

The logo for Dentons, featuring the word "DENTONS" in white, uppercase letters inside a purple arrow-shaped graphic pointing to the right.

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

Reports and Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 30 April 2025

Registered number: 665727

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED
REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report, for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Dentons Ireland Legal Services Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland on 3 February 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is to provide business support services to Dentons Ireland LLP (the Partnership) in return for an agreed fee.

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the use of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and well maintained computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records can be obtained from the company's registered office at Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland.

GOING CONCERN

The company meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from the provision of services to Dentons Ireland LLP. However, support will be provided from its ultimate parent entity Dentons UK and Middle East LLP if required.

The directors have considered the factors likely to affect the company's future development, performance and position, and reviewed its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, together with the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital and risk exposure. In addition, Dentons UK and Middle East LLP, has evaluated its banking facilities and performed sensitivity analysis which shows that even taking account of significant further reductions in its own trading performance, the firm will still have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities and those of its subsidiaries as they fall due.

Notwithstanding the risks and uncertainties outlined above, the directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activities and results of the company in the foreseeable future. Having considered the ability of the company to meet its obligations, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The results for the financial year and state of affairs of the company are set out in the profit and loss account, balance sheet and the Statement of Changes in Equity on pages 8 to 10 respectively.

No dividends were paid during the year. The directors do not recommend that a final dividend is paid to ordinary shareholders.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company operates on an agreed fee basis and therefore the directors believe that the company does not face any particular risks or uncertainties to its income.

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors, who served at any time during the financial year except as noted, were as follows:

Eavan Saunders
Peter O'Brien
Gareth Steen
Andrew Muckian
Shane O'Donnell
Sergios Sergiou
Karyn Harty

Secretary: Dentons Secretaries Limited

The directors and the secretary who served at 30 April 2025 had no direct interest in the shares of the company.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT OF RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

So far as each of the directors in office at the date of approval of the financial statements is aware:

- There is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- The Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

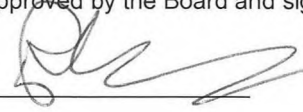
This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014 (as amended).

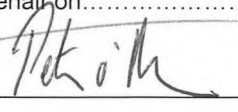
The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

AUDITORS

Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm has expressed their willingness to continue as the company's auditors and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting, in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on..... by:





Director

Director

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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 FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* ("relevant financial reporting framework"). 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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Dentons Ireland Legal Services Limited ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 30 April 2025 and of the profit for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- The Profit and Loss Account;
- The Balance Sheet;
- The Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- The related notes 1 to 15, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in note 1.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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 described below 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 the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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 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 other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Reports and Financial Statements. 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, 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 directors 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 further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- 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.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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 material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

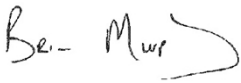
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

Use of our report

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 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.



Brian Murphy
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

21 October 2025

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	<i>Note</i>	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
TURNOVER	3	6,985,218	5,641,391
Staff costs	6	(3,805,364)	(3,022,770)
Other operating charges		(2,558,872)	(2,062,522)
Depreciation		(409,879)	(382,861)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
OPERATING PROFIT		211,103	173,238
Interest payable and other similar charges	4	(23)	(26)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		211,080	173,212
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8	(110,767)	43,154
		<hr/>	<hr/>
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY		100,313	216,366
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All of the above results derive from continuing activities.

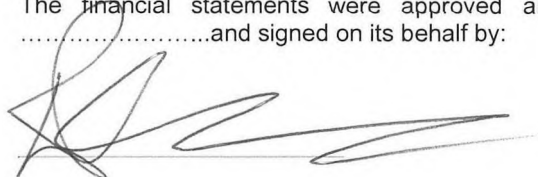
There was no other income or losses other than as stated above in either year and accordingly, no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income is prepared.

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

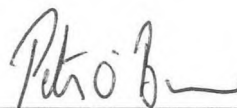
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Note	30/04/2025 €	30/04/2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	2,845,061	3,140,974
		<u>2,845,061</u>	<u>3,140,974</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	10	3,628,538	2,646,049
Cash at bank and in hand		45,883	35,026
Called up share capital not paid		2	2
		<u>3,674,423</u>	<u>2,681,077</u>
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	11	(5,874,970)	(5,277,850)
		<u>(2,200,547)</u>	<u>(2,596,773)</u>
Net current liabilities		(2,200,547)	(2,596,773)
		<u>644,514</u>	<u>544,201</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		644,514	544,201
		<u>644,514</u>	<u>544,201</u>
NET ASSETS		644,514	544,201
		<u>644,514</u>	<u>544,201</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital presented as equity	12	2	2
Reserves brought forward		544,199	327,833
Profit for the period		100,313	216,366
		<u>644,514</u>	<u>544,201</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		644,514	544,201
		<u>644,514</u>	<u>544,201</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors onand signed on its behalf by:



