

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited
Directors' report and financial statements

For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Registered number: 516124

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

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Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Company information

Directors

J M Tobin

M Treacy

Company secretary

P M Watterson

Registered office

1st Floor, The Liffey Trust Centre

117-126 Sheriff Street Upper

Dublin 1

Ireland

Registered number

516124

Auditor

RSM Ireland Business Advisory Limited

Block D, Iveagh Court,

Harcourt Road,

Dublin 2,

D02 VH94

Bankers

Bank of Ireland

2 College Green Branch

Dublin 2

Ireland

D02 VR66

Lloyds Bank International

Villiers House

2 Victoria Street

Douglas

Isle of Man

IM1 2LN

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report

The directors present the directors' report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activity

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited provides internet hosting facilities and support to its intermediate parent company, Continent 8 Technologies PLC, who provide global managed hosting, connectivity, cloud and cybersecurity solutions to e-businesses around the world.

Business review

There have been no significant changes in those activities during the year. Turnover has increased by 16% during the year and the directors believe that revenues will continue to grow. The increase in revenue has been offset by increase in costs.

Results for the year

The results of the Company for the year are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 9 and in the related notes. The financial position of the Company as at the year end, can be reviewed in the statement of financial position on page 10 and in the related notes. Cash and related party balances fluctuate based on when the invoices for the supply of services to the parent are settled.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2024: € nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the following is the only principal risk factor that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future operating profits or financial position. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company relate to information and security risks and liquidity risk.

Information and security risks

The internet carries the risks of service information attacks and attempts of fraud. The Company has recognised this for some time and is strong in this area but will need to maintain its guard and protect customers and the business from such intrusion.

Liquidity risk

The Company does not have a bank overdraft or bank borrowing arrangements and manages its cash requirements from cash generated within Company's activities, and where necessary from Group borrowing.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

The principal activity of the Company during the year continued to be the provision of internet hosting facilities in Ireland to its intermediate parent company, Continent 8 Technologies Plc. As a result, the key risks and uncertainties facing the Company are the business performance of its intermediate parent company. General economic conditions and political events could adversely affect demand for the Group's services and the financial health of its suppliers, distributors and resellers. The market for internet hosting facilities and related peripherals and services is a competitive sector.

If the Group is unable to effectively compete in this market, its operational results could be adversely affected, thereby effecting its need for internet hosting facilities with consequential impact for the Company.

The Company has a successful track record of managing these risks. The directors are confident that they have put in place a strong management team and suite of products capable of dealing with the above issues as they arise.

Directors

The present Board and those directors who served during the year are as follows:

J M Tobin
M Treacy

Mr M Tobin has an ultimate indirect holding in voting shares in the Company, comprising an amount of more than 1% of the nominal value of the share capital through his shareholding in Continent 8 Holdings Limited which is the ultimate controlling party of Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited. In Continent 8 Holding Limited Mr M Tobin owns 50% of the issued share capital.

Political and charitable contributions and research and development

The Company made no political contributions or incurred any political expenditure during the year. The Company does not intend to undertake any research and development activities nor make material developments in regard to its primary activities.

Accounting records

The directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to maintaining adequate accounting records by employing accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at 1st Floor, The Liffey Trust Centre, 117-126 Sheriff Street Upper, Dublin 1, Ireland.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Relevant audit information

The directors believe that they have taken all steps necessary to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and have established that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information. In so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware.

Post balance sheet events

The directors are not aware of any significant events following the reporting date requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Auditors

RSM Ireland Business Advisory Limited, t/a RSM Ireland, were appointed as auditors during the financial year and, in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the board

DocuSigned by:
Michael Treacy
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M Treacy
Director

DocuSigned by:
JM
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J M Tobin
Director

8 August 2025

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' Report and the financial statements

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

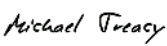
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union and applicable law.

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 and of its profit or loss for that year. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They are responsible for such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board

DocuSigned by:

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M Treacy

DocuSigned by:

09DD70DF29AF4C4...
J M Tobin

8 August 2025

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENT 8 TECHNOLOGIES (IRELAND) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 set out on pages 9 to 30, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union.

