

Company registration number: 382507

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Abridged financial statements

for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

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BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Directors and other information

Directors	John Flood. Breda Chaplin. Mark Flood.
Secretary	Breda Chaplin.
Company number	382507
Registered office	Centra, Ramsgrange, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
Business address	Centra, Ramsgrange, New Ross, Co. Wexford.
Accountants	T D O'Neill & Co. Ltd., Chartered Certified Accountants & Registered Auditors, 5, Lapps Quay, Cork.
Banks	Bank of Ireland, The Quay, New Ross, Co. Wexford. Allied Irish Bank, 66 South Mall, Cork.

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Directors responsibilities statement

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the Director's Report and Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare Director's Report and Financial Statements for each financial period. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the Director's Report and Financial Statements in accordance with Companies Act 2014 and generally accepted accounting practice including 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 Director's Report and 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 period end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial period and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these Director's Report and 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 Director's Report and 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 Director's Report and 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 Director's Report and 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:

John Flood)
) **Directors**
Breda Chaplin)

Date: 3rd December 2025

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

**Accountants' report to the directors on the
unaudited Director's Report and Financial Statements of BMJ Supermarkets Ltd**

We have compiled the financial statements of BMJ Supermarkets Ltd for the financial period ended 16th February 2025.

Respective responsibilities of directors and accountants

As described on page 2, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to compile the financial statements of BMJ Supermarkets Ltd from the accounting records, information and explanations supplied to us by the directors.

Scope of work

We compiled the financial statements from the accounting records and information and explanations supplied to us by the directors.

We have not audited or otherwise attempted to verify the accuracy or completeness of such records, information and explanations and, accordingly, express no opinion on the financial statements.

Tom O' Neill FCCA

T D O'Neill & Co. Ltd.,

Chartered Certified Accountants & Registered Auditors,

5, Lapps Quay,

Cork.

Date: 3rd December 2025

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Balance sheet
As at 16th February 2025

	Notes	16/02/25 €	18/02/24 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	509,344	521,898
		<u>509,344</u>	<u>521,898</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	226,972	217,273
Debtors	12	108,961	99,353
Cash at bank and in hand		152,889	178,923
		488,822	495,549
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(470,050)	(461,717)
Net current assets		<u>18,772</u>	<u>33,832</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		528,116	555,730
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(437,634)	(462,531)
Net assets		<u>90,482</u>	<u>93,199</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		3	3
Profit and loss account	19	90,479	93,196
Shareholders funds		<u>90,482</u>	<u>93,199</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the specified provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within the Companies Act 2014 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A, small entities.

We, as directors of BMJ Supermarkets Ltd 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 Director's Report and 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 period and of its profit or loss for such a financial period and to otherwise comply with the provisions of Companies Act 2014 relating to Director's Report and 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 Director's Report and 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 3rd December 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

John Flood
Director

Breda Chaplin
Director

The notes on pages 5 to 12 form part of these financial statements.

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

1. General information

These financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, balance sheet and related notes constitutes the individual financial statements of BMJ Supermarkets Ltd, for the financial period ended 16th February 2025.

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd, is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Ramsgrange, New Ross, Co. Wexford. and its registered number is 382507.

The principal activity of the company is the operation of a Centra convenience supermarket at Ramsgrange, New Ross, Co. Wexford.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the Republic of Ireland and Irish statute comprising of the Companies Act 2014.

The company qualifies as a small company as defined by Section 280A of the Act, in respect of the financial year and has applied the rules of the 'small companies regime' in accordance with section 280C of the Act and section 1A of FRS 102.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€) and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest euro.

3. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experiences and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

(a) Establishing lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long lived assets, consisting primarily of land and buildings, fixtures, fittings, plant and equipment comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The directors regularly review these asset lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset lives can have a significant impact on depreciation charge for the period. Details of the useful lives is included in the accounting policies.

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements **for the financial period ended 16th February 2025**

4. Principal accounting policies

4.1. Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods and services

Turnover from the sale of goods and services is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

4.2. Taxation

Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, except where it relates to an item recognised in other comprehensive income or equity in which case the related tax is recognised directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the difference between the fair value of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair value of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

4.3. Employee benefits

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

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.

Defined contribution plans

The company operates a defined contribution plan.

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 an employee benefit expense when they are due. 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.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements **for the financial period ended 16th February 2025**

4.4. Tangible fixed assets

Cost

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in a manner intended by management.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided so as to write off the cost of an asset on a straight line basis, less its residual value, over the estimated economic life of that asset as follows:

Land and building	- 2%	straight line
Plant and equipment	- 12.5%	straight line
Fixtures and fittings	- 12.5%	straight line
Motor vehicles	- 12.5%	straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Impairment

At each reporting date fixed assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of any affected asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. If estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount, and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but not in excess of the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

4.5. Stocks

Stocks comprise goods held for resale. Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs involved in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Net realisable value being the selling price, less costs to sell.

At the end of each reporting period, stock are assessed for impairment. If an item of stock is impaired, the identified stock is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell and an impairment charge is recognised in the profit and loss account. Where a reversal of the impairment is recognised the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in the profit and loss account.

4.6. Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

4.7. Cash at bank and in hand

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours.

