

**Company registration number: 544224**

**Nolph7 Limited**

**Abridged financial statements**

**for the financial year ended 30 June 2025**

# Nolph7 Limited

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## **Nolph7 Limited**

### **Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Elaine Ralph Gabriel Nolan
<b>Secretary</b>	Elaine Ralph
<b>Company Number</b>	544224
<b>Registered office</b>	Unit 3, 2009 Orchard Business Centre Citywest Business Campus Dublin 24
<b>Business address</b>	Unit 3, 2009 Orchard Business Centre Citywest Business Campus Dublin 24
<b>Accountants</b>	Accountancy Focus 302 Q House Furze Road Sandyford Business Park Dublin 18
<b>Bankers</b>	Allied Irish Bank Bank centre Branch Merrion Road Dublin

**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 the Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities statement accompanying those financial statements.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, that have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 105 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime (FRS105)

As such the directors are responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 with which the company is obliged to comply, including the appropriate use of the going concern basis of accounting, which is consistent with those requirements, and having availed of the exemptions to which the company is entitled by virtue of qualifying for the micro companies regime and FRS 105. Thereby, the financial statements are presumed, in law, to give a true and fair view without any consideration of any other circumstances, factors, accounting principles or disclosures.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

**Nolph7 Limited**

**Balance sheet  
As at 30 June 2025**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current assets	27,176	51,545
Creditors : amounts falling due within one year	(85,827)	(113,655)
<b>Net current assets / (liabilities)</b>	<u>(58,651)</u>	<u>(62,110)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	(58,651)	(62,110)
Creditors: amount falling due after more than one year	(272,750)	(272,750)
<b>Net liabilities</b>	<u><u>(331,401)</u></u>	<u><u>(334,860)</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>		
Called up share capital presented as equity	2,460	2,460
Share premium account	224,977	224,977
Profit and loss account	(558,838)	(562,297)
<b>Shareholders funds</b>	<u><u>(331,401)</u></u>	<u><u>(334,860)</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro companies regime.

We, as directors of Nolph7 Limited state that the company has relied on the specific exemption contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a micro company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridge financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 4/3/2026 and signed on behalf of the board by :

Elaine Ralph

Gabriel Nolan

## Nolph7 Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### 1. General information

These financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements constitute the individual financial statements of the company for the financial year.

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in the Republic of Ireland. The address of the registered office is Unit3, 2009 Orchard Business Centre, Citywest, Dublin 24. The principal activity of the company is software development and providing a software solution aimed at making it more efficient for manufacturers and distributors to engage with online markets.

#### 2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 105, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

#### 3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

##### Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The financial statements are in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

##### Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors consider the accounting estimates and assumptions below to be its critical accounting estimates and judgements :

##### Going Concern

The directors have prepared budgets and cash flows for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements which demonstrate that there is no material uncertainty regarding the company's ability to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and to continue as a going concern. On this basis the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments to the carrying amount and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise if the company was unable to continue as going concern.

##### Impairment of Trade Debtors

The company trades with a large and varied number of customers on credit terms. Some debts due will not be paid through the default of a small number of customers. The company uses estimates based on historical experience and current information in determining the level of debts for which an impairment charge is required.

## Nolph7 Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### Useful lives of tangible and intangible Fixed Assets

Long-lived assets comprising primarily of property, plant and machinery and intangible fixed assets represent a significant portion of total assets. The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these useful lives and change them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives, management considers technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the assets. Changes in the useful lives can have a significant impact on the depreciation and amortisation charge for the financial year.

#### Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks of ownership have transferred to the buyer, usually on dispatch 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.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is probable the expenses recognised will be recovered.

#### Tangible Assets

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

#### Depreciation

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	15%
Motor Vehicles	-	20%
Office equipment	-	33%

if there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

## **Nolph7 Limited**

### **Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025**

#### **Impairment**

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

#### **Financial instruments**

Share Capital of the company.

#### **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 for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the undiscounted amount of cash receivable from that customer, which is normally the invoice price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment, where there is objective evidence of an impairment.

#### **Loans and borrowings**

All loans and borrowings, both assets and liabilities are initially recorded at the present value of cash payable to the lender in settlement of the liability discounted at the market interest rate. Subsequently, loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. 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 or 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.

## Nolph7 Limited

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 30 June 2025

#### Other financial liabilities

Trade creditors are measured at invoice price, unless payment is deferred beyond normal business terms or is financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate. In this case the arrangement 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.

#### 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.

#### 4. Appropriation of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	(562,297)	(548,870)
Profit /(loss) for the financial year	3,459	(13,427)
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<b>(558,838)</b>	<b>(562,297)</b>