

# Abridged Financial Statements

## Lightplan Limited

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for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

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# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Lightplan Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

## **Opinion**

In our opinion, the directors are entitled under section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of Lightplan Limited ("the Company") and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of section 353 of that Act (exemptions available to small companies).

## **Basis of opinion**

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 5 to 19 which the directors of Lightplan Limited propose to annex to the Annual return of the Company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual general meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

The scope of our work for the purpose of this report was limited to confirming that the directors are entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared, pursuant to section 353 of the Companies Act 2014, from the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting.

## **Other information**

On 2/12/2025 we reported, as auditor of the Company, to the members on the financial statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the full text of our audit report is reproduced below.



Bronagh Bourke FCA  
for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton**

Chartered Accountants &  
Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin

Date: 2/12/2025

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Lightplan Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Lightplan Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 March 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is Irish law and accounting standards issued by the Financial Reporting Council including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland).

In our opinion, Lightplan Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit or loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting framework; and
- have been properly 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 'Responsibilities of the auditor 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 financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances for the entity. 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 directors' 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 the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Lightplan Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

## **Other information**

Other information comprises information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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.

## **Matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2014**

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief, we considered 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.

The statement of financial position and the statement of comprehensive income are in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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

## **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the requirements of sections 305 to 312 of the Act, which relate to the disclosure of directors' remuneration and transactions with directors have not been complied with by the Company. We have nothing to report in this regard.

# Independent auditor's special report to the directors of Lightplan Limited pursuant to section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 (continued)

## **Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland, including FRS102, and for such internal control as they determine 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, management 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view.

## **Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

The auditor's 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.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority's website at: [http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8fa98202dc9c3a/Description\\_of\\_auditors\\_responsibilities\\_for\\_audit.pdf](http://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8fa98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf). This description forms part of our auditor's report.

## **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Bronagh Bourke FCA  
for and on behalf of

**Grant Thornton**  
Chartered Accountants &  
Statutory Audit Firm  
Dublin 2

Date: 2/12/2025

## Abridged statement of financial position

as at 31 March 2025

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	6	1,543,778	1,590,764
Financial assets	7	351,910	351,910
		<u>1,895,688</u>	<u>1,942,674</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	8	97,936	128,972
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	409,034	590,191
Current asset investments	10	-	1,813,662
Cash at bank and in hand	11	3,501,775	1,296,901
		<u>4,008,745</u>	<u>3,829,726</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	(1,157,165)	(1,332,692)
		<u>2,851,580</u>	<u>2,497,034</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>4,747,268</u>	<u>4,439,708</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>4,747,268</u>	<u>4,439,708</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>4,747,268</u>	<u>4,439,708</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital presented as equity	13	3	3
Profit and loss account	14	4,747,265	4,439,705
<b>Shareholders' funds</b>		<u>4,747,268</u>	<u>4,439,708</u>

## Abridged statement of financial position (continued)

as at 31 March 2025

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A for small entities.

We, as directors of Lightplan Limited, state that:

The Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the 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 the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

.....  
  
A L Moore  
Director

.....  
  
C L Moore  
Director

Date: 2/12/25

The notes on pages 8 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

## Statement of changes in equity

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
<b>At 1 April 2023</b>	3	4,149,852	4,149,855
Profit for the financial year	-	338,590	338,590
Dividends: Equity capital	-	(48,737)	(48,737)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 1 April 2024</b>	3	4,439,705	4,439,708
Profit for the financial year	-	307,560	307,560
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>At 31 March 2025</b>	<u>3</u>	<u>4,747,265</u>	<u>4,747,268</u>

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 1. General information

Lightplan Limited is a private company limited by shares, which is registered and incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Company's registered office is 13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2.

## 2. Accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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 preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### 2.2 Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements

The Company is a parent company that is also a subsidiary included in the consolidated financial statements of its immediate parent undertaking established under the law of an EEA state and is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements under section 299 of the Companies Act 2014.

### 2.3 Going concern

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.4 Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

### 2.5 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue 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 revenue is recognised:

#### Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods 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 Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue 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.

### 2.6 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

### 2.7 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.8 Pensions

#### Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

### 2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting 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 reporting 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; and
- 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 differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values 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 reporting date.

### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated 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 the manner intended by management.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 2. Accounting policies (continued)

### 2.10 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Freehold property	- Not depreciated
Plant and machinery	- 5%
Motor vehicles	- 25%
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	- 5%

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.

Freehold property is not depreciated as the residual value is deemed to be in excess of the respective carrying value.

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

### 2.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, non-financial 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 the estimated recoverable amount is lower, the carrying value is reduced to its estimated recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. If the circumstances that gave rise to the impairment loss subsequently reverse, 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 for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

### 2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

### 2.13 Stocks

Stocks and work in progress are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out (FIFO) basis and after making due allowance for any obsolete or slow moving items.

