Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

StoryToys Limited

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Registered number: 459470

Company Information

Directors	Emmet O'Neill Rashid Varachia (appointed 7 August 2025) Deborah Bestwick Mark Crawford (resigned 7 August 2025)
Company secretary	Maple Secretaries Limited
Registered number	459470
Registered office	Exchequer Chambers 23 Exchequer Street Dublin 2
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm 13 - 18 City Quay Dublin 2
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank, PLC Bankcentre Ballsbridge Dublin 4
Solicitors	LK Shields Solicitors 40 Upper Mount Street Dublin 2

Contents

Directors' report
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities

The principal activity of StoryToys Limited (the Company) continued to be that of app development services.

Financial key performance indicators and business review

The Directors are satisfied with the financial statements for the year.

The Company monitors turnover and EBITDA as indicators of financial performance.

	2023	2022	Change	Change
	€'000	€'000	€'000	%
Turnover	**22,435**	18,482	3,953	21
EBITDA	**7,399**	4,838	2,561	53

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year, after taxation, amounted to €4,878,708 (2022 - €3,511,058).

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2022: €Nil).

On 15 June 2023, the Company formed StoryToys Canada Limited, a company incorporated in Canada with a primary activity of providing payroll services.

Going concern

The financial statements for the Company have been prepared by the directors on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the performance of the Company against expectations and projections, as well as the capital and liquidity position of the Company. The Company generated a profit of €4,878,708 (2022: €3,511,058) for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and had net current liabilities of €713,811 (2022: €3,541,405) and shareholders' funds of €3,868,817 (2022: deficit of €1,009,891) as at 31 December 2023. Management monitors the performance of the Company closely and continues to take actions to make the Company profitable in the future through stabilised turnover together with managing expenses and overheads, preparation of forecasts of expected performance and cashflows to assist in managing the capital and liquidity position.

The Company forecasts and performance to date show continued growth and expansion for the business, with the owners Everplay Group plc continuing to support the business and as such the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have sufficient financial resources available to it to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Therefore, management have concluded it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis and they do not include any adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Directors, company secretary and their interest in the ultimate parent company

The directors who served during the financial year were:

Emmet O'Neill
Deborah Bestwick
Mark Crawford (resigned 7 August 2025)

Neither the Directors, the company secretary nor their immediate families had any interest in the share capital of the Company and the ultimate parent company at 31 December 2023.

Political contributions

The Company made no political or charitable donations or incurred any political expenditure during the financial year (2022: €Nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the company are in the following categories:

Economic Risk
The risk of increased inflation rates and rising labour costs, which ultimately impacts on the cost of providing services, thus having an adverse impact on served markets. The Company regularly reviews its sourcing policies to reduce this risk.

Competition Risk
The directors of the Company manage competition risk through close attention to product innovation and maintaining the core values of the organisation.

Financial Risk
The Company has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by appropriate key performance indicators to manage credit, liquidity and other financial risk.

Currency Risk
The Company is exposed to translation and transaction foreign exchange risk. The directors are proactive to ensure this risk is reduced as far as possible.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014, with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Company's accounting records are maintained at the Company's registered office at Exchequer Chambers, 23 Exchequer Street, Dublin 2.

Research and development activities

The Company incurred €7,949 (2022: €70,006) on research and development activities in the period.

Directors' report (continued)

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed 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 ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Branches outside the state

There are no branches of the Company outside the State.

Events after the end of the financial year

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

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, continues in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Emmet O'Neill
Director

DocuSigned by:
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Date:
11/25/2025

Rashid Varachia
Director

Signed by:
Rashid Varachia
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Directors' responsibilities statement

For the financial year ended 31 December 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 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 for 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 judgements 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 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

Emmet O'Neill
Director

DocuSigned by:
ED9333F032E9472...

Date:
11/25/2025

Rashid Varachia
Director

Signed by:
Rashid Varachia
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Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the members of StoryToys Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of StoryToys Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) (the "relevant accounting framework").

