

**Company registration number: 620730**

**Harmony Hearing Ltd**

**Unaudited abridged financial statements**

**for the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

# Harmony Hearing Ltd

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## Harmony Hearing Ltd

### Directors and other information

<b>Directors</b>	Sean Mullahy Grace Mullahy
<b>Secretary</b>	Grace Mullahy
<b>Company number</b>	620730
<b>Registered office</b>	Ballyneggin, Turlough, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
<b>Business address</b>	Ballyneggin, Turlough, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank Of Ireland, Pearse Street, Ballina, Co. Mayo.

## Harmony Hearing Ltd

### Balance sheet As at 31st December 2025

	2025	2024
	€	€
Fixed assets	507,919	427,289
Current assets	195,652	218,902
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(42,490)	(29,532)
<b>Net current assets</b>	<b>153,162</b>	<b>189,370</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>	<b>661,081</b>	<b>616,659</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>661,081</b>	<b>616,659</b>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>	<b>661,081</b>	<b>616,659</b>

We, as directors of Harmony Hearing 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 complied with,
- (c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has in accordance with subsection (2) of that section has been served on the company, and
- (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 year and to otherwise comply with the provisions of 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 of the Companies Act 2014; has done so on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a micro company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The company qualifies for the micro companies regime on the grounds that section 280D of the Companies Act 2014 is complied with and the statutory financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Statement FRS105 'The Financial Statement Reporting standard applicable to Micro Entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11th March 2026 and authorised for issue on that date. They were signed on its behalf by:

**Sean Mullahy**  
*Director*

**Grace Mullahy**  
*Director*

**Date: 11th March 2026**

## Harmony Hearing Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31st December 2025

#### 1. General Information

Harmony Hearing Ltd is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO Number 620730). The registered office is Ballyneggin, Turlough, Castlebar, Co. Mayo.

#### Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€).

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company and applied consistently are as follows:

#### 1.1. Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are 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 (the Act) and FRS105 'The Financial Reporting standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The company qualifies as a micro company for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

#### 1.2. 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.

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.

#### 1.3. Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised on an accrual basis as a liability is incurred. Expenditure includes VAT which cannot be recovered.

#### 1.4. Tangible assets

All tangible fixed assets are initially recorded at historic cost. This includes legal fees, stamp duty and other non-refundable purchase taxes, and also any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, which can include the costs of site preparation, initial delivery and handling, installation and assembly, and testing of functionality.

#### 1.5. Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset systematically over its expected useful life, on a straight-line basis, as follows:

Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%
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Where factors indicate that the residual values or useful lives of tangible assets may have changed, a review will be carried out of the residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives, and these will be amended if necessary. Changes in depreciation rates arising from this review are accounted for prospectively over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

## Harmony Hearing Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2025

#### 1.6. 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.

#### 1.7. Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

#### 1.8. Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs). 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.

#### 1.9. Cash at bank and on hand

Cash at bank and on hand includes cash on hand and demand deposits.

#### 1.10. Creditors and accruals

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.

#### 1.11. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

#### 1.12 Contingencies

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

In the cash flow projections, the growth rate has been assumed to increase for (give length of the growth period where it exceeds five years). This growth rate period has been assumed because (give details of why a growth rate period longer than five years has been assumed).

## Harmony Hearing Ltd

### Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31st December 2025

#### 1.13. Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including paid holiday arrangements.

(i) *Short term benefits*

Short term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

#### 1.14. Financial instruments

***Ordinary Share Capital***

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

***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash consists of cash in hand and demand deposits.

***Other financial assets***

Other financial assets, including trade debtors for goods sold to customers on short-term credit, are initially measured at the transaction price including transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised, cumulative interest income less repayments and impairment, where there is evidence of impairment.

***Other financial liabilities***

Other financial liabilities, including trade creditors, are initially measured at transaction price less transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at the transaction price less transaction costs not yet recognised in profit or loss and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

***Impairment of financial assets***

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is evidence of impairment of any financial assets, including investments, loans, trade debtors and cash. If there is evidence of impairment, impairment losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss account in that financial year.

#### 2. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	616,559	501,277
Profit for the financial year	59,422	115,282
Dividends paid	(15,000)	-
<b>At the end of the financial year</b>	<u>660,981</u>	<u>616,559</u>

#### 3. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 11 March 2026.