

Heaven Hill Ireland Limited

Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements
for the financial year ended 30 April 2025

Registered Number: 607156

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

REPORTS AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

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HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

Allan Mitchell Latts
Brian Cooney
Bryan Fallon

SECRETARY

Flynn O'Driscoll Secretarial Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

83-87 Ranelagh
Dublin 6
D06 EOH1

REGISTERED NUMBER

607156

AUDITORS

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2

BANKERS

JP Morgan SE
Dublin Branch
200 Capital Dock
79 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Dublin 2
D02 RK57

SOLICITORS

Flynn O'Driscoll LLP
No. 1 Grants Row
Lower Mount Street
Dublin 2
D02 HXP6

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the financial year ended 30 April 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The principal activities of the Group was that of the management of the production and distribution of the Carolan's Irish Cream and Irish Mist Liqueur products and the commencement of an international arm for distribution of all Heaven Hill products. The directors do not anticipate any developments that would significantly affect the business.

The Group is continuously assessing consumer demand for new products and will keep the situation under review.

The profit for the financial year after taxation and the financial position are set out on page 10 and 11.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the group are in the following categories:

- **Economic and Geo-Political Risk:** The risk of contraction in the wider economy arising from the general economic and geo-political uncertainty.
- **Currency Risk:** The risk of fluctuations in the US dollar and Canadian dollar to Euro exchange rate.
- **Financial Risk:** The group has budgetary and financial reporting procedures, supported by key performance indicators, to manage credit liquidity and other financial risk.
- **Commodity Risk:** The Group is aware of the risk to commodity pricing from potential economic fluctuations. To alleviate this risk, the Group enters into contractual arrangements with suppliers.
- **Consumer Risk:** The Group is conscious of continuously changing consumer demands. Ongoing research and development is undertaken to develop new products needed to fulfil changing consumer demand.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have considered the going concern basis in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, and the Group's ability to pay its debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future, being one year from the date of signature of these financial statements. They have assessed the current position and the principal risks facing the business with a view to assessing the prospects of the Group. The Directors consider the Group's future prospects to be positive and plans are in place to ensure the favourable performance of the Group continues.

Based on this review, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and thus, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further information in relation to going concern is set out in Note 2.

DIVIDENDS

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend for the financial year (2024: €Nil).

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

The Group has two subsidiaries, TJ Carolan and Son Limited and Heaven Hill International Limited. The results of the subsidiary Companies are consolidated within these financial statements.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The directors and secretary, who served at any time during the financial year except as noted, were as follows:

Directors:

Allan Mitchell Latts
Brian Cooney
Bryan Fallon

Secretary:

Flynn O'Driscoll Secretarial Limited

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS IN SHARES

The directors' and secretary did not have any interests in the share capital of the Group or its ultimate parent at the end and beginning of the financial year.

DIRECTORS' COMPLIANCE POLICY STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Company to comply with its relevant obligations (as defined in the Companies Act 2014).

The Directors have drawn up a compliance policy statement (as defined in section 225(3)(a) of the Companies Act 2014) and arrangements and structures are in place that are, in the Directors' opinion, designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations.

The Directors confirm that these arrangements and structures were reviewed during the financial year.

As required by Section 225(2) of the Companies Act 2014, the Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's compliance with the relevant obligations. In discharging their responsibilities under Section 225,

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

the Directors relied on the advice both of person employed by the Company and of third parties who the Directors believe have the requisite knowledge and experience to advise the Company on compliance with its relevant obligations.

EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

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

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the engagement of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The Group and Company's accounting records are maintained at the Group and Company's registered office at 83-87 Ranelagh, D06 EOH1, Dublin 6.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.


STATEMENT OF RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION


In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time the Directors' Report and financial statements are approved:

- a) As far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Group and Company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- b) Each director has taken all steps appropriate to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Group and Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:


Bryan Fallon
Director


Brian Cooney
Director

Date: 24/02/2026

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Parent Company and the group Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Heaven Hill Ireland Limited ("the parent company")

In our opinion the group and parent company financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the group and parent company as at 30 April 2025 and of the profit of the group for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

the group financial statements:

- the Consolidated Income Statement;
- the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position;
- the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 21, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

the «Parent» company financial statements:

- the Statement of Financial Position;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity;
- the Statement of Cash Flows; and
- the related notes 1 to 21, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the European Union ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

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 described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, 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 group and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements. 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, 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 group and parent 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 directors either intend to liquidate the group and parent company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's 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 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 IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the parent company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The parent company balance sheet is in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

Use of our report

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.



