

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

# CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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## **CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Directors**

Sam Coyne  
Riccardo Capelvenere  
Garrett Cassidy  
Mark Bonham (Appointed 1 September 2024)  
Flora Wong (Appointed 30 May 2024)

### **Company Secretary**

Millbank Trustees Limited

### **Company Number**

699400

### **Registered Office and Business Address**

2nd Floor  
5–7 Westland Square  
Dublin 2  
D02 XD37

### **Auditors**

Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited  
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
9 Exchange Place  
International Financial Services Centre  
Dublin 1

### **Bankers**

Citibank Europe PLC Ireland  
1 North Wall Quay,  
Dublin 1.

# **CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

### **FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

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 that 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council. 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 for the company financial statements and then apply them consistently.
- make judgements 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.

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 readily and properly 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.

#### **Disclosure of Information to Auditor**

Each persons who are directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- there is no relevant audit information (information needed by the company's auditor in connection with preparing the auditor's report) of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

#### **Signed on behalf of the board**

**Sam Coyne**  
Director

**29 September 2025**

**Riccardo Capelvenere**  
Director

**29 September 2025**

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356(1) AND 356(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

## **Opinion**

In our opinion the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the annual return of the company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

## **Basis of opinion**

We have examined :

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 9 to 16 which the directors of Currenxie Technologies Limited propose to annex to the annual return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting, which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

## **Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

It is your responsibility to prepare abridged financial statements which comply with section 352 of the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to sections 352 and 353 of that Act and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the company's directors, as a body, in accordance with section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under section 356(2) of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## **Other Information required by the Companies Act 2014**

On 29 September 2025 we reported to the members on the company's financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 and our report was as follows:

### **"Report on the audit of the financial statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Currenxie Technologies Limited ('the company') for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish Law and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council, applying Section 1A of that Standard.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", applying Section 1A of that Standard; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the Provisions Available for Audits of Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 5 to the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

# **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356(1) AND 356(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

## **Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

## **Other Information**

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's Report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of any of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions are not complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Respective responsibilities**

### **Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operation, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S SPECIAL REPORT TO THE DIRECTORS OF  
CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED  
PURSUANT TO SECTION 356(1) AND 356(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

**Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is contained in the appendix to this report, located at page 8, which is to be read as an integral part of our report.

**The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditor's Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed."

**Brendan Kean  
for and on behalf of**

**Baker Tilly Ireland Audit Limited**

Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors

9 Exchange Place

International Financial Services Centre

Dublin 1

**29 September 2025**

We certify that the auditor's report on pages 5 - 7 made pursuant to section 356(1) of the Companies Act 2014 is a true copy of the original.

**Millbank Trustees Limited  
Secretary**

**29 September 2025**

**Sam Coyne  
Director**

**29 September 2025**

# **CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**

## **APPENDIX TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor**

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>20,290</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors	9	113,280	52,722
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>1,553,880</u>	<u>124,150</u>
		<u>1,667,160</u>	<u>176,872</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(98,820)</u>	<u>(12,333)</u>
<b>Net Current Assets</b>		<u>1,568,340</u>	<u>164,539</u>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>		<u>1,588,630</u>	<u>164,539</u>
<b>Creditors:</b> amounts falling due after more than one year	11	<u>-</u>	<u>(454,493)</u>
<b>Net Assets/(Liabilities)</b>		<u><u>1,588,630</u></u>	<u><u>(289,954)</u></u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity		10,100	100
Share premium account	12	2,830,000	-
Retained earnings	12	<u>(1,251,470)</u>	<u>(290,054)</u>
<b>Equity attributable to owners of the company</b>		<u><u>1,588,630</u></u>	<u><u>(289,954)</u></u>

The 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", applying Section 1A of that Standard.

We as Directors of Currenxie Technologies Limited, state that -

The company has relied on the specified exemption 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 and the small companies' regime.

**Approved by the board on 29 September 2025 and signed on its behalf by:**

**Sam Coyne**  
Director

**Riccardo Capelvenere**  
Director

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	<b>Called up share capital €</b>	<b>Share premium account €</b>	<b>Retained earnings €</b>	<b>Total €</b>
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	100	-	(34,938)	(34,838)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(255,116)	(255,116)
<b>At 31 March 2024</b>	100	-	(290,054)	(289,954)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(961,416)	(961,416)
Net proceeds of equity ordinary share issue	10,000	2,830,000	-	2,840,000
<b>At 31 March 2025</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>2,830,000</b>	<b>(1,251,470)</b>	<b>1,588,630</b>

# **CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

#### **1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Currenxie Technologies Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland. The registered number of the company is 699400. The registered office of the company is 2nd Floor, 5-7 Westland Square, Dublin 2, D02 XD37. The company was granted an Electronic Money Licence by the Central Bank of Ireland in March 2025 and intends to provide electronic money transfer and foreign exchange services. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

#### **2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

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 a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

##### **(a) Provision for doubtful debts**

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The company uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the company believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

#### **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.

##### **Statement of compliance**

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A (Small Entities) and the Companies Act 2014.

##### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared 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.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by section 280A of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Small Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Companies Act 2014 and Section 1A of FRS 102.

##### **Currency**

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

## CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost or at valuation, less accumulated depreciation. The charge to depreciation is calculated to write off the original cost or valuation of tangible assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	3 years
Computer Equipment	-	3 years

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed annually for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases the receivables are stated at cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

#### Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs relating to the acquisition of assets are capitalised at the appropriate rate by adding them to the cost of assets being acquired. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on the assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

#### Taxation and deferred taxation

Current tax represents the amount expected to be paid or recovered in respect of taxable profits for the financial year and is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future. Timing differences are temporary differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are anticipated to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

#### Financial Instruments

##### Financial Assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, short-term deposits and investments in corporate bonds, are initially recognised at transaction price (including transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. Where the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction the resulting financial asset is initially measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest for similar debt instrument.

Trade and other debtors, cash and cash equivalents, investments in corporate bonds and financial assets from arrangements which constitute financing transactions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each financial year financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that a financial asset measured at amortised cost is impaired an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of the financial assets estimated cash inflows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent financial year, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decreases can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

carrying amount would have been had the impairment loss not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the financial asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the financial asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**Financial Liabilities**

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

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is possible that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is treated as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which result in fixed returns to the holder or are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as financial liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss within 'interest payable and similar charges'.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired on the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as due within one year if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as falling due after more than one year. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured 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.

**Ordinary share capital**

The ordinary share capital of the company is presented as equity.

**4. GOING CONCERN**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes the entity will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and for at least a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Financial Statements.

As at the year end date, the company has reported a loss of €961,416 (2024: Loss - €255,116) and has a net asset position of €1,588,630 (2024: net liabilities of €289,954).

The parent company, Currenxie Limited, has committed to continue to support the company for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Therefore, the directors are satisfied that the company has the necessary resources to continue trading for the foreseeable future and accordingly they believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

**5. PROVISIONS AVAILABLE FOR AUDITS OF SMALL ENTITIES**

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature, we use our auditors to prepare and submit tax returns to the Revenue and to assist with the preparation of the financial statements.

<b>6. OTHER GAINS AND LOSSES</b>	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€

Fair value gains and losses are as follows:

Foreign exchange	<u>(163)</u>	<u>-</u>
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**7. EMPLOYEES**

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the financial year was 13, (2024 - 5).

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	<b>Number</b>	Number
Directors	<b>4</b>	3
Employees	<b>9</b>	2
	<u><b>13</b></u>	<u>5</u>

**8. TANGIBLE ASSETS**

	<b>Fixtures, fittings and equipment</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Additions	9,551	15,484	25,035
At 31 March 2025	<u>9,551</u>	<u>15,484</u>	<u>25,035</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
At 1 April 2024	-	-	-
Charge for the financial year	1,751	2,994	4,745
At 31 March 2025	<u>1,751</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>4,745</u>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2025	<u><b>7,800</b></u>	<u><b>12,490</b></u>	<u><b>20,290</b></u>

**9. DEBTORS**

	<b>2025</b>	2024
	€	€
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<b>41,549</b>	-
Prepayments	<b>71,731</b>	52,722
	<u><b>113,280</b></u>	<u>52,722</u>

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

<b>10. CREDITORS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Taxation	66,377	-
Other creditors	15	-
Pension accrual	15,408	-
Accruals	17,020	12,333
	<u>98,820</u>	<u>12,333</u>

<b>11. CREDITORS</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	454,493
	<u>-</u>	<u>454,493</u>

<b>12. RESERVES</b>	<b>Share premium account</b>	<b>Profit and loss account</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
At 1 April 2024	-	(290,054)	(290,054)
Premium on issue of shares	2,830,000	-	2,830,000
Loss for the financial year	-	(961,416)	(961,416)
At 31 March 2025	<u>2,830,000</u>	<u>(1,251,470)</u>	<u>1,578,530</u>

**Share Premium Reserve**

The amount carried forward is the premium that arose from the issue of shares in 2025.

**13. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

The company had no material capital commitments at the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

<b>14. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
Remuneration	441,174	197,912
	<u>441,174</u>	<u>197,912</u>

**15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 1A in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group undertakings.

**16. PARENT COMPANY**

The company regards Currenxie Limited as its parent company.  
The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Currenxie Limited.  
The address of Currenxie Limited is 29/F, Cambridge House, Taikoo Place, 979 King's Rd, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong.  
Currenxie Limited is regarded as both the controlling party and the ultimate controlling party.

**17. POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS**

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial year end.

**CURRENXIE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025**

**18. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 September 2025.