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 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union; and
- the financial statements 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA) Ethical Standard, 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.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENT 8 TECHNOLOGIES (IRELAND) LIMITED (continued)

Other information

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit 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.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year 31 March 2025 for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider 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

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by Sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they 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.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENT 8 TECHNOLOGIES (IRELAND) LIMITED (continued)

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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on IAASA's website at <http://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/Auditing-standards/International-Standards-on-Auditing-for-use-in-Ire/Description-of-the-auditor-s-responsibilities-for>.

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

Our 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ronan Gilmartin', is written over a horizontal line.

Ronan Gilmartin
for and on behalf of
RSM Ireland Business Advisory Limited
Fifth Floor, Block D
Iveagh Court
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
D02 VH94

Date: 12 August 2025

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	2025 €	2024 €
Revenue	3	8,337,573	7,199,600
Cost of sales		(5,419,569)	(5,061,127)
Gross profit		2,918,004	2,138,473
Other income		7,555	3,194
Information and digital technology costs		(555,303)	(564,801)
Sales & marketing costs		(88,307)	(155,162)
General & administration costs		(1,595,885)	(896,833)
Finance costs		(104,373)	(22,573)
Profit before taxation for the year	2	581,691	502,298
Taxation	4	(64,858)	(83,176)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		516,833	419,122

The directors consider that the above results derive from continuing activities. There were no recognised gains and losses for 2025 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Statement of financial position

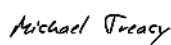
as at 31 March 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	806,125	564,582
Right of use assets	6	974,569	1,338,838
Intangible assets	7	19,839	42,468
Investment in subsidiary	8	1,145	1,145
Deferred tax asset	4	71,482	50,826
Total non-current assets		1,873,160	1,997,859
Amounts due from related party	15	1,884,687	2,590,582
Trade and other receivables	9	133,297	129,492
Prepayments		159,715	171,368
Cash and cash equivalents		1,188,458	164,932
Total current assets		3,366,157	3,056,374
Total assets		5,239,317	5,054,233
Equity			
Share capital	11	1	1
Retained earnings		3,432,110	2,915,277
Equity shareholder's funds		3,432,111	2,915,278
Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	6	552,233	961,999
Total non-current liabilities		552,233	961,999
Trade and other payables	10	764,788	770,421
Lease liabilities	6	477,187	404,937
Current tax payable	4	12,998	1,598
Total current liabilities		1,254,973	1,176,956
Total liabilities		1,807,206	2,138,955
Total equity and liabilities		5,239,317	5,054,233

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of directors on 8 August 2025 and were signed

on their behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

 Michael Treacy
 FEC36311A823420...
 Director

DocuSigned by:


 09DD70DF29AF4C4...
 J Tobin
 Director

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Share capital €	Retained earnings €	Total €
Balance as at 1 April 2023	1	2,496,155	2,496,156
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	419,122	419,122
Balance at 31 March 2024	1	2,915,277	2,915,278
Balance as at 1 April 2024	1	2,915,277	2,915,278
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the financial year	-	516,833	516,833
Balance at 31 March 2025	1	3,432,110	3,432,111

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 March 2025

	<i>Note</i>	2025	2024
		€	€
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before taxation		581,691	502,298
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and right of use assets	2, 5,6	826,157	311,848
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	23,525	18,562
Lease liabilities interest	6	104,373	22,573
Unrealised foreign exchange loss		(3,809)	8,023
Decrease in trade and other receivables & prepayments		7,848	49,658
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	10	(5,633)	329,341
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from related party	15	705,895	(1,555,904)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating operations		2,240,047	(313,601)
Taxation paid	4c	(74,114)	(74,303)
Net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities		2,165,933	(387,904)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	(622,133)	(355,763)
Acquisition of intangible assets	7	(896)	(22,109)
Investment in subsidiary		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(623,029)	(377,872)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities	6	(415,005)	(110,544)
Payment of lease liabilities interest	6	(104,373)	(22,573)
Net cash used in financing activities		(519,378)	(133,117)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		1,023,526	(898,893)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		164,932	1,063,825
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		1,188,458	164,932

The notes on pages 13 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies and other explanatory information

The following material accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) General information and basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and its interpretations adopted by the European Union and in accordance with the Company Act 2014.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and going concern basis. The Company has a strong capital and liquidity base and, consequently, the directors believe that the preparation under the going concern method is appropriate.