Claire Ryan
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, 29 Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

24 February 2026

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	<i>Notes</i>	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
		€	€
Revenue	4	38,770,639	30,125,599
Cost of sales		(22,440,075)	(18,762,953)
GROSS PROFIT		16,330,564	11,362,646
Administrative costs		(5,918,735)	(3,482,229)
OPERATING PROFIT		10,411,829	7,880,417
Finance costs	5	(160,064)	(202,387)
Other (losses)/ gains	6	2,074,342	(1,314,398)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		12,326,107	6,363,632
Income Tax	9	(1,239,477)	(1,004,379)
PROFIT AFTER TAX		11,086,630	5,359,253

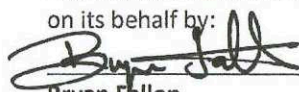
The Group and Company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial year or the preceding financial year other than those dealt with in the income statement, and on that basis, a statement of other comprehensive income is not presented. All results derive from continuing operations.

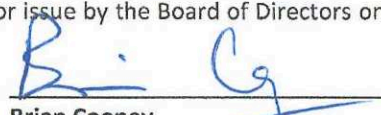
HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Goodwill	10	35,071,815	35,071,815
Other intangible assets	10	72,128,326	72,128,326
Property, plant, and equipment	11	101,291	134,478
Right of use asset	17	431,380	479,101
		<u>107,732,812</u>	<u>107,813,720</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	5,351,688	4,379,060
Trade and other receivables	13	12,201,510	6,347,187
Cash and cash equivalents		575,716	318,059
		<u>18,128,914</u>	<u>11,044,306</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>125,861,726</u>	<u>118,858,026</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	8,436,990	4,701,050
Lease Liability	17	63,743	62,992
		<u>8,500,733</u>	<u>4,764,042</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	36,955,233	44,724,642
Lease Liability	17	367,848	418,063
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>45,823,814</u>	<u>49,906,747</u>
Equity			
Share capital	16	86	86
Capital contribution	16	45,092,945	45,092,945
Retained earnings		34,944,881	23,858,248
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>80,037,912</u>	<u>68,951,279</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		<u>125,861,726</u>	<u>118,858,026</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 February 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

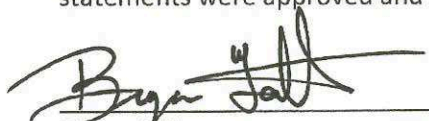

Bryan Fallon
Director

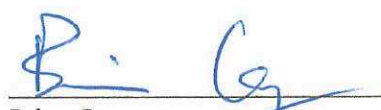

Brian Cooney
Director

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED
 COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Financial assets	11	110,129,551	107,760,238
Current Assets			
Trade and other Receivables	13	3,806	2,838
Cash and bank balances		220,109	247,317
		223,915	250,155
TOTAL ASSETS		110,353,466	108,010,393
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	14	260,870	259,540
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	36,955,233	44,724,642
TOTAL LIABILITIES		37,216,103	44,984,182
Equity			
Called up share capital presented as equity	16	86	86
Capital contribution		45,092,945	45,092,945
Retained earnings		28,044,332	17,933,180
TOTAL EQUITY		73,137,363	63,026,211
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		110,353,466	108,010,393

The Company reported a profit for financial year amounting to €10,111,152 (2024: €2,939,795). The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on and signed on its behalf by:


 Bryan Fallon
 Director


 Brian Cooney
 Director

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Called up share capital presented as equity €	Capital contribution €	Retained earnings €	Total €
At 30 April 2023	86	45,092,945	18,498,998	63,592,029
Profit for the financial year	-	-	5,359,253	5,359,253
At 30 April 2024	86	45,092,945	23,858,251	68,951,282
Profit for the financial year	-	-	11,086,630	11,086,630
At 30 April 2025	86	45,092,945	34,944,881	80,037,912

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Called up share capital presented as equity	Capital contribution	Retained earnings	Total
	€	€	€	€
At 30 April 2023	86	45,092,945	14,993,385	60,086,416
Profit for the financial year *	-	-	2,939,795	2,939,795
At 30 April 2024	86	45,092,945	17,933,180	63,026,211
Profit for the financial year *	-	-	10,111,152	10,111,152
At 30 April 2025	86	45,092,945	28,044,332	73,137,363

