

DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3RD JULY 2025

DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

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DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3RD JULY 2025

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the unaudited 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 to 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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 audited. 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

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is that of providing accounting and related services.

DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3RD JULY 2025

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

In accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors' shareholdings and the movements therein during the period ended 3rd July 2025 were as follows:

	Ordinary shares of €1 each expressed as % incorporated on	
	03/07/2025	03/07/2024
Fei Liang	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>

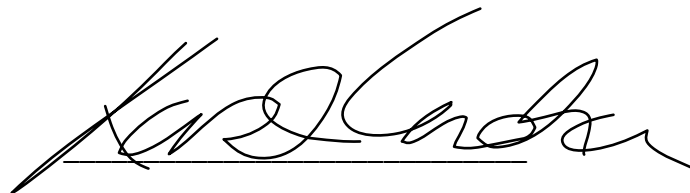
The company is a close company within the meaning of Part 13, Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.

This report was approved by the Board on 6th January 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Fei Liang
Director

16th January 2026



Karl Linehan
Secretary

16th January 2026

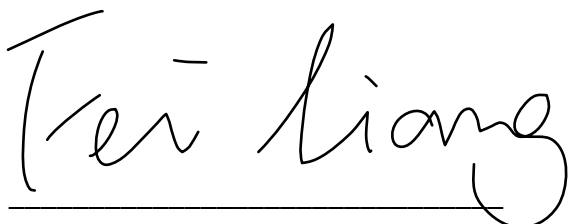
DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED
3RD JULY 2025**

IN RELATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS SET OUT ON PAGES 6 TO 12.


- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the period ended 3rd July 2025.

This report was approved by the Board on 6th January 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Fei Liang
Director

16th January 2025



Karl Linehan
Secretary

16th January 2025

DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET as at 3rd July 2025

		3 rd July 2025
		€
Current Assets		
Cash at bank		7,570
Debtors		14,688
		<hr/> 22,258
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	6	(28,447)
		<hr/> (6,189)
Net Current Assets		<hr/> (6,189)
		<hr/> (6,189)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities		<hr/> (6,189)
Capital and Reserves		
Share Capital	7	100
Profit and Loss Account		(6,289)
		<hr/> (6,189)

I, as directors of DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY 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,

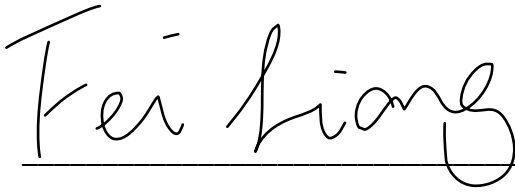
(c) the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334 (1) in accordance with section 334(2),

(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 period and of its profit or loss for such a period 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 specific exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small

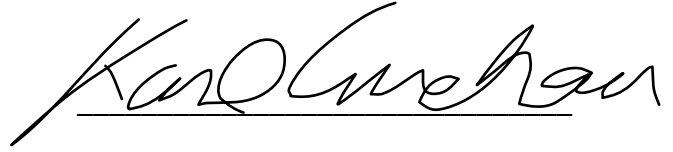
company and the unaudited abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

On behalf of the Board

Handwritten signature of Fei Liang in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Fei Liang
Director

16th January 2025

Handwritten signature of Karl Linehan in black ink, written over a horizontal line.

Karl Linehan
Secretary

16th January 2025

DELGANY CONSULTANCY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 3RD JULY 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares whose principal activity is that of providing accounting and related services.

The company's registered office is 10 Barleyfield, Wicklow Hills, Newtownmountkenny, Co. Wicklow.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 10.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is only recognised on a service contract where the outcome can be estimated reliably.

2.3 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.4 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.5 Current & Deferred taxation

Current tax is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Full provision is provided for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

2.6 Financial Instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in preference shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cashflows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

2.7 Financial Instruments

However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and in non-puttable ordinary and preference shares are measured:

- At fair value with changes recognised in the Profit and Loss account if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss account.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Balance Sheet date.

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial liability is initially measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Trade and other creditors, bank loans. Loans from fellow group companies, preference shares and financial liabilities from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2.8 Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentational currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is euro.

Transactions and balances

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into euro at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date, unless specifically covered by foreign exchange contracts, whereupon the contract rate is used. Revenues, costs and non-monetary assets are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions and any movement is dealt with through the Profit and Loss account.

2.9 Foreign Currency Translation

Profits and losses on settlement of amounts receivable and payable in a foreign currency are dealt with through the profit and loss account. Any unrealised transaction surpluses and/or deficits are also dealt with through the Profit and Loss account.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation

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 significant risk or cause

a material adjustment to the assets and liabilities within the financial year are disclosed below.

3.1 Impairment of Debtors

The directors make an assessment at the end of each financial year of whether there is objective evidence that a trade debtor is impaired. When assessing impairment of trade debtor and other debtors, the directors consider factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the age profile of outstanding invoices, recent correspondence and trading activity, and historical experience of cash collections from the debtor.

4. Going concern

The company is actively seeking new contracts, to ensure that the company remains viable into the future. The Directors have reviewed the cashflows of the company for the next twelve months and consider the company has adequate resources to pay any debts as they fall due.

Notwithstanding the loss incurred in the period, the directors are confident that the company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

5. Employees

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows:

	2025
	€
Salaries	11,578
Employer's PRSI	<u>1,029</u>
Staff Costs	12,607

	2025
	€
Directors' Emoluments	0

6. Creditors

	2025
Amounts falling due within one year	
Creditors include the following:	€
Trade Creditors – Fei Liang	28,447

There were no Liabilities due to the Revenue Commissioners.

7. Called up Share capital

Shares presented as equity	2025
	€
Authorised, allotted and called up	
100 Ordinary shares of €1 each	100

8. First time adoption of FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit and loss.

9. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 16th January 2025.