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Euros which is also the Company's functional currency.

Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The following are the company's key sources of estimation uncertainty:

Determining the Appropriate Rate to Discount the Lease Payments and Assessing Extension Options of Lease Commitments.

The Company's right of use assets and lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of lease payments. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company determined the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date of each lease, considering the lease term, asset type, and economic environment. The Company's lease commitments contain extension options exercisable by the Company prior the end of the non-cancellable contract period. Where practicable, the Company seeks to include the extension options to provide operational flexibility. The Company assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options. A reassessment is made whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control.

b) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

c) Financial instruments

(i) Classification

Financial instruments comprise trade and other receivables, amounts due to and from related parties, cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables. These are classified and measured as below on initial recognition:

Financial instrument	Financial instrument Classifications	Measurement model
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Trade receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Trade payables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Amounts due from related parties	Amortised cost	Amortised cost

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the Company transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Company's obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

(iii) Measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Specific instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances with banks due on demand and those held as security for short term credit facilities. The carrying amount approximates their fair value.

Share capital

Issued share capital is recognised in the statement of changes in equity at the amount of the proceeds received less directly attributable issue costs. The carrying amount approximates their fair value.

d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment, that includes forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 60 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the debtor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company to actions such as realising security, if any is held.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

d) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Measurement of ECLs

Credit losses are measured as the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor, including probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy;
- a breach of contract such as a default.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

e) Revenue recognition and expenses

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue from service income consists primarily of a recharge of costs and expenses in relation to the provision of outsourced internet infrastructures and managed hosting services in data centre facilities to the Company's intermediate parent company.

The Company has an arrangement whereby it provides outsourced internet infrastructures and managed hosting services in data centre facilities to the holding company. The services are provided over time and the related revenue is determined as the costs and expenses incurred by the Company plus an agreed mark-up percentage. Revenue is determined recognised and billed monthly to the customer as the costs and expenses are incurred.

Expenses are recorded on an accrual's basis based on when a service has been provided and therefore an expense incurred.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

f) Employee benefits

Remuneration to employees for services rendered is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as incurred.

Depreciation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives of the assets are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	-	over remaining term of lease
Plant and machinery	-	10 years
Computer hardware & software	-	3 years
Fixtures and fittings	-	5 years

h) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract involves the use of an identified asset and conveys the right to control the use of the asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration – i.e. the customer has the rights to:

- obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the asset; and
- the direct use of the asset.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

h) Leases (continued)

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate, interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the relevant subsidiary's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment (see note 1g). In addition, the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced by any impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured to reflect any lease modifications or reassessments.

The Company presents its lease liabilities in the statement of financial position. The Company does not have any short-term or low-value lease exemptions.

i) Income taxation and deferred taxation

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

i) *Income taxation and deferred taxation (continued)*

Deferred taxation is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all temporary timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the differences reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

j) *Investment in subsidiaries*

A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

These financial statements are separate financial statements. The Company is exempt by virtue of Section 293(1A) of the Companies Act 2014 from the requirement to prepare Group financial statements on the basis that the group of which the company is the parent undertaking qualifies as a small group.

k) *New standards and interpretations not adopted*

There are no standards, amendments to standards or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on 1 January 2024 that have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2024 and have not yet been adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and have not been early adopted in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

1 Material accounting policies (continued)

l) Going Concern

After making enquiries, the directors of Continent 8 Technologies Plc Group have reasonable expectations that the Group, that the Company is a subsidiary of, has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the directors of the Company continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. The underlying assumptions and considerations in arriving at this conclusion include the parent Company's continued financial support.

