

QUADIENT IRELAND LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2025

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS		Duncan Groom Laurent du Passage (French) Lyudmyla Zhuk (British) (appointed 1 May 2025)
COMPANY SECRETARY		Copsey Murray Chartered Secretaries Limited (appointed 14 April 2025)
REGISTERED OFFICE		7 Riverwalk National Digital Park Citywest Business Campus Dublin 24
REGISTERED NUMBER OF INCORPORATION		116721
AUDITORS		Forvis Mazars Harcourt Centre Block 3, Harcourt Road Dublin 2
SOLICITORS	Hugh J. Ward & Co. 9 Seville Place North Wall Dublin 1	Beauchamps Riverside Two Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2
BANKERS	HSBC Bank plc Harry Weston Road Binley Coventry CV3 2SH United Kingdom	Bank of Ireland 103 Upper Leeson Street Dublin 4
	BNP Ireland 5 George's Dock IFSC Dublin 1	Bank of Ireland Global Markets Colwill House Talbot Street Dublin 1

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 January 2025.

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activities of the company are the sale, distribution and servicing of mailroom equipment. There were no significant changes in the company's activities during the financial year.

Financial reporting framework

The company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102").

Results for the year and state of affairs at 31 January 2025

The Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 January 2025 and the balance sheet as at 31 January 2025 are set out on pages 10 and 11 respectively. Turnover increased by 0.5% on the previous year. The gross profit margin at 44%, was 3.8% lower than the 47.78% achieved last year. The profit for the financial year after taxation was €519,850 (2024: €765,742). Shareholders' funds at 31 January 2025 amounted to €7,486,576 (2024: €6,966,726). The directors are satisfied with the company's state of affairs and financial performance.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Economic risk

The directors consider that a future sustained downturn in postal volumes in the Irish market is the principal risk factor that may have an adverse impact on the company's future operating results and financial position.

The company has business policies and organisational structures in place to limit this financial impact of this risk. The directors and management regularly review and reassess the risk, and are proactive in managing any potential impact on the business.

Financial risk

The company deals in goods and services denominated in currencies other than the euro. The company manages payments for those goods and services through other denominated currency bank accounts. Depending on the volume of the non-euro transactions, financial assets and liabilities, and cash flows, may be affected by movements in foreign currency exchange rates.

Interest on group borrowings

The rate of interest charged by the company on its loans to Quadiant SA is in accordance with the relevant cash pooling agreement. The interest rates applied are based on rates guaranteed by the European Central Bank, plus a margin.

Going Concern

The Company regularly prepares budgets, forecasts and 3-year plans. These currently show that the company's financial performance and cash flow will remain steady for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these assessments, have concluded that the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2025 should be prepared on a going concern basis.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Future developments

The Company's will continue to carry on its principal activities for the foreseeable future.

Events since the balance sheet date

There were no significant events since the balance sheet date that the directors are obliged to disclose in this report.

Dividends

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Contributions

The company did not make any political contributions, or any contributions to charities or community projects, during the year.

Directors and Secretary and their interests

Laurent du Passage and Duncan Groom served as directors throughout the year ended 31 January 2025 and up to the date of this report. Aidan Kelly served as a director throughout the year ended 31 January 2025 and resigned on 1 May 2025. Lyudmyla Zhuk was appointed as director to replace Aidan Kelly. Myriam Alcaraz Garcia resigned as Company Secretary and Copsey Murray Chartered Secretaries Limited was appointed to fill the vacancy on 14 April 2025.

The company's constitution does not require the directors to retire by rotation.

Certain of the directors held interests in Quadiant SA, the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, at the respective year end dates, however none of their interests qualify for disclosure in accordance with section 260 of the Companies Act 2014.

Employee matters

The Board of Directors is fully committed to operating ethically and responsibly in relation to employees, clients, neighbours and all other stakeholders. The Company pays particular attention to health and safety and has implemented appropriate safety procedures.

Environmental matters

The company seeks to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Accounting records

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities under Section 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 to keep adequate accounting records for the company. In order to comply with the requirements of the Act, the directors have implemented the necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, employed competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise, and provided adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records are maintained at the company's offices at 7 River Walk, National Digital Park, Citywest Business Campus Dublin 24, Citywest, Dublin, Ireland.

Auditors

The auditors, Forvis Mazars, will continue in office as auditors in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Statement on relevant audit information

In accordance with section 330 of the Companies Act 2014, so far as each person who is a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditors in connection with preparing their report, of which the auditors are unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors, each director has taken all the steps he or she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of the information.

