



**Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path**  
**Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements**  
**for the financial year ended 30 November 2025**

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## Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path BALANCE SHEET

as at 30 November 2025

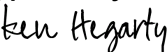
	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed Assets	138,027	77,760
Current assets	397,088	207,400
Prepayments and accrued income	17,765	509
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(335,604)	(202,922)
<b>Net Current Assets</b>	<b>79,249</b>	<b>4,987</b>
<b>Total Assets less Current Liabilities</b>	<b>217,276</b>	<b>82,747</b>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(147,398)	(88,114)
Accruals and deferred income	(33,907)	(4,618)
<b>Net Assets/(Liabilities)</b>	<b>35,971</b>	<b>(9,985)</b>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>	<b>35,971</b>	<b>(9,985)</b>


The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the micro-companies' regime and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime".

We as Directors of Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path, 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 shareholders 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 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 the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company,
- (e) the company has relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 (as a micro company). The company 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 Companies Act 2014 and the micro companies' regime.

Approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 30 January 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ken Hegarty  
 Director

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 John Dennehy  
 Director

# Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path

## NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 November 2025

### 1. General Information

Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path is a company limited by shares incorporated and registered in Ireland. The registered number of the company is 732286. The registered office of the company is 82 South Mall, Cork, Ireland which is also the principal place of business of the company. The financial statements have been presented in Euro (€) which is also the functional currency of the company.

### 2. 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. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime" issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The company qualifies as a micro company as defined by section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the financial year, and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 105.

#### Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Turnover comprises the fair value of consideration received and receivable exclusive of value added tax and after discounts and rebates.

Turnover from the provision of services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered and the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably.

#### Currency

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€".

#### Tangible assets and depreciation

##### (i) Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

##### (ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets, on a straight-line basis, so as to write off their cost less residual amounts over their estimated useful economic lives.

The estimated useful economic lives assigned to tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	-	20% Straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20% Straight line

The company's policy is to review the remaining useful economic lives and residual values of tangible fixed assets on an on-going basis and to adjust the depreciation charge to reflect the remaining estimated useful economic life and residual value.

Fully depreciated tangible assets are retained in the cost and related accumulated depreciation until they are removed from service. In the case of disposals, assets and related depreciation are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less proceeds from disposal, is charged or credited to the profit and loss account.

##### (iii) Impairment

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use

## Oakstone Renewables Limited t/a Solar Path

# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 November 2025

is defined as the present value of the future pre-tax and interest cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use. The pre-tax and interest cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk free rate and the risks inherent in the asset. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

### Leasing and Hire Purchases

Leases and hire purchase agreements in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred by the lessor are classified as finance leases.

Tangible fixed assets acquired under finance leases are capitalised at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. The capital element of the lease obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the finance lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account on an annuity basis.

Each lease payment is apportioned between the liability and finance charges using the effective interest method.

### Leasing

Rentals payable under operating leases are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account as incurred over the period of the rental agreement.

### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Stocks are determined on a first-in first-out basis. Cost comprises expenditure incurred in the normal course of business in bringing stocks to their present location and condition. Full provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items. Net realisable value comprises actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to completion or to be incurred in marketing and selling.

### Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). Subsequently all trade and other debtors are measured at transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances and less any provision for impairment. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on sales where receipt is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract. A provision for impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the estimated future cash flows. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

### Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the Balance Sheet bank overdrafts are shown within Creditors.

### 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 classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not,

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# NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 30 November 2025  
they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). Where loans are advanced it is carried at the transaction price (including transactions cost where material) regardless of whether a financing arrangement exists. Subsequently these are measured at transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised, plus any unwinding of the discount on transactions initially recognised at present value/cash value, less repayments, plus advances. Transaction costs including any amounts deferred on purchases where payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms are released to the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the length of the contract.

### 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.

### Share capital of the company

#### Ordinary share capital

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

<b>3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
Loss brought forward	<b>(60,035)</b>	(36,506)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year	<b>45,956</b>	(23,529)
<b>Loss carried forward</b>	<b><u>(14,079)</u></b>	<b><u>(60,035)</u></b>

### 4. Going concern

During the year ended 30th November 2025 the company reported profit in the amount of €45,956 (2024: loss €23,529) and assets exceed liabilities by €35,971 (2024: deficit €9,985).

Given the company positive asset position and cash reserves, the directors believe that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to continue to prepare the Financial Statements on a going concern basis.

### 5. Post-Balance Sheet Events

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

### 6. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 January 2026.