

**Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

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# **Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

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

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have 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. 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

## BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 June 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets		<u>307,350</u>	<u>329,469</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors		640,940	648,215
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>339,385</u>	<u>300,647</u>
		<u>980,325</u>	<u>948,862</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	6	<u>(265,255)</u>	<u>(307,190)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>715,070</u>	<u>641,672</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>1,022,420</u>	<u>971,141</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	8	100	100
Retained earnings		<u>1,022,320</u>	<u>971,041</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<u>1,022,420</u>	<u>971,141</u>

We as Directors of Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited, 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 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) 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 financial year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of the 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 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.

**Approved by the board on 7 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:**

**John Bowman**  
Director

**Lorna Leahy**  
Director

**Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited**  
**RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS**

as at 30 June 2025

	<b>Called up share capital €</b>	<b>Retained earnings €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>At 1 July 2023</b>	100	977,699	977,799
Loss for the financial year	-	(6,658)	(6,658)
<b>At 30 June 2024</b>	100	971,041	971,141
Profit for the financial year	-	51,279	51,279
<b>At 30 June 2025</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,022,320</b>	<b>1,022,420</b>

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

### 1. General Information

Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland. 71 Wilton Road, Cork is the registered office, which is also the principal place of business of the company. . The principal activity of the company is the operation of a childcare facility. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

### 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.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102).

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis and in accordance with the historical cost convention except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. The 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.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

Turnover 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 turnover 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.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual service performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

##### (i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost, overheads and interest incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. Capitalisation of interest ceases when the asset is brought into use.

Freehold premises are stated at cost (or deemed cost for freehold premises held at valuation at the date of transition to FRS 102) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

The difference between depreciation based on the deemed cost charged in the profit and loss account and the asset's original cost is transferred from revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Equipment and fixtures and fittings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	-	12.5% Straight Line

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

### Employee benefits

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

#### (i) 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.

#### (ii) Annual bonus plans

The company recognises a provision and an expense for bonuses where the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made.

#### (iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

### Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at 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 have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

### Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. The resulting exchange differences are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account.

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

### Ordinary share capital

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

### 3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. 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.

(a) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of Tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Detail of the useful economic lives is included in the accounting policies.

<b>4. Operating profit/(loss)</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
<b>Operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:</b>		
Depreciation of tangible assets	<b>47,119</b>	47,119
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 5. Employees and remuneration

#### Number of employees

The average number of persons employed (including executive directors) during the financial year was as follows:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>Number</b>	Number
Creche Workers	<b>45</b>	45
Directors	<b>2</b>	2
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>47</b>	47
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The staff costs (inclusive of directors' salaries) comprise:

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	<b>1,299,425</b>	1,209,262
Social welfare costs	<b>124,075</b>	114,506
Pension costs	<b>33,933</b>	29,485
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>1,457,433</b>	1,353,253
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

<b>6. Creditors</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€

**Included in creditors:**

**Amounts falling due within one year**

Taxation (Note 7)	<b>36,094</b>	27,816
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

## Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

<b>7. Taxation</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
<b>Creditors:</b>			
Corporation tax		<b>13,620</b>	5,342
PAYE		<b>22,474</b>	22,474
		<u><b>36,094</b></u>	<u>27,816</u>

<b>8. Share capital</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
<b>Description</b>	<b>Number of shares</b>	<b>Value of units</b>	
<b>Authorised</b>			
Ordinary Shares Class 1	100,000	€1.00 each	100,000
			<u>100,000</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>			
Ordinary Shares Class 1	100	€1.00 each	100
			<u>100</u>

The directors' and the secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as follows:-

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class of Shares</b>	<b>Number Held</b>	
		<b>At 30/06/25</b>	<b>01/07/24</b>
John Bowman	Ordinary Shares Class 1	<b>50</b>	50
Lorna Leahy	Ordinary Shares Class 1	<b>50</b>	50
		<u><b>100</b></u>	<u>100</u>

<b>9. Income Statement</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
At 1 July 2024		<b>971,041</b>	977,699
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<b>51,279</b>	(6,658)
		<u><b>1,022,320</b></u>	<u>971,041</u>

<b>10. Directors' remuneration</b>		<b>2025</b>	2024
		€	€
Remuneration		<b>144,000</b>	118,400
Pension contributions		<b>33,933</b>	29,485
		<u><b>177,933</b></u>	<u>147,885</u>

### 11. Post-Balance Sheet Events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year-end.

### 12. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 7 January 2026.

# Bilingual Early Learning Childcare Limited

## EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the financial year ended 30 June 2025

Extract from the Directors' Report in accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014

The directors' and the secretary's interests in the shares of the company are as follows:-

<b>Name</b>	<b>Class of Shares</b>	<b>Number Held At 30/06/25</b>	<b>Number Held At 01/07/24</b>
John Bowman	Ordinary Shares Class 1	<b>50</b>	50
Lorna Leahy	Ordinary Shares Class 1	<b>50</b>	50
		<b>100</b>	100

There were no changes in shareholdings between 30 June 2025 and the date of signing the financial statements.