On behalf of the Board



Duncan Groom
Director

Date: 01/26/2026



Lyuda Zhuk (Jan 26, 2026 12:24:30 GMT)

Lyudmyla Zhuk
Director

01/26/2026

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing their report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations including the accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("FRS 102") (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 the company will continue in business.

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

On behalf of the Board



Duncan Groom
Director

Date: 01/26/2026



Lyudmyla Zhuk
Director

01/26/2026

Independent auditor's report to the members of Quadiant Ireland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Quadiant Ireland Limited ('the Company'), for the year ended 31 January 2025, which comprise profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, and notes to the Company financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 1. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council (FRS 102).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 January 2025, and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance FRS 102; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and 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.

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;
- 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.

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.

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.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

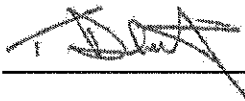
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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 further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

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.



Tommy Doherty
for and on behalf of Forvis Mazars
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Audit Firm
Harcourt Centre, Block 3
Harcourt Road
Dublin 2
Date: 27 January 2026

QUADIENT IRELAND LIMITED
Year ended 31 January 2025

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover	3	11,739,277	11,681,385
Cost of sales		(6,574,540)	(6,099,667)
Gross profit		5,164,737	5,581,718
Administrative expenses		(4,804,295)	(4,926,044)
Operating profit	6	360,442	655,674
Interest receivable and similar income	7	291,567	263,888
Profit for the financial year before taxation		652,009	919,562
Tax on profit	8	(132,159)	(153,820)
Profit for the financial year		519,850	765,742

The turnover and profit for both financial years solely relates to the Company's continuing operations. There is no other comprehensive income in either financial year.

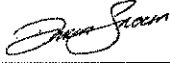
The notes on pages 13 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

QUADIENT IRELAND LIMITED
Year ended 31 January 2025

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 JANUARY 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	9	-	-
Tangible assets	10	211,413	127,143
		<u>211,413</u>	<u>127,143</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	1,093,162	1,228,040
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	9,729,294	10,676,050
Cash at bank and in hand		747,231	1,157,900
		<u>11,569,688</u>	<u>13,061,990</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(4,294,524)	(6,222,407)
Net current assets		<u>7,275,163</u>	<u>6,839,583</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>7,486,576</u>	<u>6,966,726</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	14	44,492	44,492
Capital redemption reserve	15	20,316	20,316
Profit and loss account		7,421,768	6,901,918
Shareholders' funds		<u>7,486,576</u>	<u>6,966,726</u>

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



Duncan Groom
Director



Lyudmyla Zhuk (Jan 26, 2026 12:24:30 GMT)

Lyudmyla Zhuk
Director

Date: 01/26/2026

01/26/2026

The notes on pages 13 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital presented as equity €	Capital Redemption Reserve €	Profit and Loss Account €	Total Equity €
Balance as at 1 February 2023	44,483	20,316	6,136,176	6,200,975
Profit for the 2024 financial year	-	-	765,742	765,742
Adjustment to share capital	9	-	-	9
Balance at 31 January 2024	<u>44,492</u>	<u>20,316</u>	<u>6,901,918</u>	<u>6,966,726</u>
Balance as at 1 February 2024	44,492	20,316	6,901,918	6,966,726
Profit for the 2025 financial year	-	-	519,850	519,850
Balance at 31 January 2025	<u>44,492</u>	<u>20,316</u>	<u>7,421,768</u>	<u>7,486,576</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Company Information, Statement of Compliance and Statement of Accounting Policies

Quadient Ireland Limited is primarily engaged in the sale, distribution and servicing of mailroom equipment.

The company is a limited liability company incorporated in Ireland. The company is tax resident in Ireland. The principal place of business is Citywest Business Campus, Dublin 24.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements prepared by Quadient Ireland Limited is in accordance with "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("FRS 102").

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity and areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with Irish statute comprising the Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland" ("FRS 102") (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). The financial statements are presented in euro (€), which is the company's functional currency.

(c) Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between the amount paid on acquisition of businesses and the aggregate of the fair values of their separable net assets. Positive goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. The estimated useful life of goodwill on acquired businesses is regarded as being 12 years. The estimated useful life is determined by reference to the period over which the values of the underlying businesses are expected to exceed the values of their identifiable net assets.

