration disclosed in the accounts represents the total compensation paid to Key Management Personnel.

14 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling €0 (2024 - €0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

15 Ultimate Controlling Party

Andrew Nolan & Mark Nugent who each own 50% of the company's ordinary share capital are deemed to be the company's ultimate controlling party.

KNOW FINANCE LTD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

16 Cash generated from operations

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit after taxation	10,768	13,419
Adjustments for:		
Taxation charged	3,311	3,580
Finance costs	69	1,307
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	22,156	24,869
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	7,810	7,810
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in stocks	(14,984)	(3,000)
Increase in debtors	(614)	(95)
Increase in creditors	260,930	12,432
Cash generated from operations	<u>289,446</u>	<u>60,322</u>

17 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 January 2025 €	Cash flows €	31 December 2025 €
Cash at bank and in hand	59,199	105,107	164,306
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(5,566)	5,566	-
	<u>53,633</u>	<u>110,673</u>	<u>164,306</u>

18 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 2 March 2026.