

Language Communications Limited

**Abridged Financial Statements
for the year ended
31 March 2025**

(As modified by Section 352 and 353 of the Companies Act 2014)

Language Communications Limited

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Language Communications Limited

Company Information

Directors	Adam May David Joyce Neasa Hardiman
Company secretary	Maple Secretaries Limited
Registered number	257228
Registered office	88 Harcourt Street Dublin 2 D02 DK18
Accountants	Forvis Mazars Harcourt Centre Block 3 Harcourt Road Dublin 2
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 34 College Green Dublin 2
Solicitors	LK Shields 88 Harcourt Street Dublin 2 D02 DK18

Language Communications Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

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 and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and Directors' Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Republic of Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Language Communications Limited

Directors' Report (continued) For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies for the Company's financial statements, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the Company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Forvis Mazars all the Company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Signed by:

E396093301054EA...

.....
Adam May
Director

DocuSigned by:

617EA36C793E497...

.....
David Joyce
Director

Date: 12 January 2026

Language Communications Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	7	5,429	6,595
		<u>5,429</u>	<u>6,595</u>
Current assets			
Work in progress	8	61,629	86,718
Debtors	9	90,462	157,891
Cash at bank and in hand		426,861	458,911
		<u>578,952</u>	<u>703,520</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(97,717)	(157,673)
Net current assets		<u>481,235</u>	<u>545,847</u>
Net assets		<u><u>486,664</u></u>	<u><u>552,442</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	11	138	138
Share premium account	12	16,682	16,682
Capital redemption reserve	12	156,373	156,373
Capital conversion reserve	12	2,470	2,470
Profit and loss account	12	311,001	376,779
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>486,664</u></u>	<u><u>552,442</u></u>

Language Communications Limited

Abridged Statement of Financial Position (continued)

As at 31 March 2025

We, as directors of Language Communications Limited, state that:

(a) these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

(b) the Company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.


(c) the Company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

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

(e) We acknowledge the Company's obligations under the Companies Act 2014, to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the Company.

(f) the Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the Company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small Company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Signed by:

E396093301054EA...

Adam May
Director

DocuSigned by:

617EA36C793E497...

David Joyce
Director

Date: 12 January 2026

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Language Communications Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 31 March 2023	138	16,682	156,373	2,470	529,377	705,040
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(152,598)	(152,598)
At 31 March 2024	138	16,682	156,373	2,470	376,779	552,442
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(65,778)	(65,778)
At 31 March 2025	138	16,682	156,373	2,470	311,001	486,664

The notes on pages 7 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

Language Communications Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

1. Company information

Language Communications Limited (the “Company”) is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is Maple Secretaries Ltd, 38 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2. The principal activity of the company is graphic design and advertising.

2. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’, applying Section 1A of that Standard, and the Companies Act 2014.

3. Accounting policies

The significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value where appropriate.

3.2 Going concern

The company made a loss after taxation of €65,778 during the year (2024: loss after taxation of €152,598). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the directors are confident of an improvement in operational performance and that sufficient finance will be made available by the directors to ensure that third party liabilities and commitments will be discharged at the amounts at which they are stated. The directors consider that it is therefore appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

3.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes or duty. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of contract can be estimated reliably.

Language Communications Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Reporting currency

Functional currency and presentation currency

The financial statements are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Euro (“€”) which is also the functional currency of the company.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity’s functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction or an average rate where this rate approximates the actual rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the year-end date. All differences are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

3.5 Employee benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

Short-term benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the financial year.

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for its directors. 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 when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

3.6 Leases

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

Operating lease

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 March 2025**

3. Accounting policies (continued)**3.7 Taxation**

Taxation expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises from timing differences that are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements. These timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences at the reporting date except for certain exceptions. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

3.8 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Language Communications Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation (continued)

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	-	20% per annum
Leased assets	-	over the life of the lease
Office equipment	-	33% per annum
Studio equipment	-	33% per annum

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.