Goodwill is reviewed for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If a subsidiary, associate company or business is subsequently sold or closed, any goodwill arising on acquisition that was written off directly to reserves or that has not been amortised through the Profit and Loss Account is taken into account in determining the gain or loss on sale or closure.

Where the fair value of the separable net assets exceeds the fair value of the consideration for an acquired undertaking, the difference is treated as negative goodwill and is capitalised and amortised through the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which the "non-monetary" assets acquired are recovered. In the case of tangible fixed assets, this is the period over which they are depreciated and, in the case of current assets, the period over which they are sold or otherwise realised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. Company Information, Statement of Compliance and Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) *Tangible fixed assets and depreciation*

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost is defined to include the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The charge for depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of tangible assets to their estimated residual value by instalments over their expected useful lives as follows:

Plant and machinery	4 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Computer equipment	2 - 3 years

A full year of depreciation is charged in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal.

Residual values and useful lives are reviewed for impairment, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

(e) *Stocks*

Stocks are valued on a first in first out basis at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to complete and sell, after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items. Cost comprises purchase price, any import duties and other taxes, transport, handling and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Selling price less costs to complete and sell comprises the actual or estimated selling price less all further costs to completion and all costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

(f) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognised in the period when goods are dispatched, or services are provided, to customers.

(g) *Foreign currency transactions*

The Company's functional currency is euro (€). Transactions denominated in foreign currencies during the year have been translated to euro at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to euro at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. The resulting differences are dealt with through the Profit and Loss Account.

(h) *Taxation*

Taxation expense represents the sum of current taxation and deferred taxation.

Current tax

Current tax payable for the year is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account, because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in different years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax liability is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. A formal Government announcement of changes in tax rates or tax laws is considered a substantive enactment in Ireland.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. Company Information, Statement of Compliance and Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) *Taxation (continued)*

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is accounted for using a timing difference approach. A deferred taxation liability is recognised for all timing differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. A deferred taxation asset is recognised for all timing differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Timing differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset, liability or other item in the financial statements, and its taxation basis.

Valuation amounts are recognised against deferred taxation assets so that the net amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be realised on the basis of current and future taxable profit. The net carrying amount of deferred taxation assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits.

Deferred taxation is calculated at the taxation rate expected to apply to the taxable profit (taxation loss) of the periods in which it expects the deferred taxation asset to be realised or the deferred taxation liability to be settled, on the basis of taxation rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The company recognises taxation expense in either profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or equity depending on the transaction or other event that resulted in the taxation expense.

(i) *Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables, including amounts owed by group undertakings, are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market interest rate. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at a market interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

(j) *Trade and other payables*

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities and are measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market interest rate.

(k) *Provisions for liabilities*

A provision is recognised when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

The effect of the time value of money is not material and therefore provisions are not discounted.

(l) *Pension costs*

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund. Pension benefits in respect of the defined contribution scheme are funded over the employees' period of service by way of contributions to the separately administered fund. Contributions to the defined contribution scheme are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they become payable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. Company Information, Statement of Compliance and Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) *Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments*

Where there is objective evidence that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying value, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the Profit and Loss Account, with the exception of losses on any previously revalued tangible fixed assets, which are recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase that was accumulated in equity.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the Profit and Loss Account.

The recoverable amount of tangible fixed assets and other intangible fixed assets is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell of the asset and its value in use. The value in use of these assets is the present value of the cash flows expected to be derived from those assets. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

(n) *Operating leases*

Operating lease rentals are charged in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives are recognised over the lease term on a straight line basis.

(o) *Dividends*

Interim dividends declared payable to the company's equity shareholder (holder of the issued ordinary shares) are recognised as a liability when approved by the directors. Final dividends declared payable to the company's equity shareholder are recognised as a liability when approved by the equity shareholder.

(p) *Exemptions*

Financial instruments

The company has availed of an exemption available in Section 1.12 of FRS 102 from the requirements of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments, paragraphs 11.41(c), 11.41(e), 11.41(f), 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(b) and 11.48(c), and of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments Issues, paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A, for the purposes of accounting for financial instruments in the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

The company has availed of an exemption, available in Section 1.12 of FRS 102, from the requirement to produce a Statement of Cash Flows, as the company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party, Quadient SA, prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which include a Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows within which the company's results are included.

Key Management Personnel

The company has availed of the exemption, available in Section 1.12 of FRS 102, from the requirement to disclose details of the remuneration of 'Key Management Personnel'.