Net realisable value comprises the actual or estimated selling price (net of trade discounts) less all further costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

### 2.14 Current asset investments

Current asset investments are short term cash deposits measured at market value.

# Notes to the financial statements

## for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.15 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### 2.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

#### 2.17 Creditors

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

#### 2.18 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Investments in non-derivative instruments that are equity to the issuer are measured:

- at fair value with changes recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income if the shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably;
- at cost less impairment for all other investments.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

# Notes to the financial statements

## for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.18 Financial instruments (continued)

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

#### 2.19 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

### 3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The items in the financial statements where these judgements, estimates and assumptions have been applied include:

#### *Useful lives of depreciable assets*

The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of fair values and residual values. The directors annually review these asset lives and adjust 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 significant impact on depreciation charges for the period. It is not practical to quantify the impact of changes in asset lives on an overall basis, as asset lives are individually determined, and there are a significant number of asset lives in use. The impact of any change would vary significantly depending on the individual changes in assets and the classes of assets impacted.

#### *Stocks*

The Company estimates the net realisable values of stocks, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realisation of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

#### *Allowances for impairment of trade debtors*

The Company estimates the allowance for doubtful trade debtors based on assessment of specific accounts where the Company has objective evidence comprising default in payment terms or significant financial difficulty that certain customers are unable to meet their financial obligations. In these cases, judgement used was based on the best available facts and circumstances including but not limited to, the length of the relationship.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

### 3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

#### *Impairment of assets*

The directors determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's fixed assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

### 4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the financial year was as follows:

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Number of sales staff	13	12

### 5. Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	2024 €
Directors' emoluments	4,000	4,000
	<b>4,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 6. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold property €	Plant and machinery €	Motor vehicles €	Equipment €	Total €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 April 2024	1,381,700	282,864	182,953	366,848	2,214,365
At 31 March 2025	1,381,700	282,864	182,953	366,848	2,214,365
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 April 2024	-	184,167	106,776	332,658	623,601
Charge for the financial year	-	2,090	28,386	16,510	46,986
At 31 March 2025	-	186,257	135,162	349,168	670,587
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 March 2025	1,381,700	96,607	47,791	17,680	1,543,778
At 31 March 2024	1,381,700	98,697	76,177	34,190	1,590,764

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Freehold	1,381,700	1,381,700

## 7. Financial assets

	Investments in subsidiary companies €
<b>Cost or valuation</b>	
At 1 April 2024	351,910
At 31 March 2025	351,910
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 March 2025	351,910

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 7. Financial assets (continued)

### Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Egan Electric Equipment (Ireland) Limited	Ireland	Ordinary	100%

Egan Electric Equipment (Ireland) Limited is a dormant company.

The registered address of the Company is 13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2.

The results of the Company and its subsidiary undertaking are included within the consolidated financial statements of Medlock Electrical Distributors Limited, whose consolidated financial statements are available from Companies House, with a registered address of 13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2, Dublin.

## 8. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	97,936	128,972
	<u>97,936</u>	<u>128,972</u>

## 9. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	347,475	530,931
Prepayments and accrued income	61,559	59,260
	<u>409,034</u>	<u>590,191</u>

All amounts are due within one year.

A provision of €66,077 (2024: €46,653) was recognised against trade debtors as at 31 March 2025.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 10. Current asset investments

	2025 €	2024 €
Short term deposits	-	1,813,662
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,813,662</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,813,662</u>

## 11. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash at bank and in hand	3,501,775	1,296,901
	<u>3,501,775</u>	<u>1,296,901</u>
	<u>3,501,775</u>	<u>1,296,901</u>

## 12. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	517,993	644,148
Amounts owed to group undertakings	346,156	346,156
Corporation tax	55,442	67,793
Taxation and social insurance	58,531	60,947
Accruals	179,043	213,648
	<u>1,157,165</u>	<u>1,332,692</u>
	<u>1,157,165</u>	<u>1,332,692</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## 13. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
<b>Authorised</b>		
10,000 (2024 - 10,000) Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	<u>12,500</u>	<u>12,500</u>
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
2 (2024 - 2) Ordinary shares of €1.25 each	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

## 14. Reserves

### Profit and loss account

Represents all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

### Called-up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

## 15. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. During the year the Company contributed €18,057 (2023: €17,613) to the scheme. Contributions totalling €3,628 (2023: €3,530) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included within accruals.

## 16. Related party transactions

The Company has availed of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A not to disclose transactions with members of the group on the grounds that 100% of the voting rights are controlled within that group.

## 17. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the financial year end.

## 18. Controlling party

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Medlock Electrical Distributors Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales with a registered office at 109-116 Eleanor Cross Road, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire, EN8 7NT, United Kingdom.

The ultimate controlling party is A L Moore by virtue of majority shareholding.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of Lightplan Limited are consolidated is that headed by Medlock Electrical Distributors Limited; these financial statements are publicly available at Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

# Notes to the financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

## **19. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 2 December 2025.