In our opinion, StoryToys Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit or loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; 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 '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 the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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.

Grant Thornton

Independent auditor's report to the members of StoryToys Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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.

Opinion on the matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered 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.

The Statement of financial position and the Statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

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

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements, excluding the requirements on sustainability reporting in Part 28.

Based on our 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of directors' remuneration and transactions with directors have not been complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of StoryToys Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS101, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management is 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 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 financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. 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.

Bronagh Bourke
for and on behalf of
Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
& Statutory Audit Firm
13 - 18 City Quay
Dublin 2

Date: 25 November 2025

Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 €	2022 €
Revenue	4	**22,435,326**	18,481,999
Cost of sales		**(13,762,416)**	(11,294,299)
Gross profit		**8,672,910**	7,187,700
Administrative expenses		**(3,063,083)**	(3,292,275)
Other operating income		**171,911**	194,541
Operating profit	6	**5,781,738**	4,089,966
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	**(56,549)**	(78,341)
Profit before taxation		**5,725,189**	4,011,625
Tax on profit	10	**(846,481)**	(500,567)
Profit for the financial year		**4,878,708**	3,511,058

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022: €NIL).

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2023

	Note		2023 €		2022 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible fixed assets	11		**4,308,718**		2,367,704
Tangible fixed assets	12		**884,503**		965,443
Financial assets	13		**69**		-
			5,193,290		3,333,147
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	**5,973,755**		4,253,962	
Cash at bank	15	**1,577,911**		7,218,080	
		7,551,666		11,472,042	
Current liabilities					
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	**(8,265,477)**		(15,013,447)	
Net current liabilities			**(713,811)**		(3,541,405)
Total assets less current liabilities			**4,479,479**		(208,258)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	17		**(610,662)**		(801,633)
Net assets/(liabilities)			**3,868,817**		(1,009,891)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	21		**281**		281
Share premium account	22		**2,853,132**		2,853,132
Profit and loss account	22		**1,015,404**		(3,863,304)
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)			**3,868,817**		(1,009,891)

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

Emmet O'Neill
Director
DocuSigned by:
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Date:
11/25/2025

Rashid Varachia
Director
Signed by:
Rashid Varachia
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The notes on pages 11 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2023 (as previously stated)	281	2,853,132	(3,343,658)	(490,245)
Prior year adjustment - correction of error (Note 23)	-	-	(519,646)	(519,646)
At 1 January 2023 (as restated)	281	2,853,132	(3,863,304)	(1,009,891)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	4,878,708	4,878,708
At 31 December 2023	281	2,853,132	1,015,404	3,868,817

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2022 (as previously stated)	281	2,853,132	(6,854,716)	(4,001,303)
Prior year adjustment - correction of error (Note 23)	-	-	(519,646)	(519,646)
At 1 January 2022 (as restated)	281	2,853,132	(7,374,362)	(4,520,949)
Profit for the financial year	-	-	3,511,058	3,511,058
At 31 December 2022	281	2,853,132	(3,863,304)	(1,009,891)

The notes on pages 11 to 32 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

1. General information

StoryToys Limited (the Company) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland under the number 459470. Its registered address is located at Exchequer Chambers, 23 Exchequer Street, Dublin 2.

The Company is a subsidiary of Touch Press Inc., an entity incorporated under the laws of the United States with 100% ownership interest. The Company's ultimate parent is Everplay Group Plc (formerly known as Team17 Group plc), a British video game developer and publisher, an entity listed on the London Stock Exchange and is incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value and property, plant and equipment at revalued amounts.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The Company has relied on specified exemptions in section 299 of the Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the results of the Company and its subsidiary are consolidated in the financial statements of the ultimate parent company. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the Company as a single entity.

