

Company registration number 79494 (Republic of Ireland)

**TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.**  
**ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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<b>Directors</b>	Mr. James Treanor Mr. Glenn Treanor
<b>Secretary</b>	Mr. James Treanor
<b>Company number</b>	79494
<b>Registered office</b>	Clontibret Monaghan, Co. Monaghan.
<b>Accountants</b>	McDwyers Chartered Accountants Limited Esker Place, Cathedral Road, Cavan, Co. Cavan.
<b>Business address</b>	Clontibret, Co. Monaghan.
<b>Bankers</b>	AIB 26, North Street, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan.
<b>Solicitors</b>	Macklin & Co. 26 North Street, Monaghan, Co. Monaghan.

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# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

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# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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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* issued by the Financial Reporting Council (Generally accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland). 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 that 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 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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. 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.

On behalf of the board

Mr. James Treanor  
**Director**

Mr. Glenn Treanor  
**Director**

23 January 2026

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS *FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025*

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In relation to the financial statements which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.
- The directors confirm that they have made available to McDwyers Chartered Accountants Limited, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.
- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

Mr. James Treanor  
**Director**  
23 January 2026

Mr. Glenn Treanor  
**Director**  
23 January 2026

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		802,552		790,258
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	5	681,222		666,041	
Debtors	6	213,428		231,738	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,237,145		1,985,187	
		<u>3,131,795</u>		<u>2,882,966</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(172,901)</u>		<u>(162,258)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>2,958,894</u>		<u>2,720,708</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>3,761,446</u>		<u>3,510,966</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital presented as equity			75,015		75,015
Other reserves			1,185		1,185
Profit and loss reserves	8		3,685,246		3,434,766
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>3,761,446</u>		<u>3,510,966</u>

We, as directors of Treanor Stone Tec Ltd., state that:

(a) The company is availing itself of the exemption from audit 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) The directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014:

(i) 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

(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act 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; 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.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

*AS AT 30 APRIL 2025*

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The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 January 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr. James Treanor  
**Director**

Mr. Glenn Treanor  
**Director**

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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	Share capital		Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€	€
<b>Balance at 1 May 2023</b>	75,015	1,185	3,173,292	3,249,492
<b>Year ended 30 April 2024:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	-	261,474	261,474
<b>Balance at 30 April 2024</b>	75,015	1,185	3,434,766	3,510,966
<b>Year ended 30 April 2025:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	-	250,480	250,480
<b>Balance at 30 April 2025</b>	75,015	1,185	3,685,246	3,761,446

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# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Treanor Stone Tec Ltd. is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Clontibret Monaghan, Co. Monaghan. Its company registration number is 79494.

The principal activity of the company continued to be that of the manufacture and retail of fireplaces, kitchen counters and associated products and also headstones.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), as adapted by Section 1A of FRS 102, and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted and consistently applied are set out below.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Revenue comprises sales of goods or services provided to customers net of value added tax and other sales taxes, less an appropriate deduction for actual and expected returns and discounts. Revenue is recognised when performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the buyer. Where the performance obligation is satisfied over time, revenue is recognised in accordance with its progress towards complete satisfaction of that performance obligation.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the promised consideration is adjusted for the effects of the time value of money, which is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	
Leasehold buildings	
Plant and equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures and fittings	12.5% Straight Line
Computers	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	12.5% Straight Line

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### 1.7 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### *Trade and other debtors*

Trade and other debtors including amounts owed to group companies are recognised initially at transaction price (including transaction costs) unless a financing arrangement exists in which case they are measured at the present value of future receipts discounted at a market rate. A provision for impairment of trade receivables 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 assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Trade and other creditors**

Trade and other creditors are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### 1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

### 1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 1.13 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

#### 1.15 Cashflow Statement

The company has availed of the exemption contained in Section 1A of FRS 102 and as a result have elected not to prepare a cash flow statement.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	22	24

### 3 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Remuneration for qualifying services	57,666	56,306
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	2,693	2,564
	<u>60,359</u>	<u>58,870</u>

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Leasehold buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>							
At 1 May 2024	105,649	478,152	888,125	332,457	17,011	186,016	2,007,410
Additions	-	-	80,820	-	2,116	4,475	87,411
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
At 30 April 2025	105,649	478,152	968,945	332,457	19,127	187,491	2,091,821
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>							
At 1 May 2024	-	28,689	737,028	308,352	8,061	135,023	1,217,153
Depreciation charged in the year	-	9,563	45,002	4,484	2,391	12,926	74,366
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(2,250)	(2,250)
At 30 April 2025	-	38,252	782,030	312,836	10,452	145,699	1,289,269
<b>Carrying amount</b>							
At 30 April 2025	105,649	439,900	186,915	19,621	8,675	41,792	802,552
At 30 April 2024	105,649	449,463	151,097	24,106	8,950	50,993	790,258

# TREANOR STONE TEC LTD.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

<b>5</b>	<b>Stocks</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
			€	€
	Raw materials and consumables		681,222	666,041
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>6</b>	<b>Debtors</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		€	€
	Trade debtors		115,348	134,590
	Other debtors		89,585	89,426
	Prepayments		8,495	7,722
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
			213,428	231,738
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>7</b>	<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
		<b>Notes</b>	€	€
	Amounts owed to credit institutions		1,248	2,390
	Payments received on account		3,089	1,925
	Trade creditors		49,562	65,722
	Other creditors including tax and social insurance		111,354	81,724
	Accruals		7,648	10,497
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
			172,901	162,258
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>8</b>	<b>Profit and loss reserves</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
			€	€
	At the beginning of the year		3,434,766	3,173,292
	Profit for the year		250,480	261,474
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	At the end of the year		3,685,246	3,434,766
			<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

### 9 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 23 January 2026.