

Abridged Unaudited Financial Statements

Mantra Official Limited

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Contents

- 3 Directors and Other Information
- 4 Balance Sheet
- 5 Notes to the Financial Statements

Directors and Other Information

Mantra Official Limited

For the year ended 30 June 2025

Directors

Siobhán Murray
Owen Carroll
Terrie McEvoy
Suzanne Jackson

Secretary

Owen Carroll

CRO Number

701215

Registered Office

13 Riverwood Court
Castleknock
Co. Dublin

Accountant

Fluent Accounting Limited
5 Glendoher Close
Rathfarnham
Dublin 16

Balance Sheet

Mantra Official Limited As at 30 June 2025

	30 JUN 2025	30 JUN 2024
Fixed assets		
Fixed assets	761	979
Fixed assets	761	979
Net current assets		
Current assets	62,965	84,660
Prepayments and accrued income	5,620	24,755
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	(111,321)	(111,707)
Net current assets	(42,735)	(2,291)
Total assets less current liabilities	(41,974)	(1,312)
Liabilities		
Accruals and deferred income	(1,014)	(959)
Net assets	(42,987)	(2,272)
Capital and reserves		
Capital and reserves	(42,987)	(2,272)
Capital and reserves	(42,987)	(2,272)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies Regime.

We, as Directors of MANTRA OFFICIAL LIMITED, state that:

- the company is availing itself of audit exemption - the exemption provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
- the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 is complied with;
- no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company;
- the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, 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 that financial year, and otherwise comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2014 relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and
- 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.

Approved by the directors and authorised for issue on **31 March 2026**

Siobhán Murray, Director

Owen Carroll, Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

Mantra Official Limited

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. General Information

The financial statements comprising the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes constitute the individual financial statements of MANTRA OFFICIAL LIMITED for the year ended 30 June 2025.

MANTRA OFFICIAL LIMITED is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (CRO number 701215). The Registered Office is 13 Riverwood Court, Castleknock, Co. Dublin, which is also the principal place of business of the company.

Currency

The financial statements have been presented in the Euro currency (€) without rounding.

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 (the Act) 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 for the period, as defined by section 280D of the Act, in respect of the financial period and has applied the rules of the 'Micro Companies Regime' in accordance with section 280E of the Act and FRS 105.

Tangible fixed 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 asset 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.

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:

Office and Computer Equipment - over 5 years

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.

Stocks and work in progress

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value using the first in first out method. The cost includes costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The costs of purchase of inventories comprise the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable by the entity from the taxing authorities), and transport, handling and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of finished goods, materials and services. Trade discounts, rebates and other similar items are deducted in determining the costs of purchase. Net realisable value is based on normal selling price, less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal. At the end of each reporting period, stocks and work in progress are assessed for impairment. If an item (or group of items) is impaired, an impairment loss is recognised.

Impairments of assets, other than financial instruments

At the end of each reporting period, the company assesses whether there is any indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount, resulting in an impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

Where the circumstances causing an impairment of an asset, other than goodwill, no longer apply, then the impairment is reversed through the profit and loss account. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from that asset. This is determined by reference to the present value of the future cash flows of the company which is considered by the directors to be a single cash generating unit.

Turnover

Turnover is stated net of discounts, volume rebates, VAT and similar taxes and derives from the provision of goods falling within the company's ordinary activities.

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the financial year and is calculated with reference to the tax rates applying at the financial year end date in the jurisdiction where the tax is applied. Deferred taxation is not recognised.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the financial year end date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Financial Instruments

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.

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.

Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except where the effect of discounting would be immaterial. In such cases they are stated at cost.

Loans and borrowings

All loans made by the company are initially recorded at the amount loaned plus transaction costs. Subsequently, loans made by the company are stated at the transaction price plus transaction costs not yet recognised and cumulative interest income earned minus repayments and any reduction for impairment or uncollectability, where there is evidence of impairment.

All borrowings by the company are initially recorded at the amount borrowed less transaction costs. Subsequently, borrowings are stated at the transaction price minus transaction costs not yet recognised and repayments plus cumulative interest expenses incurred.

Loans and 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.

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.

3. Directors' transactions

Loans from directors

The following amounts are repayable to the director, Siobhán Murray, and are included in Creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

	2025	2024
Loans from directors		
Opening balance	62,897	63,304
Money advanced to the company during the financial period	52,259	7,500
Money repaid to the director during the financial period	(27,684)	(7,907)
Closing balance	87,473	62,897

4. Appropriation of Profit and Loss Account

	2025	2024
Movement on profit and loss reserves		
Profit and loss reserves brought forward at 1 July	(102,392)	(2,618)
Profit / (Loss) for the financial year	(40,716)	(99,774)
Profit and loss reserve at 30 June	(143,107)	(102,392)