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Net Income	11,086,630	5,359,253
Depreciation	42,410	48,838
Right of use asset – amortization	47,721	45,537
Unrealized Currency gain or loss	(306,070)	292,931
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(3,515,330)	(503,331)
(Increase) in income tax receivable	(2,856,606)	(36,888)
(Increase) in inventory	(972,628)	(864,397)
(Increase) / decrease in prepaids and other assets	(620)	361
Increase in trade and other payables	159,939	439,410
Increase in accruals and other liabilities	708,732	47,457
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	(63)	719
Increase / (Decrease) in Intercompany	1,183,737	(1,969,507)
Net cash from operating activities	5,577,852	2,860,383
Acquisition of tangible assets	(9,224)	(17,585)
Net cash used by investing activities	(9,224)	(17,585)
Repayment of borrowings	(5,261,571)	(3,952,338)
Lease Liability	(49,400)	(47,999)
OCI		1,043,644
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,310,971)	(2,956,693)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	257,657	(113,895)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	318,059	431,954
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	575,716	318,059

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	10,111,152	2,939,794
Unrealized currency gain or loss	(587,476)	(26,419)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
(Increase) / Decrease in AR	1,097	(2,575)
Increase in accruals and other liabilities	-	6,200
(Increase) / Decrease in Intercompany	(1,921,097)	4,967
Net cash provided by operating activities	7,603,676	2,921,967
Investment in Subsidiary	(2,369,313)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,369,313)	-
Repayment of borrowings	(5,261,571)	(3,952,338)
OCI	-	1,043,644
Net cash used in financing activities	(5,261,571)	(2,908,694)
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(27,208)	13,273
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	247,317	234,044
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	220,109	247,317

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Heaven Hill Ireland Limited (the Company) is a Private Company limited by shares incorporated and registered in the Republic of Ireland. Its immediate and ultimate controlling party and parent is Heaven Hill Distilleries Inc. (a Company incorporated in the United States of America). The registered address of the Company is 83-87 Ranelagh, Dublin 6, D06 EOH1, Republic of Ireland.

The principal activities of the Group is the management of the production and distribution of the Carolans Irish Cream and Irish Mist Liqueur products and distribution of other Heaven Hill brands.

The consolidated Group and individual Company financial statements are presented in Euro (€) which is also the Group and Company's functional currency and are rounded to the nearest Euro.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") and the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and considering the going concern concept. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Going Concern

The Group meets its day to day working capital requirements through accumulated cash reserves.

The consolidated income statement shows that the group earned a profit after taxation of €11,086,630 (2024: €5,359,253) for the financial year ended 30 April 2024 and the statement of financial position shows that the group had net assets of €80,037,912 as at 30 April 2025 (2024: €68,951,281).

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Group will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and thus, continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. In arriving at this view, the directors have assessed the current position and the principal risks facing the business with a view to assessing the prospects of the Group. The Directors consider the Group's future prospects to be positive and plans are in place to ensure the favourable performance of the Group continues.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated Group and Company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Group and its single subsidiary as at 30 April 2025.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the financial year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the group's accounting policies. All intra- group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest, and other components of equity while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of consolidation (Continued)

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Group are set out below.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in income statement as incurred. At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Goodwill

Goodwill on acquisitions is initially recognised and measured as set out above.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment at least annually. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period. On disposal of a cash generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents net invoiced sales of goods, excluding value added tax and any discounts or rebates.

Revenue arises from the sale of the Group's products to its customers and is recognised at a point in time when the Group satisfies the associated performance obligations.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. Payment of the transaction price is due in accordance with the customer's contractual terms.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Short-term employee benefits

Pension benefits for employees/directors are met by payments to defined contribution schemes, operated by major life assurance Companies. Contributions to all such schemes are charged to the income statement in the financial year in which they fall due. A liability is recognised for benefits collected from employees/directors at the balance sheet date but not yet transferred to the defined contribution scheme administrator.

Taxation

The income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in income statement 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 Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

A provision is recognised for those matters for which the tax determination is uncertain, but it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a tax authority. The provisions are measured at the best estimate of the amount expected to become payable. The assessment is based on the judgement of financial professionals within the Group supported by previous experience in respect of such activities and in certain cases based on specialist independent tax advice.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Taxation (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current tax and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the income statement, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss (if any).