Related Party Transactions

The company has availed of the exemption, available in Section 33 of FRS 102, from the requirement to disclose transactions with its 100% parent company and wholly owned fellow subsidiary companies within the Quadient SA Group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

2. Significant judgements, accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may differ from the actual results. The estimates and assumptions that may 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:

(a) *Establishing useful economic lives for depreciating / amortising fixed assets*

The annual depreciation and amortisation on fixed assets depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review the useful economic lives of assets and change them as necessary and also review the carrying value of the assets overall for impairment. The estimated useful economic lives are set out in the accounting policies. If the value of any fixed assets is considered to be impaired the impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

(b) *Providing for doubtful debts*

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors based on historical debt collection experience, including such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. The level of provision required is reviewed regularly.

3. Turnover

Turnover arising from continuing operations is derived in the Republic of Ireland from the principal activities of the company. Turnover comprises the invoice value of goods and services supplied by the company, net of trade rebates and trade discounts, and exclusive of value added tax.

4. Employees and remuneration

The average number of persons employed by the company, including directors, during the year, analysed by function was:

	2025	2024
Administration	7	7
Service and installation	14	16
Sales	19	19
	<u>40</u>	<u>42</u>

Staff costs comprise the following:

	€	€
Wages and salaries	3,515,945	3,049,388
Social welfare costs	389,104	341,244
Other pension costs	178,124	123,979
	<u>4,083,173</u>	<u>3,514,611</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
5. Directors' emoluments		
The following aggregate amounts were paid to the directors and persons connected with the directors:		
Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services to the company	363,739	356,179
Aggregate contributions to a defined contribution retirement benefit scheme in respect of directors	<u>26,722</u>	<u>26,193</u>
6. Operating profit		
Operating profit is stated after charging:		
Auditors' remuneration:		
Audit of company financial statements	49,190	50,204
Depreciation of tangible assets	60,888	38,028
Operating lease rentals on land and buildings	32,477	29,652
Operating lease rentals on motor vehicles	<u>144,179</u>	<u>139,734</u>
7. Interest receivable and similar income		
Interest earned on loan to parent undertaking	261,599	238,548
Other interest receivable	29,968	25,340
	<u>291,567</u>	<u>263,888</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
8. Tax on profit for the financial year		
(a) <i>Analysis of Profit and Loss Account charge</i>		
Corporation tax for current year	138,854	141,750
Corporation tax under provided in prior years	5,920	-
Current tax charge for year	<u>144,774</u>	<u>141,750</u>
Deferred tax on timing differences	(12,615)	12,070
Tax charge for year	<u><u>132,159</u></u>	<u><u>153,820</u></u>

Corporation tax is charged in both financial years at the rate of 12.5% on trading income and at 25% on other income. The new Pillar 2 rules apply to the company with effect from 1 February 2024. The company does not have an obligation to pay any Qualified Domestic Top-up Tax (QDUT) as the effective rate of corporation tax payable by the company for the year exceeds 15%.

(b) *Reconciliation of effective tax rate*

The tax assessed for the year is different from that computed using the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland as shown above. The differences are explained below:

Profit for the financial year before taxation	<u>652,009</u>	<u>919,562</u>
Profit for the financial year multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5%	81,501	114,945
<i>Adjusted for the tax effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9,759	8,016
Income taxable at the higher tax rate	32,700	29,819
Impact of timing differences	12,615	(12,070)
Other items	2,279	1,040
Current tax charge for the year	<u><u>138,854</u></u>	<u><u>141,750</u></u>

Deferred tax asset movements

Accelerated capital allowances:

Value of timing differences at beginning of year	1,909	4,744
Profit and Loss Account (charge)	(1,359)	(2,835)
Value of timing differences at end of year	<u>550</u>	<u>1,909</u>

Provisions charge temporarily disallowed for tax:

Value of timing differences at beginning of year	57,943	67,178
Profit and Loss Account credit/(charge)	13,974	(9,235)
Value of timing differences at end of year	<u>71,917</u>	<u>57,943</u>
Deferred tax asset as shown in debtors (Note 12)	<u><u>72,467</u></u>	<u><u>59,852</u></u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

