

Registered number: 309229

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

**3 Harmony Court
Harmony Row
Dublin 2**

**Strata Audit
Statutory Audit Firm**

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

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GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

Principal activities

The company is engaged in the brokerage of travel insurance.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to €95,243 (2023 - profit €53,019).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

David Hughes
Neil Smith

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the company's future operating profits or financial position:

Risk 1

Highly competitive market which requires directors to continually create branding strategies, retain existing travel deals and create new opportunities at networking events and online content.

Risk 2

Exchange rate fluctuations - the company does not have significant currency flows, and is thus not significantly exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates; and

Risk 3

General economic risk - the company is exposed to general economic risk, including changes in the economic outlook in its principal markets and government changes in industrial, fiscal, monetary or regulatory policies.

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.

The principal key performance indicators used by management to monitor performance are as follows:

- Monthly reports on number of policies sold.
- Total revenue and commission income.
- Changes in sales volumes and mix of policies sold.
- Various working capital measures including cash flow reports

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at 4-5 Burton Hall Park, Burton Hall Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18, D18 A094.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

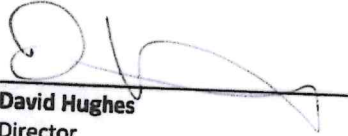
Auditors

The auditors, Strata Audit, continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

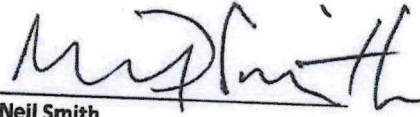
GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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



David Hughes
Director



Neil Smith
Director

Date: 20th JANUARY 2026

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Get Cover & Company Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

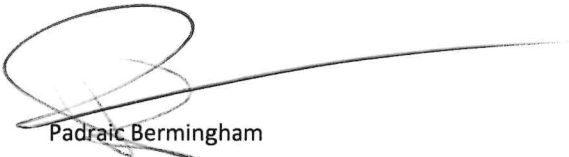
Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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



Padraic Bermingham

for and on behalf of

Strata Audit

Statutory Audit Firm

3 Harmony Court

Harmony Row

Dublin 2

D02 VY52

Date: 20th January 2026

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover	4	282,680	317,935
Gross profit		282,680	317,935
Administrative expenses		(377,923)	(264,916)
Operating (loss)/profit		(95,243)	53,019
Tax on (loss)/profit	8	-	-
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(95,243)	53,019

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2024 or 2023 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

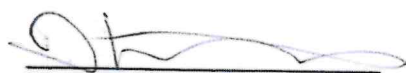
There was no other comprehensive income for 2024 (2023:€NIL).

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

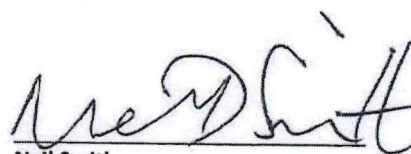
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	300	641
		<u>300</u>	<u>641</u>
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	11	55,334	127,278
Cash at bank and in hand	12	55,094	149,704
		<u>110,428</u>	<u>276,982</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(56,477)	(128,129)
Net current assets		<u>53,951</u>	<u>148,853</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>54,251</u>	<u>149,494</u>
Net assets		<u>54,251</u>	<u>149,494</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	10,710	10,710
Profit and loss account	16	43,541	138,784
Shareholders' funds		<u>54,251</u>	<u>149,494</u>

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



David Hughes
Director



Neil Smith
Director

Date: 20TH JANUARY 2026

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 January 2023	10,710	85,765	96,475
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	53,019	53,019
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	53,019	53,019
At 1 January 2024	10,710	138,784	149,494
Comprehensive income for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(95,243)	(95,243)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(95,243)	(95,243)
At 31 December 2024	10,710	43,541	54,251

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(95,243)	53,019
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	341	239
(Increase) in debtors	(8,090)	(42,483)
Decrease in amounts owed by groups	80,034	-
(Decrease)/increase in creditors	(71,652)	32,538
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>(94,610)</u>	<u>43,313</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(517)
Net cash from investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(517)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(94,610)</u>	<u>42,796</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>149,704</u>	<u>106,908</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	<u><u>55,094</u></u>	<u><u>149,704</u></u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	<u>55,094</u>	<u>149,704</u>
	<u><u>55,094</u></u>	<u><u>149,704</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. General information

Get Cover and company Limited is limited liability company and is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The registered address of the company is 4-5 Burton Hall Park, Burton Hall Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18, D18 A094 and the registered number of the company is 309229.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

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

Rendering of services

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

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

2.3 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

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

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

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

2.5 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company but are presented separately due to their size or incidence.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	-	25.00%
Computer equipment	-	33.33%

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

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

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Debtors

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

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

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

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

2.9 Creditors

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

2.10 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's Balance Sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

Other financial assets

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

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

Basic financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

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

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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

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.

