Company registration number: 680428

Ballymaley Stores Ltd

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Ballymaley Stores Ltd

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Directors and other information

Director	Naeem Maniar
Secretary	Martin Mark Gerard Lonergan
Company number	680428
Registered office	Kingway Partners C 4D Nutgrove Office Park Dublin 14
Auditor	Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services Lower Eyre Street Newbridge Co. Kildare
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Swords Co. Dublin Allied Irish Bank Swords Co. Dublin

Director's report

The director presents this annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Director
The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were director of the company are as follows:

Naeem Maniar

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company is that of a retail store.

Development and performance
The company continued to trade successfully during the year.

Assets and liabilities and financial position
Overall asset position improved following the profits in the year.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The key risks and uncertainties relate to the ability of the company to trade profitably within a competitive environment. The director considers that he has procedures and policies in place to manage any risks arising.

Dividends
During the financial year the director has not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Directors and secretary and their interests
The director and the secretary, at the financial year end, had no interests in shares in, or debentures of, the company or any group undertaking of the company.

Accounting records
The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at the registered office address.

Relevant audit information
In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the director of the company on 26 December 2025 and signed by:

Naeem Maniar - Director

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the director has 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. Under company law, the director must not approve the financial statements unless is 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- 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.

The director is 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 to ensure that the financial statements and director's report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. is 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of
Ballymaley Stores Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ballymaley Stores Ltd (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of income and retained earnings, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Claire Kelly (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of
Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services
Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditor
Lower Eyre Street
Newbridge
Co. Kildare

31 December 2025

Ballymaley Stores Ltd

Profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024** **€**	2023 €
Turnover	**4**	8,175,020	16,774,267
Cost of sales		(5,161,909)	(10,684,034)
Gross profit		3,013,111	6,090,233
Distribution costs		(6,541)	(4,363)
Administrative expenses		(3,805,113)	(5,666,532)
Other operating income	**5**	1,074,694	10,213
Operating profit	**6**	276,151	429,551
Interest payable and similar expenses	**8**	(57,548)	(161,989)
Profit before taxation		218,603	267,562
Tax on profit	**9**	(21,258)	(10,793)
Profit for the financial year		197,345	256,769

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

Ballymaley Stores Ltd

Statement of income and retained earnings
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit for the financial year	197,345	256,769
Retained earnings at the start of the financial year	1,681,142	1,424,373
Retained earnings at the end of the financial year	1,878,487	1,681,142

Ballymaley Stores Ltd

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2024 €	2023 €	2023 €
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	**11**	38,000		72,000	
Tangible assets	**12**	1,878,939		4,654,788	
			1,916,939		4,726,788
Current assets					
Stocks	**13**	1,446,437		3,223,736	
Debtors	**14**	26,168		93,970	
Cash at bank and in hand		75,249		1,775,749	
		1,547,854		5,093,455	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**15**	(1,586,305)		(8,139,100)	
Net current liabilities			(38,451)		(3,045,645)
Total assets less current liabilities			1,878,488		1,681,143
Net assets			1,878,488		1,681,143
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	**17**		1		1
Profit and loss account	**18**		1,878,487		1,681,142
Shareholders funds			1,878,488		1,681,143

These financial statements were approved by the director of the company on 26 December 2025 and signed by:

Naeem Maniar
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Kingway Partners, C 4D, Nutgrove Office Park, Dublin 14.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The accounts have been prepared on the basis of a going concern.

Consolidation

The company accounts are consolidated at parent company level with the company Centz Retail Holdings Ltd.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Taxation
The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively.

Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Intangible assets
Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation
Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Set Up costs	-	20 %	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets
Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation
Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Long leasehold property	-	10%	straight line
Plant and machinery	-	10%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	-	10%	straight line
Motor vehicles	-	20%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment
A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

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.

Government grants
Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Financial instruments
A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets or either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the company which is wholly undertaken in Ireland.

5. Other operating income

	2024	2023
	€	€
Government grant income	-	10,213
Sundry Income - Wages recharged to Group	1,074,694	-
	1,074,694	10,213

Grants relate to Government support for business.

6. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2024	2023
	€	€
Amortisation of intangible assets	18,000	29,000
Depreciation of tangible assets	341,335	749,606
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	3,030	4,162

7. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the director, was as follows:

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Sales & Administration	109	41

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Wages and salaries	2,276,177	2,399,269
Social insurance costs	221,627	200,896
	2,497,804	2,600,165

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024	2023
	€	€
Loans and overdrafts from credit institutions	57,548	161,989

9. Tax on profit

Major components of tax expense

	2024	2023
	€	€
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	21,258	10,793
Tax on profit	21,258	10,793

Reconciliation of tax expense

The tax assessed on the profit for the financial year is lower than (2023: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% (2023: 12.50%).

	2024	2023
	€	€
Profit before taxation	218,603	267,562
Profit multiplied by rate of tax	27,325	33,445
Effect of capital allowances and depreciation	6,067	(12,934)
Group Loss relief	-	(9,718)
Tax on profit	21,258	10,793

10. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2024	2023
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	1,681,142	1,424,373
Profit for the financial year	197,345	256,769
At the end of the financial year	1,878,487	1,681,142

11. Intangible assets

	Set Up Costs	**Total**
	€	**€**
Cost		
At 1 January 2024	145,000	145,000
Additions	(10,000)	(10,000)
Transfers	(45,000)	(45,000)
At 31 December 2024	90,000	90,000
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2024	73,000	73,000
Charge for the financial year	18,000	18,000
Transfers	(39,000)	(39,000)
At 31 December 2024	52,000	52,000
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2024	38,000	38,000
At 31 December 2023	72,000	72,000

12. Tangible assets

	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	**Total**
	€	€	€	**€**
Cost				
At 1 January 2024	3,344,214	557,988	3,209,654	7,111,856
Additions	-	-	5,880	5,880
Transfers	(2,179,788)	(343,558)	(1,342,670)	(3,866,016)
At 31 December 2024	1,164,426	214,430	1,872,864	3,251,720
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2024	1,126,032	236,967	1,094,069	2,457,068
Charge for the financial year	116,442	29,314	195,579	341,335
Transfers	(758,532)	(153,940)	(513,150)	(1,425,622)
At 31 December 2024	483,942	112,341	776,498	1,372,781
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2024	680,484	102,089	1,096,366	1,878,939
At 31 December 2023	2,218,182	321,021	2,115,585	4,654,788

13. Stocks

	2024	2023
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	1,446,437	3,268,439

14. Debtors

	2024	2023
	€	€
Prepayments	26,168	93,970

15. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	€	€
Trade creditors	46,807	89,014
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,397,086	7,884,480
Other creditors	73,949	73,949
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	52,394	35,320
Corporation tax	11,741	43,656
Accruals	4,328	12,681
	1,586,305	8,139,100

16. Government grants

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Recognised in other operating income:		
Government grants recognised directly in income	-	10,213

Grants relate to Government support for business.

17. Share capital

Authorised share capital

	2024		2023	
	Number	**€**	Number	€
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2024		2023	
	Number	**€**	Number	€
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each	1	1	1	1

18. Reserves

Reserves relate to accumulated profits and losses built up by trading activities.

19. Charge on assets

A floating charge over all the assets of the parent company and consequently it's subsidiary companies, has been granted to Bank of Ireland in respect of facilities granted to the Centz Retail group as part of a group financing arrangement, with an additional supporting letter of guarantee from the company in respect of the parent company borrowings of €13,061,000. The Director Naeem Maniar has provided personal guarantees in respect of same to a value of €1,000,000.

20. Related party transactions

During the financial year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value		Balance owed by/(owed to)	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	€	€	**€**	€
Centz Retail Holdings Ltd	2,837,554	187,234	(1,397,086)	(7,884,480)

The parent company Centz Retail Holdings Ltd, facilitates centralised invoicing by the key supplier B & M Retail Ltd through one central ledger account.

21. Key management personnel

Key Management are the employees of the parent company.

22. Controlling party

The company is 100% owned by Centz Retail Holdings Ltd and the controlling party is the Board of Directors.

23. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 26 December 2025.