2 Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation is stated after charging:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of right of use assets	445,567	104,154
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	380,590	207,694
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	23,525	18,562
Director's fees	7,500	7,500
Loss on foreign exchange	1,258	6,883
Auditor's remuneration		
- Audit fees	18,500	19,170
- Other services	4,650	9,390
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3 Revenue

The Company's revenue represents a recharge of costs and expenses in relation to the provision of services to Continent 8 Technologies Plc, the intermediate parent company based in Isle of Man, at an agreed profit margin.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

4 Taxation

a. Analysis of charge

	2025 €	2024 €
Current tax on income for the period	81,979	60,410
Withholding tax	3,535	12,104
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	10,706
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	85,514	83,220
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4c) (20,656)	(44)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	(20,656)	(44)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax on profit for the year	64,858	83,176
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

b) Factors affecting tax charge

The tax charge for the financial year can be reconciled to the profit in the statement of comprehensive income multiplied by the standard rate of Irish income tax of 12.5% as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit before taxation	581,691	502,298
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of Irish income tax at 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	72,711	62,787
Effects of:		
Gross up of net health insurance payments on which tax relief at source received	(442)	(1,513)
Income tax withheld	3,535	12,104
Non-deductible expenses/capital allowances	9,710	(864)
Deferred tax origination and reversal of timing differences	(20,656)	(44)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	10,706
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax charge for the year	64,858	83,176
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

4 Taxation (continued)

c) Balance sheet

	2025 €	2024 €
Taxation payable		
At the beginning of the year	1,598	(7,320)
Taxation charge	85,514	83,220
Taxation paid	(74,114)	(74,303)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the year end	12,998	1,598
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Deferred tax asset		
Balance at start of the year	50,826	50,782
Deferred tax credit	20,656	44
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at the year end	71,482	50,826
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Deferred tax is calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using the principal taxation rate of 12.5% (2024: 12.5%). The balance at 31 March represents:

	2025 €	2024 €
Tax effect of temporary differences relating to:		
Difference between capital allowances and depreciation	71,482	50,826
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	71,482	50,826
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Hardware €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Plant and Machinery €	Leasehold Improvements €	Total €
Cost					
As at 1 April 2024	1,580,825	45,295	328,810	239,093	2,194,023
Additions	622,133	-	-	-	622,133
At 31 March 2025	2,202,958	45,295	328,810	239,093	2,816,156
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2024	1,097,373	43,916	249,059	239,093	1,629,441
Charge for the year	353,335	1,039	26,216	-	380,590
At 31 March 2025	1,450,708	44,955	275,275	239,093	2,010,031
Net book values					
At 31 March 2025	752,250	340	53,535	-	806,125
Net book values					
At 31 March 2024	483,452	1,379	79,751	-	564,582

	Computer Hardware €	Fixtures & Fittings €	Plant and Machinery €	Leasehold Improvements €	Total €
Cost					
As at 1 April 2023	1,228,570	45,295	328,810	239,093	1,841,768
Additions	355,763	-	-	-	355,763
Disposals	(3,508)	-	-	-	(3,508)
At 31 March 2024	1,580,825	45,295	328,810	239,093	2,194,023
Depreciation					
As at 1 April 2023	921,715	42,663	221,784	239,093	1,425,255
Charge for the year	179,166	1,253	27,275	-	207,694
Disposals	(3,508)	-	-	-	(3,508)
At 31 March 2024	1,097,373	43,916	249,059	239,093	1,629,441
Net book values					
At 31 March 2024	483,452	1,379	79,751	-	564,582

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

6 Leases

The Company leases land and buildings for its own use. The lease has a non-cancellable term of 5 years with options to extend the lease at the end of each respective lease term. The lease includes a market rent review every five years. The discount rates applied in the measurement of the property lease liability is based on the incremental borrowing rate of 3.55%. Information about the lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

On 22 February 2024 the Company entered into an additional lease agreement in respect of the lease of equipment for its own use. The lease has a non-cancellable term of 3 years. The discount rates applied in the measurement of the lease liability is 7.4%. Information about the lease for which the Company is a lessee is presented below.