Director



Director

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Called-up Share Capital	P&L Account	Total
	€	€	€
At 3 Feb 2020	-	-	-
Issue of share capital	2	-	2
(Loss) for the financial period		(11,735)	(11,735)
At 30 April 2021 / 1 May 2021	2	(11,735)	(11,733)
Profit for the financial year	-	163,002	163,002
At 30 April 2022	2	151,267	151,269
Profit for the financial year	-	176,566	176,566
At 30 April 2023	2	327,833	327,835
Profit for the financial year	-	216,366	216,366
At 30 April 2024	2	544,199	544,201
Profit for the financial year	-	100,313	100,313
At 30 April 2025	2	644,512	644,514

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. The accounting policies and measurement bases have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year.

a. General Information and Basis of Accounting

Dentons Ireland Legal Services Limited (registered number 665727) is a company limited by shares registered in Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of the registered office is 20 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors' report.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of Dentons Ireland Legal Services Limited is considered to be Euro because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to share-based payments, financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going Concern

The company was provided start-up capital from its ultimate parent entity Dentons UK and Middle East LLP but now meets its day to day working capital requirements through cash generated from the provision of services to Dentons Ireland LLP. However, support will be provided from Dentons UK and Middle East LLP if required.

The directors have considered the factors likely to affect the company's future development, performance and position, and reviewed its cash flows, liquidity position and borrowing facilities, together with the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing its capital and risk exposure. In addition, Dentons UK and Middle East LLP, has evaluated its banking facilities and performed sensitivity analysis which shows that even taking account of significant further reductions in its own trading performance, the firm will still have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities and those of its subsidiaries as they fall due.

Having considered the ability of the company to meet its obligations, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. Notwithstanding the risks and uncertainties outlined above, the directors do not anticipate any significant change in the activities and results of the company in the foreseeable future. Having considered the ability of the company to meet its obligations, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

c. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any allowance for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment properties and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of ten years and the remaining period of the lease on a straight-line basis
Office furniture, fittings and equipment	Five years on a straight-line basis
Computer equipment and software	Four years on a straight-line basis
Motor vehicles	25% per annum on a reducing balance basis

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

d. Impairment of Assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

Non-financial assets

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced to below its carrying amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

Financial assets

If at the end of the reporting period, there is objective evidence of impairment (including observable data about loss events), the company recognises an impairment loss in profit or loss immediately. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 deducting all of its liabilities.

The financial instruments are recognised and measured in accordance with Section 11 and Section 12 of FRS 102.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when, there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.
- (b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.
- (c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).
- (d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

With the exception of some hedging instruments, other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Financial Instruments (Continued)

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(i) Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less impairment. For investments in subsidiaries acquired for consideration including the issue of shares qualifying for relief from the recognition of share premium, cost is measured by reference to the nominal value of the shares issued plus fair value of other consideration. Any premium is ignored.

(ii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

(iii) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Taxation

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

When the amount that can be deducted for tax for an asset that is recognised in a business combination is less (more) than the value at which it is recognised, a deferred tax liability (asset) is recognised for the additional tax that will be paid (avoided) in respect of that difference. Similarly, a deferred tax asset (liability) is recognised for the additional tax that will be avoided (paid) because of a difference between the value at which a liability is recognised and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference. Deferred tax relating to property, plant and equipment measured using the revaluation model and investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the company and the company intends either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Turnover

Turnover is derived from the provision of office services to Dentons Ireland, with a mark-up on staff business development costs. Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts and is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the buyer. Turnover from the supply of services represents the value of services provided under contracts to the extent that there is a right to consideration and is recorded at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

h. Employee Benefits

The company does not operate a company pension scheme but makes contributions to employees' individual pension plans as applicable.

i. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- exchange differences on transactions entered into to hedge certain foreign currency risks (see above); and
- exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

j. Leases

The company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised 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 Directors are of the opinion there are no critical accounting judgements or key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3. TURNOVER

An analysis of the Company's turnover by category is as follows:

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Rendering of services	6,985,218	5,641,391
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total Turnover	6,985,218	5,641,391
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4. FINANCE COSTS

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Other finance costs	-	-
Interest paid	23	26
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	23	26
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5. PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (note 9)	409,879	382,861
Foreign exchange loss	35,558	55,852
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	445,437	438,713
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

6. STAFF NUMBERS AND COSTS

The average monthly number of employees (including directors) was nineteen.

