

Company registration number 338329 (Republic of Ireland)

LOCKNOTE LIMITED
ABRIDGED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

LOCKNOTE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors Michael Nolan
Sean Nolan
Caroline Theresa Nolan

Secretary Michael Nolan

Company number 338329

Registered office 5 The Avenue
Highfield
Edenderry
Co.Offaly

Accountants Timmins & Co
Harbour View
Kilcock
Co Kildare

Business address 5 The Avenue
Highfield
Edenderry
Co.Offaly

Bankers Allied Irish Bank
32 J.K.L Street
Edenderry
Co.Offaly

LOCKNOTE LIMITED

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BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	€	2025 €	€	2024 €
Fixed assets		81,897		89,414
Current assets	14,154		245,094	
Prepayments and accrued income	240,000		-	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(45,029)		(40,013)	
Net current assets		<u>209,125</u>		<u>205,081</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		291,022		294,495
Accruals and deferred income		(8,158)		(17,363)
Net assets		<u><u>282,864</u></u>		<u><u>277,132</u></u>
Capital and reserves		<u><u>282,864</u></u>		<u><u>277,132</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Micro Companies Regime.

We, as directors of Locknote 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, to:

(i) 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) otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company; and

(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 ground 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.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 5 February 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:

Michael Nolan
Director

Caroline Theresa Nolan
Director

LOCKNOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 General information

The financial statements comprising the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and related notes constitute the individual financial statements of Locknote Limited for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Locknote Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of the Companies Act 2014), incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland (company Registration Number 338329). The registered office is 5 The Avenue, Highfield, Edenderry, Co.Offaly, which is also the principal place of business.

2 Accounting policies

The following accounting policies are being applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the financial statements:

2.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 105 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable to the Micro-Entities Regime' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements are prepared in euros, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest €.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

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

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

2.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Investment Property	5% Straight Line
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Fixtures and fittings 15 % Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

2.5 Investment properties

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at cost net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

2.6 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates, jointly controlled entities and other fixed asset investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

2.7 Impairment of fixed assets

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

LOCKNOTE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Impairment

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed to the extent of this decrease, and is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the expected future cash flows have been materially affected. The impairment loss is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and its fair value. For investments, fair value is calculated as the best estimate of the asset's selling price less costs. For other assets apart from derivatives, fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated net cash flows.

2.10 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.

2.11 Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is not recognised in respect of any timing differences.

2.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets. Such benefits include paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses; and non-monetary benefits such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services for current employees.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received. Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

2.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service, the liability recognised is measured at the present value of the contributions payable.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Profit and loss reserves	2025	2024
	€	€
At the beginning of the year	277,031	312,839
Profit/(loss) for the year	5,732	(35,808)
At the end of the year	<u>282,763</u>	<u>277,031</u>