Useful lives of Tangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising of primarily computer equipment represent a portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. Management regularly review these lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful conditions management consider technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation charge for the financial year.

4. Turnover

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

	2024	2023
	€	€
Commission and fees	<u>282,680</u>	<u>317,935</u>
	<u>282,680</u>	<u>317,935</u>

All turnover arose in Ireland.

5. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the company obtained the following services from the company's auditors:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Fees payable to the company's auditors for the audit of the company's financial statements	<u>6,750</u>	<u>6,750</u>

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

6. Employees

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

	2024	2023
	€	€
Wages and salaries	104,558	96,181
Social insurance costs	11,589	10,637
Cost of defined contribution scheme	5,288	2,521
	121,435	109,339
	121,435	109,339

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €NIL (2023 - €NIL).

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

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
Administration & Directors	2	2
	2	2
	2	2

7. Directors' remuneration

	2024	2023
	€	€
Directors' emoluments	67,100	62,806
	67,100	62,806
	67,100	62,806

8. Taxation

	2024	2023
	€	€
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
	-	-
Total current tax	-	-

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2023 - *the same as*) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%) as set out below:

	2024	2023
	€	€
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>(95,243)</u>	<u>53,019</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.5% (2023 - 12.5%)	(11,905)	6,627
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	10,004	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	(65)	(78)
Utilisation of tax losses	-	(6,549)
Tax losses carried forward	1,966	-
Total tax charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

9. Exceptional items

	2024	2023
	€	€
Loan write off with Parent Company	<u>80,034</u>	-
	<u>80,034</u>	<u>-</u>

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings €	Computer equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2024	10,786	6,872	17,658
At 31 December 2024	<u>10,786</u>	<u>6,872</u>	<u>17,658</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2024	10,786	6,231	17,017
Charge for the year	-	341	341
At 31 December 2024	<u>10,786</u>	<u>6,572</u>	<u>17,358</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>-</u>	<u>641</u>	<u>641</u>

11. Debtors

	2024 €	2023 €
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	80,034
Prepayments and accrued income	55,334	47,244
	<u>55,334</u>	<u>127,278</u>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 €	2023 €
Cash at bank and in hand	55,094	149,704
	<u>55,094</u>	<u>149,704</u>

GET COVER & COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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13. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	€	€
Amounts due to underwriter	22,985	77,584
Taxation and social insurance	20,286	37,144
Other creditors	891	-
Accruals	12,315	13,401
	<u>56,477</u>	<u>128,129</u>

14. Financial instruments

	2024	2023
	€	€
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	55,094	149,704
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	-	80,034
	<u>55,094</u>	<u>229,738</u>
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	<u>(35,300)</u>	<u>(90,985)</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise of amounts held in bank and cash.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of amounts due from group companies and other debtors.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of bank overdraft, amounts due to underwriters, trade creditors and accruals.

15. Share capital

	2024	2023
	€	€
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
8,500 (2023 - 8,500) Ordinary Shares shares of €1.26 each	<u>10,710</u>	<u>10,710</u>

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

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

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17. Related party transactions

During the year QRG Brokers Limited (formerly Newpoint Insurance Brokers Limited) wrote the entire balance of the loan due to Get Cover & Company Limited off. The balance due from QRG Brokers Limited at 31 Dec 2024 was €NIL (31 Dec 2023: €80,034).

Key management remuneration

The total remuneration for the senior management team during the year was €67,100 (31 Dec 2023: €62,886).

18. Controlling party

As at 31 December 2024 the company is wholly owned and controlled by QRG Brokers Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

19. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on

20th January 2026