

Company registration number: 89431

Margadh Na Mart Teoranta
Unaudited abridged financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

Margadh Na Mart Teoranta

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Directors responsibilities statement for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

These abridged financial statements have been extracted, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the statutory financial statements prepared under section 290 of that Act. The following is the Directors Responsibilities Statement accompanying those financial statements.

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 the 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. 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 the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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

Brendan Gallagher
Director

Eugene Gallagher
Director

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Balance sheet As at 31 March 2025

		2025		2024	
	Note	€	€	€	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	5	1,845,045		1,875,579	
			1,845,045		1,875,579
Current assets					
Stocks	6	430,412		514,208	
Debtors	7	62,432		68,603	
Cash at bank and in hand		761,867		857,588	
		1,254,711		1,440,399	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
	8	(473,267)		(676,365)	
Net current assets			781,444		764,034
Total assets less current liabilities			2,626,489		2,639,613
Net assets			2,626,489		2,639,613
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity			31,496		31,496
Other Reserves			497		497
Profit and loss account			2,594,496		2,607,620
Shareholders funds			2,626,489		2,639,613

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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**Balance sheet (continued)
As at 31 March 2025**

We, as directors of Margadh Na Mart Teoranta state that:

- the company is availing itself of 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 the conditions specified in section 358 of the Companies Act 2014 are satisfied;
- the shareholders of the company have not served a notice on the company under section 334(1) of the Companies Act 2014 in accordance with section 334(2);
- 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 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 of the Companies Act 2014; 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 of the Companies Act 2014.

These abridged financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 30 June 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Brendan Gallagher
Director

Eugene Gallagher
Director

The notes on pages 4 to 9 form part of these abridged financial statements.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements Financial year ended 31 March 2025

1. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and comply with the financial reporting standards of the Financial Reporting Council including 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 Companies Act 2014.

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

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.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

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:

Freehold Premises	- 2%	straight line
Freehold Land	- Nil%	
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 12.5%	reducing balance
Motor vehicles	- 20%	reducing balance
Licence	- Nil%	

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.

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.

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 are 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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Trade and Other Debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised at transaction price. 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. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. All movements in the level of the provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

Cash flow statement exemption

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued) Financial year ended 31 March 2025

Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Employee Benefits

The company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

(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.

(iii) Defined contribution pension plans

The Company operates a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. Under defined contribution plans, the company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans, the company pays contributions to privately administered pension plans on a contractual or voluntary basis. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

2. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 56 (2024: 59).

3. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	208,568	207,546

4. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	2,607,620	2,743,154
Loss for the financial year	(13,124)	(135,534)
At the end of the financial year	2,594,496	2,607,620

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

5. Tangible assets

	Freehold property €	Short leasehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Fixtures, fittings and equipment €	Motor vehicles €	Licence €	Total €
Cost							
At 1 April 2024	290,746	1,829,411	556,892	922,549	108,406	36,349	3,744,353
Additions	-	-	7,722	39,895	7,000	-	54,617
At 31 March 2025	<u>290,746</u>	<u>1,829,411</u>	<u>564,614</u>	<u>962,444</u>	<u>115,406</u>	<u>36,349</u>	<u>3,798,970</u>
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2024	-	607,077	381,688	777,506	102,503	-	1,868,774
Charge for the financial year	-	36,588	22,866	23,117	2,580	-	85,151
At 31 March 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>643,665</u>	<u>404,554</u>	<u>800,623</u>	<u>105,083</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,953,925</u>
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2025	<u>290,746</u>	<u>1,185,746</u>	<u>160,060</u>	<u>161,821</u>	<u>10,323</u>	<u>36,349</u>	<u>1,845,045</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>290,746</u>	<u>1,222,334</u>	<u>175,204</u>	<u>145,043</u>	<u>5,903</u>	<u>36,349</u>	<u>1,875,579</u>

6. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>430,412</u>	<u>514,208</u>

7. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	33,656	33,377
Prepayments	28,776	35,226
	<u>62,432</u>	<u>68,603</u>

8. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	400	2,535
Trade creditors	432,036	639,821
PAYE and social welfare	15,854	21,362
Corporation tax	4,178	-
VAT	13,229	6,647
Accruals	7,570	6,000
	<u>473,267</u>	<u>676,365</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 March 2025

9. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these abridged financial statements for issue on 30 June 2025.