

Company registration number 565825 (Republic of Ireland)

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Mark Cochrane
Secretary	Catherine Collins
Company number	565825
Registered office	46/47 Catherine Street Limerick City Limerick Republic of Ireland
Accountants	Bridgewater Fiancne T/A Around Finance Certified Public Accountant First Floor Offices 6 B Ravens Terrace Galway City Galway Republic of Ireland
Auditor	MGM Accountants Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 95 O'Connell Street Limerick City Limerick Republic of Ireland
Business address	46/47 Catherine Street Limerick City Limerick Republic of Ireland
Bankers	Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. O'Connell Street Limerick City Limerick Republic of Ireland Allied Irish Banks, p.l.c. Currency Account Maintenance 5th Floor 1 Adelaide Road Dublin 2 Republic of Ireland

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

The director presents his annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of computer programming activities.

Review of the business

There have been no significant changes in the company's activities during the financial year. The company has continued to improve performance in recent years. Overall turnover has increased by 17% on prior year, and Subscription Revenue has increased by 37% on prior year.

At the end of the year the company has assets of €565,143 (2024: €539,900) and liabilities of €369,220 (2024: €326,075). The net assets of the company have decreased by €17,902 (2025: €193,065, 2024: €213,825) and the director is satisfied with the level of retained reserves at the year end.

Principal risks and uncertainties

In common with all companies operating in Ireland in this sector, the company faces increasing energy and other costs. The director is of the opinion that the company is well positioned to manage these costs.

Trackplan Software Limited faces strong competition in the market and if the company fails to compete successfully market share may decline.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The director does not recommend payment of a final dividend.

Director

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

Mark Cochrane

Director's interests

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

	Ordinary shares of €1 each	
	1 September 2024	31 August 2025
Mark Cochrane	-	-

Supplier payment policy

The director acknowledges his 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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

Accounting records

The company's director acknowledges his responsibilities under sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to ensure that the company keeps adequate accounting records. The following measures have been taken:

- the implementation of appropriate policies and procedures for recording transactions;
- the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise;
- the provision of sufficient company resources for this purpose;
- liaison with the company's external professional advisers.

The accounting records are held at the company's business premises, 46/47 Catherine Street, Limerick City, Limerick, Republic of Ireland.

Post reporting date events

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

Future developments

The directors are not expecting to make any significant changes in the nature of the business in the near future.

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that MGM Accountants be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

Each of the director 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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself 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.

Small companies exemption

The entity has availed of the small companies exemption contained in the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the requirements for exclusion of certain information in the director's report.

On behalf of the board

Mark Cochrane
Director

25 February 2026

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 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 the 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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

Mark Cochrane
Director

25 February 2026

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trackplan Software Limited ('the company') for the year ended 31 August 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, 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 August 2025 and of its loss 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 director's 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 director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is 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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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 director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's 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 director's 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 director's remuneration and transactions, are not complied with by the company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of director for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director determines 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 director is 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.

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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

**Neil W Mulcahy FCA
For and on behalf of MGM Accountants
Chartered Accountants &
Statutory Audit Firm
95 O'Connell Street
Limerick**

25 February 2026

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	3	722,909	616,233
Cost of sales		(14,692)	(7,724)
Gross profit		708,217	608,509
Administrative expenses		(726,399)	(561,844)
Other operating income		127	80,545
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(18,055)	127,210
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	153	(9,795)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(17,902)	117,415

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

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
(Loss)/profit for the year	(17,902)	117,415
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(17,902)</u>	<u>117,415</u>

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 AUGUST 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8		12,348		12,799
Current assets					
Debtors	9	195,844		220,415	
Cash at bank and in hand		356,951		306,686	
		<u>552,795</u>		<u>527,101</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(369,220)</u>		<u>(326,075)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>183,575</u>		<u>201,026</u>
Net assets			<u>195,923</u>		<u>213,825</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	13		10,000		10,000
Profit and loss reserves			<u>185,923</u>		<u>203,825</u>
Total equity			<u>195,923</u>		<u>213,825</u>

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 Standard 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 25 February 2026

Mark Cochrane
Director

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 September 2023	10,000	86,410	96,410
Year ended 31 August 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	117,415	117,415
Balance at 31 August 2024	10,000	203,825	213,825
Year ended 31 August 2025:			
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	(17,902)	(17,902)
Balance at 31 August 2025	10,000	185,923	195,923

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations	17	59,905		108,457	
Income taxes paid		(7,987)		(2,146)	
		<u>51,918</u>		<u>106,311</u>	
Net cash inflow from operating activities					
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(1,654)		(298)	
		<u>(1,654)</u>		<u>(298)</u>	
Net cash used in investing activities					
			(1,654)		(298)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents					
			50,264		106,013
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			306,686		200,673
			<u>356,950</u>		<u>306,686</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year					
			<u>356,951</u>		<u>306,686</u>
Relating to:					
Cash at bank and in hand			356,951		306,686
Bank overdrafts included in creditors payable within one year			(1)		-
			<u>356,950</u>		<u>306,686</u>

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Trackplan Software Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 46/47 Catherine Street, Limerick City, Limerick, Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 565825.