			2025	2024
			€	€
9. Intangible assets - Goodwill				
Opening and closing cost			999,326	999,326
Opening and closing accumulated amortisation			999,326	999,326
Net book value at 31 January 2025 and 2024			-	-
10. Tangible assets				
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
<i>Cost</i>	€	€	€	€
Plant and machinery	196,305	178,035	(71,391)	302,949
Fixtures and fittings	360,099	-	-	360,099
Motor vehicles	6,300	-	-	6,300
Computer equipment	737,899	20,281	-	758,180
	<u>1,300,603</u>	<u>198,316</u>	<u>(71,391)</u>	<u>1,427,528</u>
	Opening balance	Charge for year	Eliminated on disposals	Closing balance
<i>Depreciation</i>	€	€	€	€
Plant and machinery	89,643	45,118	(18,233)	116,528
Fixtures and fittings	357,863	2,002	-	359,865
Motor vehicles	6,300	-	-	6,300
Computer equipment	719,654	13,768	-	733,422
	<u>1,173,460</u>	<u>60,888</u>	<u>(18,233)</u>	<u>1,216,115</u>
	2024			2025
<i>Net book value</i>	€			€
Plant and machinery	106,662			186,421
Fixtures and fittings	2,236			234
Motor vehicles	-			-
Computer equipment	18,245			24,758
	<u>127,143</u>			<u>211,413</u>

The disposals recorded under plant and machinery relate to the disposal of demonstration equipment in the normal course of business.

	2025	2024
	€	€
11. Stocks		
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,093,162	1,228,040

The directors are of the opinion that the difference between the purchase price or production cost of stock and the replacement cost is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
12. Debtors		
Trade debtors	2,331,301	2,473,694
Amounts owed by parent undertaking and other group undertakings	6,855,124	7,615,922
Corporation tax	2,926	-
Deferred tax asset	72,467	59,852
Prepayments and other debtors	467,476	526,582
	<u>9,729,294</u>	<u>10,676,050</u>

Amounts owed by the parent undertaking and other group undertakings are unsecured and are repayable on demand. Interest is charged on amounts owed by the parent undertaking in accordance with the relevant loan agreement at a rate equivalent to the group's internal cost of capital.

Amount not recoverable within one year

It is anticipated that approximately €40,000 of the deferred tax asset balance will fall due more than one year after the balance sheet date.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	692,020	618,082
Deferred maintenance contracts	1,079,054	1,073,596
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	211,077	3,410,482
Value added tax	170,165	292,635
PAYE and PRSI	89,366	92,883
Corporation tax	-	144,051
Other creditors	1,462,732	198,630
Accruals	590,111	392,048
	<u>4,294,524</u>	<u>6,222,407</u>

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

14. Called up share capital presented as equity

Authorised:

84,000 Ordinary Shares of €1.269738 each	106,658	106,658
16,000 Redeemable ordinary Shares of €1.269738 each	20,316	20,316
	<u>126,974</u>	<u>126,974</u>

Allotted, called up and fully paid - presented as equity:

35,033 ordinary shares of €1.270002 each	<u>44,492</u>	<u>44,492</u>
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15. Capital Redemption Reserve

An amount equivalent to the nominal value of redeemed shares, €20,316, was transferred from the Profit and Loss Account to the capital redemption reserve in a prior period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

	2025	2024
	€	€
16. Financial Instruments		
<i>Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Trade debtors	2,331,301	2,473,694
Amounts owed by parent undertaking and other group undertakings	6,855,124	7,615,922
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</i>		
Trade creditors	692,020	618,082
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	211,077	3,410,482
Other creditors	1,462,732	198,630

17. Pensions

The company operates defined contribution pension scheme for directors and employees. The assets of the scheme are held in separate trustee administered funds. The pensions charge for the year amounted to €178,124 (2024: €123,979). There were no amounts due by the company to the pension scheme at 31 January 2025 (2024: €nil).

18. Commitments

The company is committed to make payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

	Land and buildings		Other	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	€	€	€	€
Payable within one year	97,167	44,000	110,368	71,980
Payable between two and five years	-	-	189,013	77,145
Payable after more than five years	-	-	-	-
	<u>97,167</u>	<u>44,000</u>	<u>299,381</u>	<u>149,125</u>

19. Going Concern

The Company regularly prepares budgets, forecasts and 3-year plans. These currently show that the company's financial performance and cash flow will remain steady for at least twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Based on these assessments, have concluded that the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2025 should be prepared on a going concern basis.

20. Ultimate control and immediate and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Quadiant SA, a public limited company incorporated in France. This is the only group of which the company is a member and it is the smallest and largest group for which consolidated group financial statements are prepared and within which the company is included. The consolidated group financial statements of Quadiant SA are available to the public from its registered office at 113 Rue Jean-Marie, Naudin, 92220 Bagneux, France.

21. Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the directors and authorised for issue on 01/26/2026