Registered number: 342868

Sentient Solutions Limited

Abridged Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 May 2025

(As modified by Section 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Sentient Solutions Limited

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Sentient Solutions Limited

Company Information

Directors	Derek Corcoran John Purdy
Company secretary	Elizabeth Kavanagh
Registered number	342868
Registered office	Unit 101, The Masonry 151 - 156 Thomas Street Dublin 8 Dublin D08 PY5E
Independent auditors	Forvis Mazars Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm Block 3 Harcourt Centre Harcourt Road Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Main Street Blanchardstown Co. Dublin
Solicitors	Wallace Corporate Counsel 39 Northumberland Rd Ballsbridge Dublin 4

Sentient Solutions Limited

Directors' Responsibilities Statement
For the Year Ended 31 May 2025

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that standard .

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at the financial year end date, 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

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Derek Corcoran
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Derek Corcoran
Director

John Purdy
Director

3 December 2025

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Sentient Solutions Limited
Persuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

On 3 December 2025 we reported as auditors of Sentient Solutions Limited to the directors of the Company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2025 on pages 7 to 21 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2025 on pages 7 to 21 which the directors of Sentient Solutions Limited propose to annex to the Annual Return of the Company; and
(ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare the abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the Company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small companies) and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the directors in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work was undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

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

Opinion on financial statements

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

Other information

On 3 December 2025 we reported as auditors of Sentient Solutions Limited to the members on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2025 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

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Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Sentient Solutions Limited (continued)
Persuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

"We have audited the financial statements of Sentient Solutions Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 May 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that standard 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 May 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; applying Section 1A of that standard and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and 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.

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Sentient Solutions Limited (continued)

Persuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the Company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Directors of Sentient Solutions Limited (continued)
Persuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report."

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

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Lorcan Colclough
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Lorcan Colclough
for and on behalf of
Forvis Mazars
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Block 3
Harcourt Centre
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2

3 December 2025

Abridged Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 May 2025

	Note	31 May 2025 €	31 May 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	70,510	85,678
Tangible assets	8	23,162	24,841
Financial assets	9	-	50,614
		93,672	161,133
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	2,184,750	1,429,452
Cash at bank and in hand	11	2,019,951	1,026,454
		4,204,701	2,455,906
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(3,290,077)	(556,326)
Net current assets		914,624	1,899,580
Total assets less current liabilities		1,008,296	2,060,713
Net assets		1,008,296	2,060,713
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	60,272	61,984
Share premium account	16	165,447	165,447
Capital redemption reserve	16	1,840	128
Profit and loss account	16	780,737	1,833,154
Shareholders' funds		1,008,296	2,060,713

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

We, as directors of Sentient Solutions Limited, state that:
The Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the Company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small Company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 3 December 2025

Derek Corcoran
Director

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Derek Corcoran
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John Purdy
Director

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3 December 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 May 2025

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€	€
At 31 May 2023	62,112	165,447	-	2,228,330	2,455,889
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(385,165)	(385,165)
Shares redeemed during the year	(128)	-	128	(10,011)	(10,011)
At 31 May 2024	61,984	165,447	128	1,833,154	2,060,713
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(553,437)	(553,437)
Shares redeemed during the year	(1,712)	-	1,712	(498,980)	(498,980)
At 31 May 2025	60,272	165,447	1,840	780,737	1,008,296

The notes on pages 9 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

Sentient Solutions Limited ("the company") is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland on 9 May 2001. Its registered office is at Unit 101, The Masonry, 151-156 Thomas Street, Dublin 8. The prinicipal activity of the company is to offer a SaaS platform to its customers.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), applying Section 1A of that Standard and the Companies Act 2014.

3. Accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

3.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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'.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

3.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

3.5 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants relating to expenditure on tangible fixed assets are credited to profit or loss at the same rate as the depreciation on the assets to which the grant relates. The deferred element of grants is included in creditors as deferred income.

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

3.6 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.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the 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.

3.8 Intangible assets

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over its useful economic life.

Other 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.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Goodwill	-	10	%

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.9 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.

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:

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.

3.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

3.12 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3.13 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instruments any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after the deduction of all its liabilities.

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other payables, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price after transaction costs. When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The company made judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company’s accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

a) Critical judgements made in applying the company’s accounting policy

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Providing for doubtful debts
The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required. The level of impairment required is reviewed on an ongoing basis. See Note 10 for the carrying amount of trade debtors.

5. Employees

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Administration	51	51

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' emoluments	227,279	211,539
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	81,250	50,000
	308,529	261,539

7. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €
Cost	
At 1 June 2024	138,685
At 31 May 2025	138,685
Amortisation	
At 1 June 2024	53,007
Charge for the year on owned assets	15,168
At 31 May 2025	68,175
Net book value	
At 31 May 2025	70,510
At 31 May 2024	85,678

8. Tangible fixed assets

	Computer equipment €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 June 2024	218,734
Additions	17,203
At 31 May 2025	235,937
Depreciation	
At 1 June 2024	193,893
Charge for the year on owned assets	18,882
At 31 May 2025	212,775
Net book value	
At 31 May 2025	23,162
At 31 May 2024	24,841

9. Financial assets

	Loans to group undertakings €
At the beginning of the year	50,614
Reclassified to current assets	(50,614)
At the end of the year	-

10. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	668,918	407,192
Amounts owed by group undertakings	28,984	18,157
Other debtors	139,287	47,406
Prepayments	255,746	221,379
Accrued income	428,284	369,203
Corporation tax	506,886	362,091
Deferred taxation	144,782	-
VAT refund	11,863	4,024
	2,184,750	1,429,452

11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash at bank and in hand	2,019,951	1,026,454

12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	136,248	122,927
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,483,381	-
Taxation and social insurance	127,570	117,668
Other creditors	41,719	28,812
Accruals	408,297	205,386
Deferred income	92,862	81,533
	3,290,077	556,326

Amounts due to group undertakings

Amounts due to group undertakings is an intercompany loan, non-interest bearing, unsecured, and repayable on demand.

13. Financial instruments

	2025 €	2024 €
Financial assets		
Trade debtors	668,918	407,192
Cash and cash equivalents	2,019,951	1,026,454
Financial liabilities		
Trade creditors	136,248	122,927

14. Deferred taxation

	2025 €
Charged to profit or loss	144,782
At end of year	144,782

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2025 €
Originating timing differences	9,270
Provisions	4,083
Losses carried forward	131,429
	144,782

15. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
43,922 (2024 - 45,270) Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	55,769	57,481
3,546 (2024: 3,546) A Ordinary shares of €1.269738 each	4,503	4,503
	60,272	61,984

On 4 November 2024, the company bought back 1,348 A ordinary shares at €1.269738 for a consideration of €498,980.

16. Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve represents the premium on issue of the ordinary shares.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of shares redeemed by the company and cancelled.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account represents cumulative gains and losses recognised, net of transfers to/from other reserves and dividends paid.

17. Comparatives

Certain comparative figures for the prior year have been regrouped/reclassified for the purposes of consistency and comparability.

18. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 May 2025 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025 €	2024 €
Not later than 1 year	221,850	260,150
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	70,950
	221,850	331,100

19. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 Related Party Disclosures from disclosing transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

20. Holding Company

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sentient Solutions Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Sentient Solutions Holdings Limited is owned by Derek Corcoran 57%, AIB Foresight SME Impact Fund 17%, Richard Bourke 9% and the remaining shares are hold through Sentient Nominees Limited.

21. Events since the year end

There have been no significant events since the year end.

22. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 3 December 2025.