The Company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 101. Equivalent disclosures are included in the publicly available consolidated financial statements of Everplay Group plc and are available for inspection at 3 Red Hall Avenue, Paragon Business Park, Wakefield, WF1 2UL, England and on the company website at www.everplaygroupplc.com.

2.2 New standard adopted as at 1 January 2023

The following amendments are effective for the period beginning 1 January 2023:

- IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts';
- Amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 17 and IFRS 4);
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).

These amendments to various IFRS standards are mandatorily effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and have therefore been adopted and do not have a significant impact on the Company's financial results or position.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total;
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
  - paragraphs 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40 Investment Property; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of paragraph 74A(b) of IAS 16;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets; and
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Everplay Group plc as at 31 December 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from its registered office 3 Red Hall Avenue, Paragon Business Park, Wakefield, WF12UL, England.

2.4 Going concern

The financial statements for the Company have been prepared by the directors on a going concern basis. The directors have considered the performance of the Company against expectations and projections, as well as the capital and liquidity position of the Company. The Company generated a profit of €4,878,708 (2022: €3,511,058) for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and had net current liabilities of €713,811 (2022: €3,541,405) and shareholders' funds of €3,868,817 (2022: deficit of €1,009,891) as at 31 December 2023. Management monitors the performance of the Company closely and continues to take actions to make the Company profitable in the future through stabilised turnover together with managing expenses and overheads, preparation of forecasts of expected performance and cashflows to assist in managing the capital and liquidity position.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Going concern (continued)

The Company forecasts and performance to date show continued growth and expansion for the business, with the owners Everplay Group Plc, continuing to support the business and as such the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have sufficient financial resources available to it to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Therefore, management have concluded it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis and they do not include any adjustments that would result if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern.

2.5 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Revenue

Revenue from sales of the Company's software licences is subscription based with monthly or annual licensing fees that are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period to which the licence applies.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that 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. Revenue includes revenue earned from the rendering of services.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process.
1. Identifying the contract with a customer
2. Identifying the performance obligations
3. Determining the transaction price
4. Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation (s) are satisfied

Deferred income represents the unearned portion of revenue related to the unexpired term of the licence.

2.7 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 5 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives of 3-5 years.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The following useful lives have been assigned to intangible assets:

Development Labour - 3 to 5 years straight-line
Acquired software - 3 years straight-line
Work in progress - not amortised

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Right-of-use assets	- shorter period between lease term and useful life
Fixtures and fittings	- 33%
Computer equipment	- 33%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. For the accounting policy for impairment, see Note 2.14.

2.13 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting year, non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carry amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.14 Cash at bank

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

2.15 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those trade debtors that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost; and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

In the periods presented the Company did not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI and FVTPL.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.15 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash at bank and debtors fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss, when the financial liability is held for trading, or is designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This designation may be made if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise, or the financial liability forms part of a group of financial instruments which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, or the financial liability forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities which are neither contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, held for trading, nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or where appropriate a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.16 Taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.17 Capital and Reserves

Called up share capital represents the nominal (par) value of shares that have been issued. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Share premium account includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits. Retained earnings includes all current and prior period retained profits and share-based employee remuneration.

2.18 The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 The Company as a lessee (continued)

- fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received, and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Tangible fixed asset' policy.

2.19 The Company as lessor

The Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for the head lease and the sublease as two separate contracts. The sublease is classified as operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of income and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates its judgements on an ongoing basis. Management bases its judgements on historical experience on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments and estimates, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(i) Timing of revenue recognition

The Company exercises judgement in determining when the customer has received and consumed the benefits of the service. Revenue is generally recognised over the term of the contract as the customer received and consumes the benefits of the service. Where there is uncertainty as to the exact timing of delivery or benefits, the Company will apply its judgement to determine the most appropriate method for recognising revenue over the term of the contract.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Estimating useful lives of assets
The Company estimates the useful lives of assets with definite life based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets. In addition, estimation of the useful lives of tangible fixed assets is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and experience with similar assets. Actual results, however may vary due to changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above.