4.8. Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.9. Hire purchase and finance lease agreements

Assets acquired under hire purchase and finance leases are capitalised at the agreements' commencement at cost and are depreciated over their useful lives. The capital element of the agreements obligation is recorded as a liability and the interest element of the agreements payments are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the agreement.

4.10. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at cost. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Interest expense is included in finance costs. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

4.11. Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

4.12. Related party transactions

The company discloses transactions with related parties.

4.13. Contingent assets and liabilities

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.

4.14. Going concern

The company's directors have a strong expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

5. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	Period ended 16/02/25	Period ended 18/02/24
	€	€
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	29,394	27,994

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

6. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Period ended 16/02/25	Period ended 18/02/24
	€	€
Loans from credit institutions	13,965	18,393
Finance lease and hire purchase charges	(133)	611
	<u>13,832</u>	<u>19,004</u>

7. Employees

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors, was 31 (18/02/24 32).

8. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	Period ended 16/02/25	Period ended 18/02/24
	€	€
Directors remuneration	126,253	86,937
Directors pension costs	10,721	9,607
	<u>136,974</u>	<u>96,544</u>

9. Tax on profit on ordinary activities
Major components of tax expense

	Period ended 16/02/25	Period ended 18/02/24
	€	€
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	2,856	6,812
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>2,856</u>	<u>6,812</u>

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings	Fixtures and fittings	Plant and equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
Cost	€	€	€	€	€
At 19th February 2024	518,782	177,112	493,064	33,990	1,222,948
Additions	-	2,500	14,340	-	16,840
At 16th February 2025	<u>518,782</u>	<u>179,612</u>	<u>507,404</u>	<u>33,990</u>	<u>1,239,788</u>
Depreciation					
At 19th February 2024	62,130	163,110	448,554	27,256	701,050
Charge for the financial period	10,376	2,651	13,775	2,592	29,394
At 16th February 2025	<u>72,506</u>	<u>165,761</u>	<u>462,329</u>	<u>29,848</u>	<u>730,444</u>
Net book value					
At 16th February 2025	<u>446,276</u>	<u>13,851</u>	<u>45,075</u>	<u>4,142</u>	<u>509,344</u>
At 18th February 2024	<u>456,652</u>	<u>14,002</u>	<u>44,510</u>	<u>6,734</u>	<u>521,898</u>

11. Stocks

	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Goods for resale	220,566	211,336
Consumables	6,406	5,937
	<u>226,972</u>	<u>217,273</u>

12. Debtors

Amounts due within one year as follows:

	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Trade and other debtors	84,167	78,274
Prepayments	20,839	17,875
Directors loan (note 18)	-	3,204
Corporation tax	3,955	-
	<u>108,961</u>	<u>99,353</u>

BMJ Supermarkets Ltd

Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Trade creditors and accruals	406,478	407,396
Bank loans and overdraft (note 15)	27,226	27,962
PAYE/PRSI/USC	22,354	11,441
VAT	13,992	11,386
Corporation tax	-	2,813
Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase agreements (note 17)	-	719
	<u>470,050</u>	<u>461,717</u>

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Bank loans (Note 15)	128,120	334,411
Other loans (Note 15)	309,514	128,120
	<u>437,634</u>	<u>462,531</u>

15. Borrowings	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loans	<u>27,226</u>	<u>27,962</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Bank loans:		
Between one and two years	28,061	27,527
Between two and five years	91,046	89,060
Greater than five years	190,407	217,824
Other loan	128,120	128,120
	<u>437,634</u>	<u>462,531</u>

Bank loans are repayable by instalment subject to a variable interest rate.

16. Bank security

Bank of Ireland hold security as follows:

- 1) Fixed and floating debenture incorporating a specific charge over the property at Ramsgrange, Co.Wexford and a floating charge over the assets and undertakings of the company.
- 2) Assignment of life policy on the lives of Mark Flood and Breda Chaplin in the sum of €450,000 each.
- 3) Letter of guarantee from shareholders and directors, John Flood, Mark Flood and Breda Chaplin.
- 4) Deed of subordination to be executed by Musgrave Limited confirming the loan in the sum of €128,000 is subordinated to bank debt.
- 5) Priority agreement and inter creditor agreement between the bank and Musgrave Limited ranking the bank first in priority.

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Notes to the abridged financial statements
for the financial period ended 16th February 2025

17. Commitments under finance lease and hire purchase agreements

The total future minimum payments, net of interest, under finance lease and hire purchase agreements are as follows:

	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
Within one year	-	719
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

18. Directors loan

	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	3,204	-
Amounts advanced to directors during the financial period	-	3,204
Amounts repaid by directors during the financial period	(3,204)	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the financial period	-	3,204
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

19. Movement on profit and loss reserves

	16/02/25	18/02/24
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	93,196	76,112
Loss/profit for the financial period	(2,717)	17,084
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
At the end of the financial period	90,479	93,196
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

20. Capital commitments

There were no capital commitments at the financial period ended 16th February 2025 (18th February 2024 Nil).

21. Related party transactions

The company paid rent of €10,400 (18th February 2024 €5,200) to John Flood for a carpark adjoining the Centra.

22. Ultimate controlling party

The company is wholly owned by the Flood family who are the ultimate controlling parties.

23. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial period end.

24. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved the abridged financial statements on 3rd December 2025.

<u>John Flood</u>)	
)	Directors
<u>Breda Chaplin</u>)	