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”) 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

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Subscription (invoiced)
- Training, onboarding etc
- Development services

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 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.

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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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:

Fixtures and fittings	12.5% 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.

1.5 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, 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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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.

1.10 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.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 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.

1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

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 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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The director regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2025	2024
	€	€
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Subscriptions	622,471	453,579
Development services	23,266	55,240
Training, onboarding etc	77,172	106,227
Other income	-	1,187
	<u>722,909</u>	<u>616,233</u>
	2025	2024
	€	€
Turnover analysed by geographical market		
UK	401,325	292,718
Ireland	156,783	147,876
France	92,729	61,999
Rest of world	72,072	113,640
	<u>722,909</u>	<u>616,233</u>
	2025	2024
	€	€
Other revenue		
Grants received	<u>127</u>	<u>80,545</u>

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

4 Operating (loss)/profit

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	5,183	(5,683)
Government grants	(127)	(80,545)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,105	1,933
Operating lease charges	19,188	10,975
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Administration	9	7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	430,462	398,071
Social security costs	39,545	31,882
Pension costs	29,333	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	499,340	429,953
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Director's remuneration

	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	77,107	70,487
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	29,333	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	106,440	70,487
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	8,140
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(153)	1,655
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	(153)	9,795
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

7 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual (credit)/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	(18,055)	127,210
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	(2,257)	15,901
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(9,131)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	2,614	1,370
Under/(over) provided in prior years	(153)	1,655
Taxation charge for the year	204	9,795
Taxation (credit)/charge in the financial statements	(153)	9,795
Reconciliation - the current year tax charge does not reconcile to the above analysis. Please review figures in the database.	357	-

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings €
Cost	
At 1 September 2024	16,266
Additions	1,654
At 31 August 2025	17,920
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 September 2024	3,467
Depreciation charged in the year	2,105
At 31 August 2025	5,572
Carrying amount	
At 31 August 2025	12,348
At 31 August 2024	12,799

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

9 Debtors	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	€	€
Trade debtors	121,781	146,835
Other debtors	74,063	73,580
	<u>195,844</u>	<u>220,415</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2025	2024
Notes	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1	-
Trade creditors	6,909	356
Corporation tax	-	8,140
VAT	4,117	8,064
PAYE and social security	8,582	8,759
Deferred income	11 325,959	278,947
Other creditors	9,045	6,352
Accruals	14,607	15,457
	<u>369,220</u>	<u>326,075</u>

AIB Plc holds the following securities:

- Personal guarantee €10,000 & €8,000.

11 Deferred income	2025	2024
	€	€
Other deferred income	325,959	278,947
	<u>325,959</u>	<u>278,947</u>

12 Retirement benefit schemes	2025	2024
Defined contribution schemes	€	€
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	29,333	-
	<u>29,333</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

13 Share capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Number	Number	€	€
Ordinary share capital				
Authorised equity				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

14 Events after the reporting date

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

15 Related party transactions

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

SAS DIMO Maint is a French registered company and 100% parent of Trackplan Software Limited.

During the year Trackplan Software Limited provided good/services to DIMO Maint in the amount of €121,041 (2024: €89,945). DIMO Maint by year end has paid €116,654 (2024: €92,525). At year-end a balance of €4,387 (2024: €0) is outstanding to Trackplan Software Limited.

During the year DIMO Maint provided good to Trackplan Software Limited in the amount of €50,512 (2024: €0). Trackplan Software Limited by year end has paid €50,512 (2024: €0). At year-end a balance of €0 (2024: €0) is outstanding to DIMO Maintenance.

16 Ultimate controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SAS DIMO Maint a company incorporated in France with a registered office address at 561 Allee Des Noisetiers, 69760 Limonest, France.

17 Cash generated from operations

	2025	2024
	€	€
(Loss)/profit after taxation	(17,902)	117,415
Adjustments for:		
Taxation (credited)/charged	(153)	9,795
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets	2,105	1,933
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease/(increase) in debtors	24,571	(134,692)
Increase in creditors	4,272	15,944
Increase in deferred income	47,012	98,062
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash generated from operations	<u>59,905</u>	<u>108,457</u>

TRACKPLAN SOFTWARE LIMITED

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

18 Analysis of changes in net funds

	1 September 2024	Cash flows	31 August 2025
	€	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	306,686	50,265	356,951
Bank overdrafts	-	(1)	(1)
	<u>306,686</u>	<u>50,264</u>	<u>356,950</u>

19 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 25 February 2026.