

Company registration number: 685917

**Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**  
**Audit exempt abridged financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 28 February 2025**

# Burman Cloud Consulting Limited

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## **Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

### **Directors responsibilities statement**

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 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, and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants 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 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 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 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.

**Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 28 February 2025**

	Note	2025		2024	
		€	€	€	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	9	250		925	
			250		925
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	10	9,741		11,979	
Cash at bank and in hand		80,951		58,882	
		90,692		70,861	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(34,593)		(15,632)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			56,099		55,229
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			56,349		56,154
<b>Net assets</b>			56,349		56,154
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			100		100
Profit and loss account			56,249		56,054
<b>Shareholders equity</b>			56,349		56,154

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

We, as directors of Burman Cloud Consulting Limited state that:

- the company is availing itself of the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 of the 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 section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

**Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

**Balance sheet (continued)**  
**As at 28 February 2025**

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 20/11/25 and signed on behalf of the board by:



**Jonathan Burman**  
**Director**



**Sheana Farrell**  
**Director**

The notes on pages 4 to 10 form part of these abridged financial statements.

## Burman Cloud Consulting Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 28 February 2025

#### 1. General information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 28th February 2025.

The company is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (company number 685917). The address of the registered office is 86 The Stiles Road, Clontarf, Dublin 3, 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.

#### Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

#### 3. 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. 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.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts, volume rebates and Value Added Tax within the company's ordinary activities.

*Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods; the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.*

## Burman Cloud Consulting Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28 February 2025

#### **Taxation**

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

#### **Tangible assets**

Tangible assets are initially recorded at historic cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. This cost 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.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

## Burman Cloud Consulting Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28 February 2025

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Leased Vehicles	- over the lease term
Leased Equipment	- over the lease term
Fixtures & Fittings	- 20% per annum
Plant & Equipment	- 10% per annum
Motor Vehicles	- 20% per annum
Computer Hard & Software	- 25% per annum

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.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

## **Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28 February 2025**

#### **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.

## Burman Cloud Consulting Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 28 February 2025

#### 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.

#### Retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution scheme. Retirement benefit contributions in respect of the scheme for employees are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme. The assets are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Differences between the amounts charged in the profit and loss account and payments made to the retirement benefit scheme are treated as assets or liabilities.

Once-off termination payments that are not required by contract, legislation, or other obligations or commitments, are recognised in the financial year in which they become payable.

#### 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.

#### Judgements

##### Going Concern

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

#### 4. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2025	2024
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible assets	675	675
<b>Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment in value of fixed assets</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>675</b>

#### 5. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 2 (2024: 2).

**Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 28 February 2025**

**6. Directors remuneration and transactions**

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	70,592	70,592
Pension contributions to defined contribution plans in respect of qualifying services	17,500	-
	<b>88,092</b>	<b>70,592</b>

The number of directors to whom retirement benefits are accruing under Pension Scheme Fund in respect of qualifying services is 2 (2024:2).

**7. Retirement benefit information**

***Retirement benefit costs***

	2025	2024
	€	€
Retirement benefit charge	<b>17,500</b>	-

***Defined contribution scheme***

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, 'Pension Scheme Fund', for its employees. The scheme is externally financed in that the assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

**8. Appropriations of profit and loss account**

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	56,054	49,369
Profit for the financial year	195	6,685
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>56,249</b>	<b>56,054</b>

**Burman Cloud Consulting Limited**

**Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 28 February 2025**

**9. Tangible assets**

	Office Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Hard & Software	Total
	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
At 28/02/25	1,250	1,700	2,950
At 29/02/24 and 28/02/25	1,250	1,700	2,950
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 29/02/24	750	1,275	2,025
Charge for the financial year	250	425	675
At 28/02/25	1,000	1,700	2,700
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 28/02/25	250	-	250
At 28/02/24	500	425	925

**10. Debtors**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	9,728	10,227
Other debtors	13	1,752
	<b>9,741</b>	<b>11,979</b>

All debtors are due with one year.

**11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	15,343	13,937
Accruals	19,250	1,695
	<b>34,593</b>	<b>15,632</b>

**12. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 20 November 2025.