

Company registration number 366000 (Republic of Ireland)

TURE SUPERMARKET LIMITED
ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 28 FEBRUARY 2025

TURE SUPERMARKET LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

	2025		2024	
	€	€	€	€
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(887,291)		(887,291)	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Net current liabilities		(887,291)		(887,291)
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Capital and reserves		(887,291)		(887,291)
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>

Ture Supermarket Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Ture, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan.

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

We, as directors of Ture Supermarket Limited, 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 section 358 is complied with.

(c) No notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company.

(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 as a micro company contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and we confirm that 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 micro-entity provisions and in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-entities Regime'.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 21 November 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Padraig Donohoe
Director

Mary Donohoe
Director

Company registration number 366000 (Republic of Ireland)

TURE SUPERMARKET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Accounting convention

The company's registered office is Ture, Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan. The company is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and its company registration number is 366000.

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 and promulgated by Chartered Accountants Ireland including 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime – 'FRS 105', and the Companies Act 2014.

Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in euro, which is the company's functional and presentation currency and is denoted by the symbol "€". Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

Consolidation

The company and its subsidiary combined meet the size exemption criteria for a group and the company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements by virtue of meeting the requirements in Section 293(1A) of the Companies Act 2014. Consequently, these financial statements deal with the results of the company as a single entity.

1.2 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.3 Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. They are recognised initially at cost, which is measured at the transaction price including material transaction costs. Financial assets and liabilities are offset when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Trade and other debtors - basic financial assets, which include cash and bank balances and trade and other receivables, 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. Subsequently these are measured at amortised cost less any provision for impairment. 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 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 provision required are recognised in the profit and loss.

TURE SUPERMARKET LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2025

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable 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 transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.4 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.

1.5 Creditors and accruals

Creditors and accruals 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.

2 Profit and loss reserves

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning and end of the year	(887,391)	(887,391)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>