(iii) Capitalisation of internally developed software
Distinguishing the research and development phases of a new customised software project and determining whether the recognition requirements for the capitalisation of development costs are met requires judgement. After capitalisation, management monitors whether the recognition requirements continue to be met and whether there are any indicators that capitalised costs may be impaired.

(iv) Impairment of non-financial assets
In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or a cash generating unit based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to calculate the present values of those cash flows. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate. Though management believes that the assumptions used in the estimation of fair values are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in these assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable values and any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations.

(v) Impairment of debtors
Adequate amount of allowance for doubtful debtors is provided for specific and groups of accounts, where objective evidence of impairment exists. The Company evaluates the amount of allowance for doubtful debtors based on available facts and circumstances affecting the collectability of the accounts, including, but not limited to, the length of the Company's relationship with the customers, the customers' current credit status, average age of accounts, collection experience and historical loss experience. The methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

4. Turnover

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Licensing fees	**22,435,326**	18,481,999

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Republic of Ireland	**22,435,326**	18,481,999

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

5. Other operating income

	2023 €	2022 €
Other operating income	**168,696**	194,541
Sundry income	**3,215**	-
	171,911	194,541

6. Profit/(loss) before taxation

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023 €	2022 €
Research & development charged as an expense, net of relief	**(75,650)**	70,006
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 12)	**256,713**	209,477
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 11)	**1,067,745**	538,536
Exchange differences	**(377,110)**	565,242
Defined contribution pension cost	**72,998**	48,382
Auditors' remuneration	**20,000**	20,000

7. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2023 €	2022 €
Wages and salaries	**3,609,034**	2,038,602
Social insurance costs	**279,985**	162,810
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**72,998**	48,382
	3,962,017	2,249,794

During the financial year, the Company capitalised research & development expense which is offset against salaries & wages amounting to €2,412,568 (2022: €1,685,852).

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

7. Employees (continued)

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the financial year was as follows:

	2023 No.	2022 No.
Director	**3**	1
Sales	**2**	2
R&D and G&A	**39**	26
Support	**4**	3
	48	32

8. Directors' remuneration

	2023 €	2022 €
Directors' emoluments	**215,950**	219,346
Directors' national insurance	**3,037**	24,564
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	**11,000**	9,500
	229,987	253,410

9. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 €	2022 €
Interest payable to credit institutions	**-**	21,792
Interest expense related to lease liabilities	**56,549**	56,549
	56,549	78,341

10. Taxation

	2023 €	2022 €
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**440,033**	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**406,448**	500,567
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**846,481**	500,567

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the financial year

The tax assessed for the financial year is higher than (2022 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2022 - 12.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 €	2022 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	**5,725,189**	4,011,625
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2022 - 12.5%)	**715,649**	501,453
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	**237**	97,495
Fixed asset timing difference	**141,479**	(23,124)
Non-taxable income	**-**	(53,068)
Other timing differences	**(10,884)**	(22,189)
Total tax charge for the financial year	**846,481**	500,567

Factors that may affect future tax charges

A deferred tax asset of €Nil (2022: €406,448) in relation to tax losses, capital allowance and provisions have been recognised by the directors at year end upon assessment that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

11. Intangible assets

	Acquired software €	Development cost €	Work in Progress €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	1,250,396	2,357,343	-	3,607,739
Additions	-	2,863,331	145,428	3,008,759
At 31 December 2023	1,250,396	5,220,674	145,428	6,616,498
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2023	791,670	448,365	-	1,240,035
Charge for the financial year	136,712	931,033	-	1,067,745
At 31 December 2023	928,382	1,379,398	-	2,307,780
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	322,014	3,841,276	145,428	4,308,718
At 31 December 2022	458,726	1,908,978	-	2,367,704

Amortisation of intangible fixed assets is included in administrative expenses. The Company has no contractual commitments for development costs or acquisition of intangible assets (2022: €Nil). No impairment loss on internally developed software is recognised during the financial year (2022: €Nil).

