

Company registration number 664282 (Republic of Ireland)

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

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LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Mark Darcy
Director

30 January 2026

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		67,970		56,020
Financial assets	10		90,000		-
			<u>157,970</u>		<u>56,020</u>
Current assets					
Debtors	12	323,328		202,245	
Cash at bank and in hand		102,052		110,841	
		<u>425,380</u>		<u>313,086</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(238,808)		(66,384)	
Net current assets			<u>186,572</u>		<u>246,702</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			344,542		302,722
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14		(59,674)		(33,007)
Net assets			<u>284,868</u>		<u>269,715</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	16		100		100
Profit and loss reserves	17		284,768		269,615
Total equity			<u>284,868</u>		<u>269,715</u>

I, as director of Leacam Technology Consulting Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

(c) The shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) in accordance with section 334(2).

(d) The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that the company 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 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 January 2026

Mark Darcy
Director

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Leacam Technology Consulting Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered office is 18 Parkside Boulevard, Balgriffin, Dublin 13, D13 A39X and its company registration number is 664282.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Motor vehicles	20% straight line
Other assets	-

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Fixed asset investments

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

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

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

1.6 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors and other payables, are initially recognised at transaction price. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

1.9 Taxation

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

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

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

1.12 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods. The following estimates have been included in these financial statements:

a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation of tangible fixed assets.

The company's accounting policies for depreciation are set out in policies 1.4. The annual depreciation charges depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset's useful lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned.

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3 Operating profit/(loss)	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange gains	(2,176)	(61)
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	13,180	13,590
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	520	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
4 Employees		
The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:		
	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Director	1	1
Employees	4	4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	5	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
5 Director's remuneration	2025	2024
	€	€
Remuneration for qualifying services	133,262	82,464
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6 Retirement benefit schemes	2025	2024
Defined contribution schemes	€	€
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	510	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.		
7 Interest payable and similar expenses	2025	2024
	€	€
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	3,004	4,890
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
8 Taxation	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(2,712)	(2,792)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

8 Taxation (Continued)

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge/(credit) for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit/(loss) before taxation	12,441	(12,006)
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 0% (2024: 12.50%)	-	(1,501)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	(1,291)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(2,712)	-
Taxation credit for the year	(2,712)	(2,792)

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Motor vehicles €	Other assets €	Total €
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	67,950	15,250	83,200
Additions	65,900	-	65,900
Disposals	(67,950)	-	(67,950)
At 31 December 2025	65,900	15,250	81,150
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	27,180	-	27,180
Depreciation charged in the year	13,180	-	13,180
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(27,180)	-	(27,180)
At 31 December 2025	13,180	-	13,180
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	52,720	15,250	67,970
At 31 December 2024	40,770	15,250	56,020

10 Financial assets

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Investments in subsidiaries	11	90,000	-

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

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

10 Financial assets (Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in subsidiaries €
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2025	-
Additions	90,000
	90,000
At 31 December 2025	90,000
	90,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	90,000
	90,000
At 31 December 2024	-
	-

11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Wedgeville Limited	Ireland	Ordinary Shares	100.00

12 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	€	€
Trade debtors	275,363	119,473
Other debtors	15,465	32,772
Prepayments	32,500	50,000
	323,328	202,245
	323,328	202,245

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		2025	2024
	Notes	€	€
Obligations under finance leases	15	15,218	14,328
Trade creditors		69,389	22,066
Corporation tax		-	(750)
VAT		75,983	19,195
PAYE and social security		9,622	8,295
Other creditors		64,810	-
Accruals		3,786	3,250
		238,808	66,384
		238,808	66,384

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Obligations under finance leases		59,674	33,007

15 Finance lease obligations

		2025 €	2024 €
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:			
Within one year		15,218	14,328
In two to five years		59,674	33,007
		74,892	47,335

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

16 Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised equity		
100,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
Issued and fully paid equity		
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100
	100	100

17 Profit and loss reserves

	2025 €	2024 €
At the beginning of the year	269,615	278,829
Profit/(loss) for the year	15,153	(9,214)
At the end of the year	284,768	269,615

LEACAM TECHNOLOGY CONSULTING LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

18 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The remuneration of key management personnel (2025: 1 / 2024: 1) is as follows.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Aggregate compensation	133,262	82,464

19 Directors' transactions

At the beginning of the year, the director owed an amount of €32,152 to the company. During the year, the director repaid an amount of €32,152 to the company. Therefore, at the end of the year, the director owed nil amount to the company.

20 Ultimate controlling party

The company is controlled by the director and secretary who hold 100% of the issued share capital of the company. They are the ultimate controlling party of the company.

21 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on 30 January 2026.