Right of use assets

	2025	2025	2025	2025	2024
	Computer	Computer	Land &	Total	Total
	Hardware	Software	Buildings		
Cost	€	€	€	€	€
As at 1 April	766,678	328,968	650,482	1,746,128	650,482
Additions	81,298	-	-	81,298	1,095,646
As at 31 March	847,976	328,968	650,482	1,827,426	1,746,128
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 April	19,231	9,138	378,921	407,290	303,136
Charge for the year	260,127	109,655	75,785	445,567	104,154
As at 31 March	279,358	118,793	454,706	852,857	407,290
Carrying amount					
As at 31 March	568,618	210,175	195,776	974,569	1,338,838

Lease liabilities: Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Less than one year	519,378	521,107
One to five years	567,752	1,061,788
Total undiscounted lease liabilities 31 March	1,087,130	1,582,895

Lease liabilities: included in the statement of financial position at 31 March:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current	477,187	404,937
Non-current	552,233	961,999
Total lease liabilities 31 March	1,029,420	1,366,936

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

6 Leases (continued)

Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2025 €	2024 €
Interest on lease liabilities	104,373	22,573
Depreciation on right of use asset	445,567	104,154
	<u>549,940</u>	<u>126,727</u>

Cash outflows for leases reported in the statement of cash flows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Payments of lease liabilities	415,005	110,544
Interest on lease liabilities	104,373	22,573
	<u>519,378</u>	<u>133,117</u>

7 Intangible assets

	2025 Computer Software €	2024 Computer Software €
Cost		
As at 1 April	247,921	225,812
Additions	896	22,109
At 31 March	<u>248,817</u>	<u>247,921</u>
Depreciation		
As at 1 April	205,453	186,891
Charge for the year	23,525	18,562
At 31 March	<u>228,978</u>	<u>205,453</u>
Net book values		
At 31 March	<u>19,839</u>	<u>42,468</u>

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

8 Investment in subsidiary

Name	Activity	Holding	Place of incorporation	Cost 2025 €	Cost 2024 €
Continent 8 Technologies (India) Private Limited	Data centre	100%	India	1,145	1,145
				1,145	1,145
				1,145	1,145

On 18 March 2023 the Company acquired 100% of the subsidiary's share capital (9,999 ordinary shares at 10 INR each) that were translated in EUR at the subsidiary's incorporation date 18 March 2023.

9 Trade and other receivables

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade receivables	7,113	15,692
Indirect taxes	126,184	113,800
	133,297	129,492
	133,297	129,492

10 Trade and other payables

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade payables	299,802	452,254
Accruals	336,456	189,359
PAYE/PRSI payables	128,530	128,808
	764,788	770,421
	764,788	770,421

11 Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
<i>Authorised</i>		
10,000 ordinary shares of €1 each	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1 ordinary share of €1	1	1
	1	1

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

12 Financial instruments

Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. Risk policies, including limits, reporting lines and control procedures are reviewed regularly by Management. The Company has in place a Foreign Exchange Hedging Policy and Treasury Risk Management Policy which have been approved by Continent 8's Group Executive Committee.

(i) Credit risk

The Company minimises credit risk by transacting only with related parties.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institutions with credit rating of A1, assigned by Moody's. The financial institutions are monitored on a continuous basis along with market intelligence to ensure their continued suitability for purpose. Suitability of purpose includes security and robustness and also competitiveness, flexibility and service levels. The credit risk on receivables due from the parent company is limited since it has a healthy financial position and it consistently provides support to the Company. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the total amount of bank balances and receivables of €3,080,258 (2024: €2,771,206).

(ii) Interest rate risk

The majority of the Company's financial assets are non-interest bearing. Interest bearing financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities mature or re-price in the short term, no longer than twelve months. As a result, the Company is subject to limited exposure to fair value interest rate risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates. Any excess cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held in standard rate current bank accounts. As a result, a sensitivity analysis has not been performed as it is not deemed to provide useful information.

(iii) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the financial currency of the Company. The currencies giving rise to this risk are United States Dollars (USD) and Pounds Sterling (GBP). The foreign exchange rates used as at 31 March 2025 are EURO 1 : GBP 1.1955 (2024: EURO 1 : GBP 1.1706), EURO 1 : USD 0.9238 (2024: EURO 1 : USD 0.9272). Management monitors the currency requirements on an ongoing basis in order to mitigate the foreign currency risk.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

12 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Currency risk (continued)

The net foreign currency monetary position at the statement of financial position date is as follows:

	2025 GBP €	2025 USD €	2024 GBP €	2024 USD €
Cash & cash equivalents	8,377	37,231	8,198	680
Trade & other payables	-	(10,666)	-	(40,942)
Lease liabilities	-	(809,369)	-	(1,068,643)
Net position	8,377	(761,472)	8,198	(1,027,021)

The impact of 5% strengthening of the above currencies against Euros (€) to profit or loss is set out below. A 5% weakening in these currencies would have had the equal but opposite effect, on the basis that all other variable remains constant.