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	5 years straight line basis
Furniture, fixtures and fittings	3 years straight line basis
Right-of-use asset	Term of lease

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the income statement.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses (if any).

Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are recognised initially at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost). Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses (if any), on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 the income statement, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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 the income statement, 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.

Leases

Based on the accounting policy applied the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of the contract of the lease conveying the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period. The commencement date is the date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee.

IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the use of an identified asset is controlled by the customer.

Control is considered to exist if the customer has:

- The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an identified assets; and
- The right to direct the use of that asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets

Initial Measurement

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability; plus,
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives;

Subsequent measurement

After the commencement date, the right-of-use assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date of the lease to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of the property and equipment. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

Lease Liabilities

Initial measurement

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date, using the effective interest method. These include:

- Fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and;
- Payments of penalties to be incurred for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease term determined by the Company comprises:

- Non- cancellable period of lease contracts;
- Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Subsequent measurement

The Company may re-measure the lease liability (and with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset) in the following circumstances:

- Lease modification where the modification is not treated as a separate lease: the revised lease payments are discounted at the rate applied by the Company to the original lease, at the date of modification.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Provision is made for damaged, deteriorated, obsolescent or unusable materials.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value of the consideration receivable and are subsequently carried at this value less an appropriate allowance for impairment losses. Impairment losses are provided for using a lifetime expected credit loss model, with the expected impairment being recognised as an expense in operating costs. The expected credit loss amount is calculated by applying expected loss rates, based on actual historical cash collection performance, to the aged debt profile with future macro-economic factors and factors specific to the debtors taken into consideration.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at bank in current accounts.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recorded at fair value, which is usually the original invoiced amount plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of taxation, from the proceeds (if any).

New and Revised Accounting Standards Effective after the Reporting Period Ended 30 April 2025

At the date of authorisation of these consolidated financial statements, the Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective, and in some cases had not yet been adopted by the EU:

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current liabilities with covenants”
- Amendments to IAS 16 “Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”

The application of these new standards, amendments and interpretations is either not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements or is still under assessment.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group’s accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements (other than those involving estimations) that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised and to make estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements in applying the Group’s accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)***Useful lives for property, plant and equipment***

The annual depreciation and amortisation charge depends primarily on the estimated lives of each type of asset and, in certain circumstances, estimates of residual values. Management regularly reviews these useful lives and amend them if necessary to reflect current conditions. In determining these useful lives management considers technological change, patterns of consumption, physical condition and expected economic utilisation of the asset. Changes in the useful lives or residual values may have a significant impact on the annual depreciation. Details of the useful lives are included in the accounting policy set out in note 2.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Valuation of intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment at 30 April annually. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit (CGU) and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

The recoverable amount of the CGU has been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the turnover and net margin before interest, tax and depreciation assumptions may change, which may then impact the value in use calculations requiring a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets. The Group monitors internal and external indicators of impairment relating to its goodwill and other intangible assets.

4. REVENUE

The Group derives its revenue from contracts with customers through the sale of its product range.

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
United States	26,651,450	21,540,191
Canada	5,758,222	6,181,745
European Union	2,704,562	1,948,097
Rest of World	3,656,405	455,566
	38,770,639	30,125,599

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

5. FINANCE COSTS	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
On loans from Group undertakings	152,693	195,658
Bank Charges	7,371	6,728
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6. PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Profit for the year has been arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 11)	42,411	48,838
Directors' remuneration (note 8)	25,000	25,000
Directors' pension costs (note 8)	-	8,767
Depreciation of right-of- use asset (note 17)	47,721	45,537
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(2,074,342)	1,314,398
Cost of sales recognized as an expense	22,440,075	18,762,953

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Auditors' remuneration for work carried out for the group in respect of the financial year is as follows:		
Audit of the group's financial statements	68,163	61,500
Tax advisory services	22,671	10,500
Other non-audit services	-	22,723
	<u>90,834</u>	<u>94,723</u>

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

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE**Number of employees**

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

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	Number	Number
Employees	10.3	7.5
	€	€
Employee costs:		
Wages and salaries	1,480,180	698,949
Employer's PRSI	186,767	74,596
Pension costs	66,879	25,180
	<u>1,733,826</u>	<u>798,725</u>
	<u><u>1,733,826</u></u>	<u><u>798,725</u></u>
Analysed as follows:		
Capitalised into assets	250,150	255,934
Expensed in financial year	461,847	542,791
	<u>711,997</u>	<u>798,725</u>
	<u><u>711,997</u></u>	<u><u>798,725</u></u>

The total remuneration for key management personnel for the financial year amounted to €25,000 (2024: €280,864).

8. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Remuneration including short-term benefits (note 6)	25,000	272,097
Group and Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes (note 6)	-	8,767
	<u>25,000</u>	<u>280,864</u>
	<u><u>25,000</u></u>	<u><u>280,864</u></u>
	Number	Number
Number of qualifying director in receipt of the Group and Company's pension contributions	1	2
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u><u>1</u></u>	<u><u>2</u></u>

Other than as shown above any further disclosures in Section 305/306 of the Companies Act 2014 are €Nil (2024: €Nil).

HEAVEN HILL IRELAND LIMITED

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

9. INCOME TAX	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Corporation tax for the financial year	<u>1,239,477</u>	<u>1,004,379</u>

The tax charge for the financial year can be reconciled to the profit before tax as follows:

	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>12,326,107</u>	<u>6,363,632</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the Republic of Ireland at 12.5% (2024: 12.5%)	1,540,763	795,454
Effects of:		
Depreciation in excess of capital allowance	1,391	(4,925)
Pension expense in excess of payments	411	160
Medical insurance	132	-
Lease payments over expense	(218)	-
Group relief	3,247	2,126
Prior Year true up	-	40,597
Non-taxable gain/loss	(306,249)	170,967
	<u>1,239,477</u>	<u>1,004,379</u>

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

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Brands €	Goodwill €	Total €
Group			
Cost/carrying value			
At 30 April 2023	72,128,326	35,071,815	107,200,141
Additions	-	-	-
At 30 April 2024	72,128,326	35,071,815	107,200,141
Additions	-	-	-
At 30 April 2025	72,128,326	35,071,815	107,200,141

Impairment testing of brands and goodwill

The carrying value of brands and goodwill at 30 April 2025 of €107,200,141 (2024: €107,200,141) arises on the acquisition of brands and goodwill in the purchase of the Company from Gruppo Campari. The goodwill is allocated to a single cash generating unit, which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

As part of the Group's annual impairment assessment, the directors performed sensitivity analysis and believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit has been determined based on a value in use perpetuity model. The impairment calculations are most sensitive to changes in the discount rate, growth rate (including terminal value assumption), revenue and net margin before interest, tax and depreciation assumptions. Key assumptions as considered are as follows:

Discount rate

The pre-tax discount rate which has been applied in determining value in use is 9.75% (2024: 9.75%). The discount rate is based on the Group's estimated weighted average cost of capital adjusted for business specific risks of the cash generating unit.

Forecast sales growth rate and operating profits

Forecast sales growth rates are based on past experience and budgets prepared by the management considering current and forecasted market demand of the group's products. Operating profits are forecasted based on historical experience of operating margins as adjusted for current customer contracts.

Cash conversion

Cash conversion is the ratio of operating cash flows to operating profit. Management forecasts cash conversion rates based on historical experience

Cash flows beyond that five-year period (long-term growth rate) have been extrapolated using a steady (1.0%) (2024: 0.70% per cent) per annum growth rate. This growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for Irish subsidiaries operating in the company's industry.

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

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis

The group has conducted an analysis of the sensitivity of the impairment test to changes in the key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount. Following this review, the directors believe that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which the recoverable amount is based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount. Changes considered included $\pm 0.5\%$ change in discount rate and $\pm 0.25\%$ long term growth rate.

11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture, fixtures and fittings	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost at 30 April 2024	48,270	648,907	43,505	740,682
Additions	-	-	9,224	9,224
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 30 April 2025	48,270	648,907	52,729	749,906
Accumulated Depreciation	5,565	569,366	31,273	606,204
Additions	5,042	22,313	15,056	42,411
At 30 April 2025	10,607	591,679	46,329	648,615
Carrying amount at 30 April 2025	37,663	57,228	6,401	101,291
At 30 April 2024	42,705	79,541	12,232	134,478

FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Company		
Cost	110,129,551	107,760,238
Carrying value	110,129,551	107,760,238

This financial asset represents the investment in the Company's subsidiaries, TJ Carolan and Son Limited and Heaven Hill International Limited. The results of the subsidiary Companies are consolidated into these Group financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**
11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS (CONTINUED)**Guarantees**

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 357, Companies Act 2014, the Company guarantees the liabilities of its subsidiary, TJ Carolan & Son Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 and, as a result, this subsidiary will be exempted from the filing provisions of Section 347, Companies Act 2014.

