

OneFam Company Ltd
UNAUDITED
ABRIDGED ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

ONEFAM COMPANY LIMITED

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ONEFAM COMPANY LTD LIMITED

**EXTRACT FROM THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

Directors and their interests

In accordance with Section 329 of the Companies Act 2014, the directors' shareholdings and the movements therein during the year ended 30 June 2025 were as follows:

	Ordinary shares of €1 each	
	30/06/25	<i>30/06/24</i>
Thomas O'Donoghue	50	<i>50</i>
Tao Cui	50	<i>50</i>

The names of the Directors who signed the original directors' report were Thomas O'Donoghue & Tao Cui.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

Thomas O'Donoghue
Director

Tao Cui
Director

Date: 29th January 2026

Date: 29th January 2026

ONEFAM COMPANY LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the abridged financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Irish Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland and Irish law.

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, of the profit or loss of the company for that 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 and 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.

Directors' declaration on unaudited financial statements

In relation to the financial statements as set out on page 3:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies for the company's financial statements, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on a going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to Accountants, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all the transactions of the company for the year ended 30 June 2025

ONEFAM COMPANY LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets		32,770	32,770
Current assets			
Stock		-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		136	26
Other current assets		-	490
		<u>136</u>	<u>516</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		-	-
Net current Assets		136	516
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>32,907</u>	<u>33,287</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(51,525)	(51,525)
Net liabilities		<u>(18,619)</u>	<u>(18,238)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	5	100	100
Profit and loss account		(18,719)	(18,338)
Shareholders' funds		<u>(18,619)</u>	<u>(18,238)</u>

ONEFAM COMPANY LIMITED

**ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

We, as directors of OneFam 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 members 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 state 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.

(e) the company has relied on the specific exemptions 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 small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

Thomas O'Donoghue
Director

Tao Cui
Director

Date: 29th January 2026

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. General information

OneFam Company Limited is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Ireland. The registered office is located at No. 15 Willow Drive, Athlone Co. Westmeath.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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" Section 1A, issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is 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.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	- 20% Straight Line
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings.

2.4 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 non-puttable ordinary 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 cash flows 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. 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.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

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 statement of income and retained earnings.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

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 of the recoverable amount, 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.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.8 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of income and retained earnings over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.9 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of income and retained earnings in the year in which they are incurred.

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

The preparation of these financial statements has not required management to make judgments, estimates or assumptions that affect the application and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

4. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €NIL

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Staff	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

5. Share capital

	2025	2024
	€	€
Shares presented as equity		
Authorised		
100,000- Ordinary shares of €1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1- Ordinary share of €1	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

6. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 29th January 2026.