

Company Registration Number 405443 (Republic of Ireland)

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Raymond Ryan Brendan Ryan
Secretary	Raymond Ryan
Company number	405443
Registered office	Readstown Trim Meath Ireland
Accountants	HV Accounts Chartered Accountants & Tax Consultants Summerhill Co Meath
Business address	Readstown Trim Co Meath
Bankers	Allied Irish Bank Navan Co Meath

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

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ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE PREPARATION OF THE UNAUDITED STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

In order to assist you to fulfil your duties under the Companies Act 2014, we have prepared for your approval the financial statements of Orion Business Concepts Limited for the year ended 31 July 2025, which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes, from the company's accounting records and from information and explanations you have given us.

This report is made solely to the board of directors of Orion Business Concepts Limited, as a body, in accordance with the terms of our engagement letter dated 28 February 2021. Our work has been undertaken solely to prepare for your approval the financial statements of Orion Business Concepts Limited and state those matters that we have agreed to state to the board of directors of Orion Business Concepts Limited, as a body, in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than Orion Business Concepts Limited and its board of directors as a body, for our work or for this report.

It is your duty to ensure that Orion Business Concepts Limited has kept adequate accounting records and to prepare statutory financial statements that give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of Orion Business Concepts Limited. You consider that Orion Business Concepts Limited is exempt from the statutory audit requirement for the year.

Scope of work

As a firm regulated by Chartered Accountants Ireland our work will be carried out in accordance with the Miscellaneous Technical Statement No.41 *Chartered Accountants' Reports on the Compilation of Financial Statements of Incorporated Entities and ISRS 4410 International Standard on Related Services - Compilation Engagements*. In carrying out this engagement we have complied with the ethical guidance laid down by the Institute relating to members undertaking the compilation of financial statements.

We have not been instructed to carry out an audit or a review of the financial statements of Orion Business Concepts Limited. For this reason, we have not verified the accuracy or completeness of the accounting records or information and explanations you have given to us and we do not, therefore, express any opinion on the statutory financial statements.

Helen Villing FCA CTC
HV Accounts
Chartered Accountants

12 March 2026

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Turnover	60,210	59,446
Value adjustments and other amounts written off assets	(8,969)	(8,969)
Other expenses	(29,644)	(13,243)
Profit	<u>21,597</u>	<u>37,234</u>

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets		24,111		33,080
Current assets	31,958		5,061	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(5,042)		(8,711)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<u>26,916</u>		<u>(3,650)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>51,027</u>		<u>29,430</u>
Net assets		<u><u>51,027</u></u>		<u><u>29,430</u></u>
Capital and reserves		<u><u>51,027</u></u>		<u><u>29,430</u></u>

Orion Business Concepts Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Readstown, Trim, Meath, Ireland.

We, as directors of Orion Business Concepts 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 section 358 is complied with;

(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company;

(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:

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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime' and the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 12 March 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Raymond Ryan
Director

Brendan Ryan
Director

Company Registration Number 405443

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' 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 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost 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:

Plant and equipment	-
Motor vehicles	20%

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.

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs not immediately recognised in profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

For transactions where settlement is deferred beyond normal credit terms, total interest income or expense is allocated on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Otherwise, it is allocated at a constant rate (normally the contractual rate of interest) on the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability excluding transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss.

Investments in preference shares or ordinary shares and investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in jointly controlled entities are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Derivatives are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for amounts recognised in profit or loss over the term of the instruments and any impairment loss.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost adjusted for the allocation of interest, the amortisation of any transaction costs included in the cost of the instruments and any impairment loss.

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled. Any gain or loss on derecognition is included in profit or loss.

1.8 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.

1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

The cost of providing benefits under defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan, and is based on actuarial advice. Amounts paid in the period are recognised in profit and loss after adjusting for outstanding contributions payable, including the funding of any deficit.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable. The unwinding of the related discount is recognised as an interest expense in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.10 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

ORION BUSINESS CONCEPTS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 JULY 2025

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	33,887	(3,347)
Profit for the year	21,597	37,234
At the end of the year	<u>51,027</u>	<u>33,887</u>