

Company Registration No. 726807 (Republic of Ireland)

**SOLOFOX LTD**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

# SOLOFOX LTD

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# SOLOFOX LTD

## DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025***

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The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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 director is 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 Director's Report comply with the Companies Act 2014. He is 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.

By order of the board

Diana Fox  
**Secretary**  
19 March 2026

Thomas Fox  
**Director**

# SOLOFOX LTD

## DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025*

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In relation to the financial statements which comprise the Profit And Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes:

- The director approves these financial statements and confirms that he is 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 director confirms that he has made available to Mount Carmel Accounting Services, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The director confirms that to the best of his knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

By order of the board

Diana Fox  
**Secretary**  
19 March 2026

Thomas Fox  
**Director**

# SOLOFOX LTD

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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	<b>2025</b> <b>€</b>
Loss for the year	(2,181)
Other comprehensive income	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,181)

# SOLOFOX LTD

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

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	Notes	2025 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	7		149,009
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	8	19,093	
Cash at bank and in hand		43,556	
		<u>62,649</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	9	<u>(23,308)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>39,341</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>188,350</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	10		(190,431)
<b>Net liabilities</b>			<u>(2,081)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	14		100
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(2,181)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>(2,081)</u>

I, as director of Solofox Ltd, 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; and

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

(e) the company has relied on the specified exemption relating to the preparation of abridged financial statements 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 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'.

# SOLOFOX LTD

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

*AS AT 30 APRIL 2025*

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 19 March 2026

Thomas Fox  
**Director**

# SOLOFOX LTD

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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	Notes	Share capital €	Profit and loss reserves €	Total €
<b>Year ended 30 April 2025:</b>				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,181)	(2,181)
Issue of share capital	14	100	-	100
		<u>100</u>	<u>(2,181)</u>	<u>(2,081)</u>
<b>Balance at 30 April 2025</b>		<u>100</u>	<u>(2,181)</u>	<u>(2,081)</u>

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Solofox Ltd is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Ballyboy, Kilcormac, Birr, Co Offaly and it's company registration number is 726807.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") 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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the director continues 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 it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, 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	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	Enter depreciation rate via StatDB - cd78

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.

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 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

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

#### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

#### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **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 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **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.

#### **1.11 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

### 3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>Number</b>
	1
	<u>          </u>

### 4 Director's remuneration

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	26,475
	<u>          </u>

### 5 Interest payable and similar expenses

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
<b>Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>	
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	2,054
<b>Other finance costs:</b>	
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	474
	<u>          </u>
	<u>2,528</u>

### 6 Taxation

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

### 6 Taxation (Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
Loss before taxation	(2,181)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50%	(273)
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	273
Taxation charge for the year	-

### 7 Tangible fixed assets

	<b>Plant and equipment</b>	<b>Motor vehicles</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 May 2024	-	-	-
Additions	153,426	16,870	170,296
At 30 April 2025	153,426	16,870	170,296
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 May 2024	-	-	-
Depreciation charged in the year	19,178	2,109	21,287
At 30 April 2025	19,178	2,109	21,287
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 30 April 2025	134,248	14,761	149,009

### 8 Debtors

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>	
Trade debtors	15,834
Other debtors	3,259
	19,093

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

### 9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
VAT	(3,259)
PAYE and social security	1,629
Other creditors	20,479
Accruals	1,200
	<u>20,049</u>

### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2025</b>
		<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to credit institutions	<b>11</b>	116,622
Obligations under finance leases		30,059
Government grants	<b>13</b>	43,750
		<u>190,431</u>

### 11 Loans and overdrafts

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
Bank loans	116,622
	<u>116,622</u>
Payable after one year	116,622
	<u>116,622</u>

### 12 Finance lease obligations

	<b>2025</b>
	<b>€</b>
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	
Within one year	8,802
In two to five years	21,257
	<u>30,059</u>

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

### 13 Government grants

# SOLOFOX LTD

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 14 Share capital

	2025 €
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>	
<b>Authorised equity</b>	
100,000 Ordinary of €1 each	100,000
	<u>100,000</u>
<b>Issued and fully paid equity</b>	
100 Ordinary of €1 each	100
	<u>100</u>

### 15 Approval of financial statements

The director approved the financial statements on the 19 March 2026