

Company Number: 168351

Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd
Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd
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Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd

BALANCE SHEET

as at 31 March 2025

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | € | € |
| ASSETS | | |
| Fixed Assets | 131,089 | 131,089 |
| | <u>131,089</u> | <u>131,089</u> |
| CAPITAL, RESERVES AND LIABILITIES | | |
| Capital and Reserves | (417,442) | (417,442) |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 505,650 | 505,510 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 15,500 | 15,500 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 27,381 | 27,521 |
| | <u>131,089</u> | <u>131,089</u> |

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 Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd, 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 18 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Malachy Kearns
Director

Jason Lawson
Director

Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. General Information

Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd is a company limited by shares incorporated in Ireland

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 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.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets including investment properties are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes prime cost and overheads incurred in financing the construction of tangible fixed assets. In accordance with Section 20 of FRS 105 interest costs are not capitalised.

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:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Land and buildings freehold | - 4% Straight line |
| Fixtures, fittings and equipment | - 10% Straight Line |

Assets not carried at fair value are also 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 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

Roundstone Musical Instruments Ltd

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025
the profit and loss account.

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 property, plant & equipment are retained in the cost of property, plant & equipment 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.

Borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognised initially at the transaction price (including transaction costs). Interest is recognised as per the contract on an accruals basis. Transaction costs are written off to the profit and loss over the life of the loan on straight line basis where material

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Trade and other creditors

Creditors and accruals are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Creditors and accruals including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). For trade creditors where the payment is beyond normal credit terms it is held at the present value of all future payments using the imputed rate of interest or the cash price for the goods or services where material. 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 is calculated on the profits of the period. Current tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Current taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.
Deferred tax is not recognised.

Foreign currencies

(i) 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 "€" .

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or the contract rate.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate or the contract rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

All foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the profit and loss account within 'Other expenses'.

Ordinary share capital

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

Exceptional item

Exceptional items are those that the directors' view are required to be separately disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence to enable a full understanding of the company's financial performance.

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NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

| 3. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account | 2025 | 2024 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | € | € |
| Loss brought forward | <u>(574,488)</u> | <u>(574,488)</u> |
| Loss carried forward | <u>(574,488)</u> | <u>(574,488)</u> |

4. Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This assumes the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future having adequate resources (including financial) to meet its obligations when they fall due. The validity of the going concern is primarily dependant on the continuing support of its shareholder, of its bankers and a return to profitability.

5. Contingent liabilities

There were no contingent liabilities at the year end.

6. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 18 February 2026.