

Company registration number 316243 (Republic of Ireland)

**INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERS - CONSULTING IRELAND
LIMITED**

UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2025

International Business Development Partners - Consulting Ireland Limited

Abridged Financial Statements - Year ended 31 May 2025

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Directors and Other Information

Directors: James McCann
Thomas Martin

Secretary: James McCann

Company Registration No: 316243

Registered Office: Clanbrassil House
Killarney Lane
Bray, A98 T210, Co Wicklow

Business Address: Clanbrassil House
Killarney Lane
Bray, A98 T210, Co Wicklow

Bankers: Bank of Ireland
Ballsbridge
Dublin 4

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Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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 the law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council, [and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland] including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Ireland (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies 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
- 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 and enable the financial statements to be compiled. 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.

On behalf of the Board



James McCann
Director / Secretary
06 April 2026



Thomas Martin
Director
06 April 2026

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Balance Sheet - As at 31 May 2025

	Notes	2025	2024
		€	€
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	6	-	-
Current Assets			
Debtors	7	1,526	1,487
Cash at bank		8,455	15,164
		<u>9,981</u>	<u>15,164</u>
Creditors due within one year	8	(25,120)	(35,401)
		<u>(15,139)</u>	<u>29,596</u>
Net current assets		(15,139)	29,596
Total assets less current liabilities		(15,139)	(5,805)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		-	-
		<u>(15,139)</u>	<u>(5,805)</u>
Net assets		(15,139)	(5,805)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	12	6	6
Profit and loss account		(15,145)	(5,811)
		<u>(15,139)</u>	<u>(5,805)</u>

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We, as directors of **International Business Development Partners - Consulting Ireland 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 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, and
- 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.

We, as directors of International Business Development Partners - Consulting Ireland Limited, state that - The company has relied on the specified exemption contained in Section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a company that qualifies for the small companies regime and confirm that 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 Statement 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on **06 April 2026** and authorised for issue on **06 April 2026**. They were signed on its behalf by:



James McCann
Director / Secretary



Thomas Martin
Director

International Business Development Partners - Consulting Ireland Limited

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General Information, Accounting Policies and Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements

1. General Information

International Business Development Partners - Consulting Ireland Limited is engaged in the provision of business and consultancy services from their business base and registered office at Clanbrassil House, Killarney Lane, Bray, A98 T210, Co Wicklow

The company is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Ireland and its company registration number is 316243. The company is tax resident in the Republic of Ireland.

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council (and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland) including 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 Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euro, which is the functional and presentation currency of the company and is denoted by the symbol "€".

2.2. 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.

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.

2.3. Taxation

The company is managed and controlled in the Republic of Ireland and, consequently, is tax resident in Ireland. Tax is recognised in the profit and loss account, 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 calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws)

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that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 provided in full on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2.4. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on equipment on a straight-line basis, so as to write off the cost less residual amounts over its estimated useful economic life.

The estimated useful economic life assigned to equipment is 3 years.

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic life and residual value of equipment on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated equipment is retained in the cost of equipment and related accumulated depreciation until it is removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

Impairment

Assets not carried at fair value are also reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

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The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account, unless the asset has been revalued when the amount is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation. Thereafter any excess is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.5. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at market rate. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

2.6. Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand include cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments regardless of maturity. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

2.7. Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals 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 the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

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2.9. Cash flow statement exemption

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

2.10. Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3. Operating loss

	2025	2024
	€	€
Operating loss is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	-	-

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees for the year was: 0

5. Directors' remuneration and transactions

	2025	2024
	€	€
Salaries	-	-

During the year the company entered into the following director's loan arrangement:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Opening balance 1 June 2024	27,020	8,500
Advances during the year	7,651	18,520
Repayments during the year	15,392	-
Closing balance 31 May 2025	19,279	27,020

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6. Tangible assets

The company held no tangible fixed assets at the balance sheet dates of 31 May 2025 and 31 May 2024.

7. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade and other debtors	1,526	1,487
Prepayments	-	-
	<u>1,526</u>	<u>1,487</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Credit card balance due	-	-
Prepaid Income	-	-
Corporation tax due	-	-
Director's loans (note 5)	19,279	27,020
Opening balance adjustments	2,895	-
Other creditors and accruals	2,974	5,881
Other taxation	(28)	2,500
	<u>25,120</u>	<u>35,401</u>

9. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the year ended 31 May 2025.

10. Post Balance Sheet Events

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

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11. Ultimate Controlling party

James McCann, Brian Murphy, Thomas Martin, Mbemba Jabbi together hold the ultimate control.

12. Movement on profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 June 2024	(5,805)	(3,966)
Loss for the year	(9,340)	(1,839)
Profit and loss reserves at 31 May 2025	<u>(15,145)</u>	<u>(5,805)</u>