

TELCO CONSULTING (KK) LIMITED

462324

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**Directors**

D Maher
L O'Connell

Solicitors

Branigan Cosgrove Finnegan
31 Pembroke Road
Dublin 4

Poe Kiely Hogan Lanigan Solicitors LLP
21 Patrick Street
Kilkenny R95 P276

Secretary

D Maher B Comm QFA

Bankers

Bank of Ireland
87-89 Pembroke Road
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

Registered Office

12 Glendine Woods
Ballyfoyle Road
Kilkenny
R95 R8W2

Registered Number

462324

Registered Date

18 September 2008

Auditors

Noel Ryan & Co.
8 Vicar Street
Kilkenny

BALANCE SHEET**31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Current assets			
Stocks		0	0
Debtors	6	108,129	165,199
Cash at bank and in hand		1,113,623	952,872
Marketable Securities		<u>423,982</u>	<u>423,906</u>
		1,645,735	1,541,977
Non-Current assets	7	0	0
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	8	<u>(338,067)</u>	<u>(377,450)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,307,668	1,164,526
Creditors (amounts falling due after one year)		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Net assets		<u>1,307,668</u>	<u>1,164,526</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>1,307,667</u>	<u>1,164,525</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u>1,307,668</u>	<u>1,164,526</u>

I/We, as director(s) of (company name), state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption 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 s.358 are satisfied,

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

(d) 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 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,

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in s.352 Companies Act 2014; 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 s.353 Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the board:



Name of Signatory : Donal Maher
Director
Date : Mar 13 2026

Name of Signatory : Leisha O'Connell
Director
Date : Mar 13 2026

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

Unaudited Abridged Companies Act Entity	2025	2024
	€	€
1. Directors Remuneration		
Directors' remuneration	74,246	69,653
2. Directors Benefits, Arrangements & Transactions		
Balance of Directors' Loan A/c (Negative amounts are owed to Directors)	(217,200)	(215,531)
3. Average Number of Employees		
Average Number of Employees	1	1
Wages & Salaries Paid	74,246	69,653
Social Insurance Costs Incurred	3,044	2,786
Other Retirement Benefit Cost Incurred	0	0
Other Compensation Costs	0	0
4. Authorised & Alloted Share Capital		
Authorised Share Capital - 100,000 Ordinary shares of €1 each	100,000	100,000
Alloted Share Capital - 1 Ordinary share of €1 each	1	1
5. Company Share Purchases		
Company Share Purchases	0	0
6. Accounting Policies		
See separate NOTE 6 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES		
7. Derivative Financial Instruments		
Derivative Financial Instruments at Market Value on Company Balance Sheet	0	0
8. Financial Assets		
Common Shares valued at Historical Cost on Company Balance Sheet	423,982	423,906
9. Foreign Currency Conversion		
All originating foreign currency amounts were converted to Euro accounts at prevailing FOREX rates		

NOTE 6 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1. General Information**

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Telco Consulting (KK) Limited for the financial year ended 31 DECEMBER 2025.

Telco Consulting (KK) Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 462324). The Registered Office is 12 Glendine Woods, Ballyfoyle Road, Kilkenny, which is also the principal place of business of the company. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' Report.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102), applying section 1A of that Standard.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) which is also the functional currency of the company. In instances where amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand Euro, this is indicated by the symbol €.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention modified to include certain items at fair value. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 (the Act) and FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland. The company qualifies as a small company for the period, as defined by section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and Section 1A of FRS 102.

Tangible fixed assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs 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, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Motor vehicles - over 9 years

The residual value and useful lives of tangible assets are considered annually for indicators that these may have changed. Where such indicators are present, a review will be carried out of the residual value, depreciation method and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments, stocks and work in progress

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset other than goodwill no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of trade discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of services falling within the company's ordinary activities. Turnover on supply of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the end of the financial year. The stage of completion is determined primarily on the basis of time costs applied to individual service assignments. Deposits received from customers in advance of the stage of completion of services at the end of the financial year are not recognised as income and are included in creditors.

Dividends

Dividends to the company's equity shareholders are recognised as a liability of the company when approved by the company's shareholders.

Short term employee benefits

Short term benefits, including holiday pay, are recognised as an expense in the period in which employees have become entitled to the benefits as a result of service rendered to the company.

Taxation and deferred taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is calculated on the differences between the company's taxable profits and the 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. Full provision for deferred tax assets and liabilities is made at current tax rates on differences that arise between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the tax computation, including differences arising on the revaluation of fixed assets. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Financial Instruments***Ordinary Share Capital***

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents consist of short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets including trade debtors arising from goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that debtor, which is normally the invoice price. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial assets are measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount of cash advanced plus transaction costs incurred, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently loans made by the company are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less impairment, where there is objective evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company, with the exception of loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons), are initially recorded at the amount of cash received less separately incurred transaction costs, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction, in which case it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Loans from directors who are natural persons and shareholders in the company (or close members of the family of such persons) are initially measured at transaction price and not discounted on subsequent measurement.

The computation of amortised cost includes any issue costs, transaction costs and fees, and any discount or premium on settlement, and the effect of this is to amortise these amounts over the expected borrowing period. Loans with no stated interest rate and repayable within one year or on demand are not amortised. Loans and borrowings are classified as current assets or liabilities unless the borrower has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the financial year end date.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors arising from goods purchased from suppliers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount owed to the creditor, which is normally the invoice price. Liabilities that are settled within one year are not discounted. If payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, this constitutes a financing transaction, and the financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Subsequently, other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is objective evidence of impairment of any financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, including unlisted investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

JUDGEMENTS

The directors consider the accounting assumptions below to be its critical accounting judgements:

Going Concern

The directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.