

Registered number: 417440

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

CONTENTS

	Page
Directors' responsibilities statement	1
Special auditors' report	2 - 6
Balance sheet	7
Notes to the abridged financial statements	8 - 13

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' .

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, of the profit or loss for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements 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 and enable the financial statements to be audited. 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

.....
Mr Ciaran McQuaid
Director

Date: 30 March 2026

.....
Mr Thomas Braham
Director

Date: 30 March 2026

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

On 30 March 2026 we reported as auditors of Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited to the directors of the Company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 on pages 7 to 13 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 on pages 7 to 13 which the directors of Braham Electrical (Ireland) 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.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

It is your responsibility to prepare the abridged financial statements which comply with the Companies Act 2014. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion that the directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex abridged financial statements to the annual return of the Company and that those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small companies) and to report our opinion to you.

This report is made solely to the directors in accordance with Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014. Our work was undertaken so that we might state to the directors those matters we are required to state to them in our report under Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the directors for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Basis of opinion

We have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements, that the Company is entitled to annex abridged financial statements to the Annual return of the Company and that the abridged financial statements are properly prepared. The scope of our work for the purpose of this report did not include examining or dealing with events after the date of our report on the full financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the directors are entitled under Section 352 of the Companies Act 2014 to annex to the Annual return of the Company the abridged financial statements and those abridged financial statements have been properly prepared pursuant to the provisions of Section 353 of that Act (exemptions available for small sized companies).

Other information

On 30 March 2026 we reported as auditors of Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited to the members on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025 to be laid before its Annual general meeting and our report was as follows:

"We have audited the financial statements of Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 April 2025, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED (CONTINUED) PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 30 April 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; 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 Auditors' responsibilities 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 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.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 or apparent material misstatements, 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.

In the previous accounting period the directors of the company took advantage of audit exemption under s477 of the Companies Act. Therefore the prior period financial statements were not subject to audit.

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED (CONTINUED) PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are 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, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the 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.

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

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 1, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework that give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is 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, the directors are 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 have no realistic alternative but to do so.

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED (CONTINUED) PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our 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 Auditors' 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit."

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA'S website at: www.iassa.ie. This description forms part of our Auditors' report

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BRAHAM ELECTRICAL
(IRELAND) LIMITED (CONTINUED)
PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

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 Auditors' 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.

Teresa Campbell
for and on behalf of
AAB Group Accountants (Ireland) Limited
Statutory Audit Firm
Unit 5B & Unit 5H
Fingal Bay Business Park
Balbriggan
Co. Dublin
K32 NY57

30 March 2026

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Current assets			
Stocks		17,971	56,130
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		3,370,321	1,700,277
Cash at bank and in hand		1,276,113	106,331
		<u>4,664,405</u>	<u>1,862,738</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(2,183,132)	(1,036,689)
		<u>2,481,273</u>	<u>826,049</u>
Net current assets		<u>2,481,273</u>	<u>826,049</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,481,273</u>	<u>826,049</u>
Net assets		<u><u>2,481,273</u></u>	<u><u>826,049</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		1	1
Profit and loss account		2,481,272	826,048
		<u>2,481,273</u>	<u>826,049</u>
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>2,481,273</u></u>	<u><u>826,049</u></u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the small companies regime.

We, as directors of Braham Electrical (Ireland) 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:

.....
Mr Ciaran McQuaid
Director

.....
Mr Thomas Braham
Director

Date: 30 March 2026

The notes on pages 8 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1. General information

Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited is a private company limited by shares domiciled and incorporated in Republic of Ireland. The registered office is Unit 5B, Unit 5H, Fingal Bay Business Park, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin.

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 Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and 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 following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 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.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 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.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 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 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; 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 balance sheet date.

**NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.6 Retentions

Retentions represent amounts withheld by the main contractor or client as security for the satisfactory completion of contracted works, including the rectification of any defects identified during the defect liability period, which typically extends up to 12 months post-completion. Retention amounts are generally calculated as a fixed percentage of the contract value, with an initial release of 50% upon completion and the balance subject to final acceptance post-defect period.

Revenue from constructions contracts is recognised in full upon invoicing based on the value of the application for payment, including the retention element, in accordance with the percentage of completion method. The retention portion of the invoice, though recognised as revenue, is simultaneously recorded as a receivable in the balance sheet until such time it is received from the main contractor. Retention receivables are presented separately within trade and other receivables in the financial statements.

A provision for doubtful debts is maintained to cover the risk of non-payment of retention balances. This is assessed based on historical collection rates, specific contract risks, and the financial stability of the main contractor.

Retentions deemed irrecoverable due to disputes, contractor insolvency, or other substantiated reasons will be written off as bad debts in the income statement.

2.7 Construction Contracts

Where the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue and costs are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting end date. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable.

When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract turnover, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is probable that they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. When costs incurred in securing a contract are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred, they are not included in contract costs if the contract is obtained in a subsequent period.

The "percentage of completion method" is used to determine the appropriate amount to recognise in a given period. The stage of completion is measured by the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date compared to the estimated total contract costs. Costs incurred in the year in connection with future activity on a contract are excluded from contract costs in determining the stage of completion. These costs are presented as stocks, prepayments or other assets depending on their nature, and provided it is probable they will be recovered.

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 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.

2.9 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.

2.10 Creditors

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

3. Employees

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Employees	1	1

4. Stocks

	2025 €	2024 €
Raw materials and consumables	17,971	56,130
	<u>17,971</u>	<u>56,130</u>

5. Debtors

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade debtors	1,714,190	1,448,347
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,092,604	7,972
Other debtors	524,901	222,524
Prepayments	38,626	21,434
	<u>3,370,321</u>	<u>1,700,277</u>

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

5. Debtors (continued)

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 €	2024 €
Cash at bank and in hand	1,276,113	106,331
	<u>1,276,113</u>	<u>106,331</u>

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	1,660,859	641,734
Amounts owed to group undertakings	42,257	284,568
Corporation tax	158,846	4,221
Taxation and social insurance	88,656	27,881
Accruals	232,514	78,285
	<u>2,183,132</u>	<u>1,036,689</u>

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

8. Share capital

	2025 €	2024 €
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
1 (2024 - 1) Ordinary share of €1.00	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

9. Appropriation of Profit and loss account

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	826,048	293,054
Profit for the year	1,655,224	532,994
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year	<u>2,481,272</u>	<u>826,048</u>

BRAHAM ELECTRICAL (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

10. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 in relation to the disclosure of transactions with group companies who are 100% owned and controlled by Charlotte Street Holdings Limited.

During the year the company was charged a management charge of €737,688 (2024: €1,182,017) from Paul Braham & Sons Limited for management, labour and administration services.

There was no remuneration of key management personnel or directors for the year ended 30 April 2025.

No one outside of the Board of Directors is considered to be key management.

11. Post balance sheet events

On 6 August 2025, 54% of the share capital in Charlotte Street Holdings Limited, the ultimate parent of Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited was acquired by Narrow Water Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland.

The transaction occurred after the reporting date and was not committed as at 30 April 2025. This is considered a non-adjusting event.

12. Parent undertaking

Braham Group Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, is the immediate 100% holding company of Braham Electrical (Ireland) Limited.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking was Charlotte Street Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland, with a 100% shareholding in Braham Group Limited.

On 6 August 2025, 54% of the share capital in Charlotte Street Holdings Limited was acquired by Narrow Water Limited, a company incorporated in Northern Ireland. The ultimate parent undertaking is now Narrow Water Limited.

The consolidated financial statements of Charlotte Street Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 April 2025, may be obtained from Companies House, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 30 March 2026