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings €	ROU Asset €	Computer equipment €	Other fixed assets €	Total €
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2023	**32,220**	**1,323,770**	**250,946**	**5,485**	**1,612,421**
Additions	**4,825**	**-**	**170,948**	**-**	**175,773**
At 31 December 2023	**37,045**	**1,323,770**	**421,894**	**5,485**	**1,788,194**
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	**32,220**	**432,558**	**176,715**	**5,485**	**646,978**
Charge for the financial year	**-**	**194,742**	**61,971**	**-**	**256,713**
At 31 December 2023	**32,220**	**627,300**	**238,686**	**5,485**	**903,691**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	**4,825**	**696,470**	**183,208**	**-**	**884,503**
At 31 December 2022	-	891,212	74,231	-	965,443

All depreciation and impairment charges are included within administrative expenses.

The net book value owned and leased assets included as "Tangible fixed assets" in the Balance Sheet is as follows:

	2023 €	2022 €
Tangible fixed assets owned	**188,033**	74,231
Right-of-use tangible fixed assets	**696,470**	891,212
	884,503	965,443

Information about right-of-use assets is summarised below:

Net book value

Long-term based leasehold property right-of-use	**696,470**	891,212

13. Financial assets

	Investments in subsidiary company €
Cost or valuation	
Additions	**69**
At 31 December 2023	**69**

Direct subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
StoryToys Canada Limited	Canada	Payroll services	Ordinary	100%

The registered office of all of the subsidiary undertakings listed above is 181 Bay Street, Suite 1800, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2T9.

14. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 €	2022 €
Trade debtors	**3,175,144**	2,187,895
Tax recoverable	**5,293**	77,594
VAT repayable	**29,996**	37,620
Prepayments and accrued income	**2,763,322**	1,544,405
Deferred taxation	**-**	406,448
	5,973,755	4,253,962

15. Cash at bank

	2023 €	2022 €
Cash at bank	**1,577,911**	7,218,080

16. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	€	€
Trade creditors	**256,029**	314,041
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**2,823,754**	8,739,819
Corporation tax	**191,357**	3,011
Taxation and social insurance	**95,430**	95,543
Lease liabilities	**216,300**	216,300
Other creditors	**198,579**	86,424
Accruals	**2,510,632**	3,196,129
Deferred income	**1,973,396**	2,362,180
	8,265,477	15,013,447

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2023	2022
	€	€
Taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI control	**95,430**	95,543

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	€	€
Lease liabilities	**610,662**	801,633

18. Leasing commitments

At 31 December 2023, the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023	2022
	€	€
Current	**216,300**	216,300
Non-current	**610,662**	801,633
	826,962	1,017,933

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

18. Leasing commitments (continued)

The Company has leases for one leasehold property. The lease is reflected in the Statement of Financial Position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value, leases are reflected in the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and asset. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment (see Note 11).

The leases generally impose a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. The lease does not contain an option to purchase the underlying leased asset outright at the end of the lease. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security. Further, the Company must insure right-of-use assets and incur maintenance fees on such items in accordance with the lease contracts. The company must keep those properties in a good state of repair and return the properties in their original condition at the end of the lease.

The nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right of use asset recognised in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 is detailed below:

Right-of-use asset	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining lease term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extention option	No of leases with options to purchase	No of leases with variable payments are linked to an index	No of leases with termination options
Leasehold property	1	7.58	7.58	0	0	0	1

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future lease payments at 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Total
31 December 2023						
Lease payments	247,520	247,520	247,520	123,760	-	866,320
Finance charges	(31,220)	(20,847)	(10,434)	(1,166)	-	(63,667)
Net present value	216,300	226,673	237,086	122,594	-	802,653

	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Total
31 December 2022						
Lease payments	247,520	247,520	247,520	247,520	123,760	1,113,840
Finance charges	(31,220)	(31,220)	(20,847)	(10,434)	(2,186)	(95,907)
Net present value	216,300	216,300	226,673	237,086	121,574	1,017,933

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

19. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to €37,175 (2022: €17,838). As at the year end there is no outstanding payable (2022: €Nil) in respect of defined contribution pension scheme.

