

LECEC LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

LECEC LIMITED

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LECEC LIMITED

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with 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 (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless she is 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is 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 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. She is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

.....

Laurence Coleman

Director

Date:

LECEC LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Notes	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			-		-
Tangible assets	6		341,887		341,888
Current assets					
Debtors	7	1		-	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,529		2,529	
			<u>2,530</u>		<u>2,529</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(46,901)		(46,901)	
Net current liabilities			<u>(44,371)</u>		<u>(44,372)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			297,516		297,516
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		(259,508)		(259,508)
Net assets			<u>38,008</u>		<u>38,008</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	10		100		100
Other reserves	11		58,566		58,566
Profit and loss reserves	11		(20,658)		(20,658)
Total equity			<u>38,008</u>		<u>38,008</u>

LECEC LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

I, as director of Lecec Limited, state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014.

(b) The company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 are satisfied.

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

(d) The director acknowledges the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) to keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.

(e) The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that the company 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 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on

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Laurence Coleman

Director

LECEC LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€	€
Balance at 1 May 2023	100	70,515	(549)	70,066
Year ended 30 April 2024:				
Loss and total comprehensive income	-	-	(20,109)	(20,109)
Other movements	-	(11,949)	-	(11,949)
Balance at 30 April 2024	100	58,566	(20,658)	38,008
Year ended 30 April 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 April 2025	100	58,566	(20,658)	38,008

LECEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Lecec Limited is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Quanstown, Piercestown, Co. Wexford, Y35A9W6 and its company registration number is 718564.

1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

The nature, timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and significant payment terms of the company's major sources of revenue are as follows:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Freehold land and buildings	2%
Fixtures and fittings	12.5%

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

LECEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.6 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' 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 debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method 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. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of 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 deducting all of its liabilities.

LECEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts 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 creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.7 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.9 Leases

As lessor

When the company acts as a lessor, a lease is classified as a finance lease whenever it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee, either at the end of the lease term or for the major part of the economic life of the asset. All other leases are classified as operating leases. If an arrangement contains both lease and non-lease components, the company allocates the consideration in the contract to the two elements.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

LECEC LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025****3 Operating profit/(loss)**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating profit/(loss) for the year is stated after charging:		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	-	7,078
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Total	-	54
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Taxation

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit/(loss) before taxation	-	(20,109)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Expected tax charge/(credit) based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 0% (2024: 12.50%)	-	(2,514)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	401
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	-	1,603
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	884
Amortisation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	-	(103)
Rental income	-	(271)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Taxation charge for the year	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€
Cost			
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	342,872	6,643	349,515
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024 and 30 April 2025	7,253	375	7,628
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LECEC LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025****6 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)**

	Freehold land and buildings €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	335,619	6,268	341,887
At 30 April 2024	335,620	6,268	341,888
<i>Last year c/fwd depreciation</i>	7,252	375	
<i>Differs from this year b/fwd by</i>	1	-	

7 Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	1	-

8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		13,421	13,421
Other borrowings		30,000	30,000
Accruals		3,480	3,480
		46,901	46,901

9 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions		40,966	40,966
Other borrowings		218,542	218,542
		259,508	259,508

The long-term loans are secured by a charge over the property described in Folio 14510F of the Register of County Wexford.

10 Called up share capital

	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 €	2024 €
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of €1 each	100	100	100	100

11 Reserves

LECEC LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

11 Reserves

(Continued)

Other reserves

Other reserves comprise of the measurement difference arising on the initial recognition of an interest-free, long term loan at its present value advanced to the Company during 2023. The measurement difference is recognised in reserves in accordance with FRS102.

12 Events after the reporting date

There are no events after the financial year end that require disclosure in the financial statements.

13 Directors' transactions

The balance of Director's loan at the year end was €37,107 (2023:€2,500)

14 Control

The company is controlled by Laurence Coleman who owns 100% of company's share capital.

15 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on