	2025 €	2024 €
Impact on profit or loss for the year		
GBP	419	410
USD	(38,074)	(51,351)
	(37,655)	(50,941)

(iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company monitors its cash requirements, by currency, on an on-going basis and is able to accurately forecast its cash requirements and holds a buffer of cash on demand to meet short term cash outflows. This excludes the potential impact for extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk on external liabilities is limited as it has a strategic relationship with the parent company, whereby all its costs are recharged to the parent at an agreed mark up. The agreement with the parent company is such that the loan amounts relating to capital expenditure are reduced by the depreciation of related fixed assets while the other amounts are offset by the revenues recharged by the Company.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

12 Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Liquidity risk (continued)

31 March 2025	Carrying		Contracted cash Flows				
	Amount	Total	2 months or less	2 – 12 months	1 -2 years	2 – 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial Liabilities	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Trade payables	428,332	(428,332)	(428,332)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,029,420	(1,087,130)	(86,563)	(432,815)	(512,049)	(55,703)	-
	<u>1,457,752</u>	<u>(1,515,462)</u>	<u>(514,895)</u>	<u>(432,815)</u>	<u>(512,049)</u>	<u>(55,703)</u>	<u>-</u>

31 March 2024	Carrying		Contracted cash Flows				
	Amount	Total	2 months or less	2 – 12 months	1 -2 years	2 – 5 years	Over 5 years
Financial Liabilities	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
Trade payables	641,613	(641,613)	(641,613)	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,366,936	(1,582,896)	(86,851)	(434,256)	(521,107)	(540,682)	-
	<u>2,008,549</u>	<u>(2,224,509)</u>	<u>(728,464)</u>	<u>(434,256)</u>	<u>(521,107)</u>	<u>(540,682)</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year is as follows:

	2025	2024
Cost of sales	29	33
Information and digital technology	5	5
Sales & marketing	1	1
General & administration	5	4
	<u>40</u>	<u>43</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Wages and salaries	3,594,168	3,110,749
Social security costs	494,823	348,099
Pension costs	102,614	83,997
	<u>4,191,605</u>	<u>3,542,845</u>

The directors of the Company received remuneration of €7,500 (2024: €7,500) during the year.

Continent 8 Technologies (Ireland) Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

(forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025)

14 Commitments

As at 31 March 2025, the Company has capital commitments of €nil (2024: €nil). There are commitments under non-cancellable contract for services as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating service contracts which expire:		
Within one year	1,510,045	1,109,962
Between two and five years	1,813,345	2,606,083
	<u>3,323,390</u>	<u>3,716,045</u>

15 Related parties

The amount due from Continent 8 Technologies Plc of €1,884,687 (2024: €2,590,595), is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

	2025	2024
	€	€
Amounts due from related party		
Opening balance	2,590,595	1,035,800
Revenues recharged to the related party	8,337,573	7,199,600
Net funding received	(9,043,481)	(5,644,805)
	<u>1,884,687</u>	<u>2,590,595</u>

The amount due to Continent 8 Technologies (India) Private Limited, of €0 (2024: €13) is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Total net amount receivable from related party	<u>1,884,687</u>	<u>2,590,582</u>
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The directors of the Company received remuneration of €7,500 (2024: €7,500) during the year.

16 Post balance sheet events

The directors are not aware of the any significant events following the reporting date requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the accounts.

17 Ultimate parent undertaking

The entire share capital of the Company is owned by Continent 8 Technologies (Malta) Limited. Continent 8 Technologies (Malta) Limited, incorporated in Malta, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Continent 8 Technologies Plc. Continent 8 Technologies Plc is wholly owned by Continent 8 Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, which is considered to be the ultimate controlling party.