3.9 Work in progress

Work in progress is stated at cost plus attributable profit appropriate to the stage of completion of assignment. Provision is made for all known or expected losses on assignments.

3.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, 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.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled; or substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party; or control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restriction on the transfer.

Language Communications Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

3. Accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

Basis financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for good or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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

3.11 Share capital

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

3.12 Distribution to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the year in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the Statement of changes in equity.

3.13 Share premium

Share premium is the amount by which the fair value of the consideration received for shares exceeds the nominal value of the shares. The premium for cash or otherwise must be transferred to the share premium account.

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The company makes judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that were not readily apparent from other sources in the application of the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

(a) Critical judgements made in applying the company accounting policies

Management is of the opinion that there are no critical judgements (other than those involving estimates) that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions that 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:

Revenue recognition

The company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for its contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the company to estimate the services performed to date as a proportion of the total services to be performed.

Impairment of trade debtors

The company assesses its trade debtors on a continuous basis for any objective evidence of impairment by considering factors, including the ageing profile, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each debtor. If the financial conditions of these debtors were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The carrying amount of trade debtors at 31 March 2025 was €72,494 (2024: €109,331).

5. Employees

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Average monthly number of employees	10	9

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

6. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' emoluments	188,000	128,000
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	148,266	208,408
	<u>336,266</u>	<u>336,408</u>

The aggregate contribution to a retirement benefit scheme as noted above is in respect of 2 directors (2024: 2 directors).

7. Tangible fixed assets

	Leased assets €	Leasehold improvements €	Office furniture €	Studio equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation					
At 1 April 2024	109,693	151,803	52,362	273,601	587,459
Additions	-	-	-	3,027	3,027
At 31 March 2025	<u>109,693</u>	<u>151,803</u>	<u>52,362</u>	<u>276,628</u>	<u>590,486</u>
Depreciation					
At 1 April 2024	109,693	151,802	52,362	267,007	580,864
Charge for the year on owned assets	-	1	-	4,192	4,193
At 31 March 2025	<u>109,693</u>	<u>151,803</u>	<u>52,362</u>	<u>271,199</u>	<u>585,057</u>
Net book value					
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,429</u>	<u>5,429</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,594</u>	<u>6,595</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

8. Work in progress

	2025 €	2024 €
Work in progress	61,629	86,718
	<u>61,629</u>	<u>86,718</u>

9. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	72,494	109,331
Withholding tax	4,237	37,766
Sundry debtors and prepayments	13,731	10,794
	<u>90,462</u>	<u>157,891</u>

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	28,307	126,995
PAYE/PRSI	11,342	11,011
VAT	48,541	8,752
Sundry creditors and accruals	8,329	10,306
Corporation tax	1,198	609
	<u>97,717</u>	<u>157,673</u>

Language Communications Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

11. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised		
25,000 (2024 - 25,000) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	31,250	31,250
125,000 (2024 - 125,000) Redeemable ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	156,250	156,250
25,000 (2024 - 25,000) 'D' Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	31,250	31,250
25,000 (2024 - 25,000) 'E' Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	31,250	31,250
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
110 (2024 - 110) Ordinary shares shares of €1.25 each	<u>138</u>	<u>138</u>

12. Reserves

Share premium

The share premium reserve represents the premium on issue of the ordinary shares.

Capital redemption reserve fund

This reserve records the nominal value of shares repurchased by the company.

Capital conversion reserve fund

This reserve arose as part of the re-nominalisation of the share capital of the company.

Profit and loss account

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

13. Operating lease commitments

At 31 March 2025, the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2025 €	2024 €
Due within one year	72,000	72,000
Due between one year and five years	30,000	102,000
	<u>102,000</u>	<u>174,000</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 March 2025

14. Prior year comparatives

Where applicable, the comparatives for the prior year have been regrouped/reclassified in the current year for the purposes of comparability and consistency and to improve the presentation of the financial statements.

15. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 13/1/2026 | 9:06 AM GMT