20. Deferred taxation

	2023 €	2022 €
At beginning of year	**406,448**	907,015
Charged to profit or loss	**(406,448)**	(500,567)
At end of year	**-**	406,448

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2023 €	2022 €
Unused tax losses	**-**	406,448

21. Share capital

	2023 €	2022 €
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
120,000 (2022 - 120,000) Ordinary shares of €0.001000 each	**120**	120
160,610 (2022 - 160,610) Convertible preference shares of €0.001000 each	**161**	161
	281	281

22. Reserves

Share premium account

Includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account

Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

23. Prior year adjustment

In prior year, the Company has restated its acquired software due to a late invoice received for licenses since June 2017. The restatement resulted to increase in intangible assets and accruals. Subsequent changes to the intangible assets relate to its yearly amortisation.

Statement of Comprehensive income

	2022	Adjustment	**2022**
Revenue	18,676,540	-	**18,676,540**
Cost of sales	(11,178,823)	(115,476)	**(11,294,299)**
Gross profit	**7,497,717**	**-**	**7,382,241**
Administrative expenses	(3,292,275)	-	**(3,292,275)**
Operating profit	**4,205,442**	**-**	**4,089,966**
Interest payable and similar expenses	(78,341)	-	**(78,341)**
Profit before taxation	**4,127,101**	**-**	**4,011,625**
Tax on profit	(500,567)	-	**(500,567)**
Profit for the financial year	**3,626,534**	**-**	**3,511,058**

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

23. Prior year adjustment (continued)

Satement of financial position

	As previously stated 1 January 2022	Effect of restatement 1 January 2022	**Restated 1 January 2022**
	€	€	**€**
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets	646,853	565,293	**1,212,146**
Tangible fixed assets	1,096,371	-	**1,096,371**
	1,743,224	565,293	**2,308,517**
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	3,010,727	-	**3,010,727**
Cash at bank and in hand	4,060,295	-	**4,060,295**
	7,071,022	-	**7,071,022**
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(11,857,329)	(1,084,939)	**(12,942,268)**
Net current liabilities	(4,786,307)	(1,084,939)	**(5,871,246)**
Total assets less current liabilities	(3,043,083)	(519,646)	**(3,562,729)**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(958,220)	-	**(958,220)**
Net liabilities	(4,001,303)	(519,646)	**(4,520,949)**

	As previously stated 1 January 2022	Effect of restatement 1 January 2022	**Restated 1 January 2022**
	€	€	**€**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	281	-	**281**
Share premium reserve	2,853,132	-	**2,853,132**
Profit and loss account	(6,854,716)	(519,646)	**(7,374,362)**
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)	(4,001,303)	(519,646)	**(4,520,949)**

24. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption provided in Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Related Party Disclosures', for subsidiary undertakings wholly owned within the group, from the requirement to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group.

Notes to the financial statements
For the financial year ended 31 December 2023

25. Events after the end of the financial year

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

26. Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Touch Press Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America with a registered office at 55 Washington Street Suite 800, Brooklyn, New York, NY11201, United States. The smallest consolidated financial statements presented are that of Touch Press Inc.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Everplay Group plc, an entity listed on the London Stock Exchange and is incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom. Copies of the ultimate parent's group financial statements are available at its registered office at 3 Red Hall Avenue, Paragon Business Park, Wakefield, WF1 2UL, England. The largest consolidated financial statement presented are that of Everplay Group plc.

Copies of the group accounts are prepared by the ultimate parent company and can be obtained from its registered office.

27. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 25 November 2025.