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	2,125,066	1,620,656
Other staff costs including social security costs	611,803	482,824
Retirement benefit costs	1,068,495	919,290
	<u>3,805,364</u>	<u>3,022,770</u>

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND TRANSACTIONS

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Aggregate emoluments in respect of qualifying services	676,668	560,004
Contributions treated as payable to defined contribution schemes in respect of qualifying services	524,000	522,000
	<u>1,200,668</u>	<u>1,082,004</u>

The number of directors who accrued benefits under company pension schemes was as follows:

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	No	No
Defined contribution schemes	5	4
	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>

8. TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

The tax charge comprises:

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
Irish corporation tax	65,207	692
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Adjustments in respect of prior years	43,009	(14,331)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current tax	108,216	(13,639)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,550	(29,515)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Decrease in estimate of recoverable deferred tax asset	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax	2,550	(29,515)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax credit/refund for this year	110,766	(43,154)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 12.5 per cent. The applicable tax rate has changed following the substantive enactment of the Finance Act 2014

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of Irish corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	211,080	173,212
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tax on profit on ordinary activities at standard Irish corporation tax rate of 12.5 per cent	26,275	21,652
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	17,715	(21,064)
- Adjustment in respect of prior years	43,009	(14,332)
- Utilisation of losses	-	(13,887)
- Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	21,217	13,991
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total tax charge/(credit) for financial year	108,216	(13,640)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

9. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment & Furniture & Fixtures	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost or Valuation				
At 1 May 2024	34,640	310,601	3,343,977	3,689,218
Additions	-	41,419	72,391	113,810
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 30 April 2025	34,640	352,020	3,416,368	3,803,028
Depreciation				
At 1 May 2024	25,926	77,431	444,888	548,235
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	-	-
Charge for the financial year	3,522	66,118	340,083	409,723
At 30 April 2025	29,448	143,549	784,971	957,968
Carrying value				
At 30 April 2025	5,192	208,471	2,631,397	2,845,060
At 30 April 2024	8,714	233,170	2,899,089	3,140,972

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

10. DEBTORS	30/04/2025	30/04/2024
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade Debtors	19,756	292,497
Amounts owed by related parties	3,076,251	1,910,900
Tax Debtors	87,053	122,820
Prepayments and accrued income (Other Debtors)	422,533	276,295
Corporation tax & Deferred Tax	22,945	43,537
	<u>3,628,538</u>	<u>2,646,049</u>

The amounts owed by 'related parties' above are unsecured, carry no interest and are repayable on demand.

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

11. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	30/04/2025	30/04/2024
	€	€
Trade creditors	830,704	59,766
Amounts owed to related parties	3,190,198	3,608,031
Other taxation and social security	72,699	59,946
Other creditors	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	1,781,370	1,550,107
Defined contribution pension scheme accrual	-	-
	<u>5,874,970</u>	<u>5,277,850</u>

The amounts owed to 'related parties' above are unsecured, carry no interest and are repayable on demand.

12. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES	30/04/2025	30/04/2024
	€	€
Authorised		
100 ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Allotted and called-up, not yet paid		
2 ordinary shares of €1 each	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Presented as follows:		
Called up share capital presented as equity	2	2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

13. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	30/04/2025	30/04/2024
	Land and Buildings €	Land and Buildings €
- within one year	1,110,830	1,324,665
- between two and five years	3,752,651	5,298,664
	<u>4,863,481</u>	<u>6,623,329</u>

DENTONS IRELAND LEGAL SERVICES LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102, section 33, not to disclose transactions with other group entities which meet the criteria that all subsidiary undertakings which are party to the transactions are wholly-owned by the ultimate controlling parent, Dentons UK and Middle East LLP.

15. CONTROLLING PARTY

The ultimate controlling party of Dentons Ireland Legal Services Ltd at 30 April 2025 is Dentons UK and Middle East LLP. Dentons UK and Middle East LLP is the parent of the largest and smallest group of group undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member. Dentons UK and Middle East LLP is incorporated in the UK. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from One Fleet Place, London EC4M 7WS.