12. INVENTORIES	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Group and Company		
Raw materials	1,398,694	2,149,275
Finished goods	3,952,994	2,229,785
	<u>5,351,688</u>	<u>4,379,060</u>

There were no material differences between the statement of financial position value of inventory and their replacement value.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Group		
Trade receivables (note 18)	4,842,663	1,589,703
Amounts due from Group Companies (note 18)	4,096,604	4,393,891
Prepayments and other receivables	3,262,243	363,593
	<u>12,201,510</u>	<u>6,347,187</u>
Company		
	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Trade Receivables	302	-
Amounts due from Group Companies	3,504	2,838
	<u>3,806</u>	<u>2,838</u>

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost (less any loss allowance) as the Group's business model is to "hold to collect" contractual cash flows. The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses (ECL's) permitted by IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The fair value of trade receivables, in the opinion of the directors, equates to its carrying value at the financial year end date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and neither past due nor impaired as of 30 April 2025 and 30 April 2024 and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

Amounts due from Group Companies are interest free, unsecured and receivable on demand.

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Group		
Trade creditors (note 18)	1,457,357	1,886,972
Amounts due to Group Companies	4,275,542	1,481,998
Accruals	2,678,177	1,307,182
Current tax liabilities	25,914	24,898
	<u>8,436,990</u>	<u>4,701,050</u>
Company		
	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Amounts due to Group Companies	235,040	233,710
Accruals	25,830	25,830
	<u>260,870</u>	<u>259,540</u>

The fair value of trade payables, in the opinion of the directors, equates to their carrying value at the financial year end date.

Amounts due to Group Companies are interest free, unsecured and payable on demand.

15. BORROWINGS	Year ended 30/04/2025 €	Year ended 30/04/2024 €
Group and Company		
Amounts due to Group Companies	<u>36,955,233</u>	<u>44,724,642</u>

This liability relates to a loan advanced to the Group from Heaven Hill Distilleries Inc. (the ultimate parent Company). The loan is repayable on or before 1 August 2027.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

16. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL PRESENTED AS EQUITY	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Group and Company		
Authorised:		
100 ordinary shares of \$1 each	86	86
	-	
	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
100 ordinary shares of \$1 each	86	86
	-	
	<u>86</u>	<u>86</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

The non-refundable capital contribution received from ultimate parent, Heaven Hill Distilleries Inc. amounted to €45,092,945 (2024: €45,092,945).

17. LEASES

The movement in the company's right-of-use assets during the period is as follows:

	Buildings	Total
	€	€
At 30 April 2024	479,101	479,101
Depreciation	(47,721)	(47,721)
At 30 April 2025	<u>431,380</u>	<u>431,380</u>

The movement in the company's lease liabilities during the period is as follows:

	€
At 30 April 2024	481,054
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Payments	(69,710)
Lease interest	20,247
At 30 April 2025	<u>431,591</u>

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

17. LEASES (CONTINUED)

An analysis of the maturity profile of the discounted lease liabilities arising during the company's leasing activities as at 30 April 2025 is as follows:

	€
Within one year	51,685
Between one and five years	230,977
Over five years	148,929
Total	<u>431,591</u>

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's financial instruments comprise cash at bank and short-term deposits. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. Interest rate risk is not considered to be a significant risk as the Group has no external debt. All payable balances arise from trading activities.

Management reviews and establishes policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using cash flow forecasts. The forecast considers the maturity of the Group's financial assets (e.g. accounts receivable and inventory) and projected cash flows from operations. The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility mainly through the use of cash reserves. The Group's policy is to have sufficient cash reserves where appropriate to bridge the timing between maturity of receivables and payment for supplies.

Foreign currency risk

The Group operates in a number of countries with differing primary currencies. The primary sales operations are carried out in the United States of America and Canada (and in their respective local currencies) which exposes the activities in those countries to the effects of fluctuation in those currencies when compared to the presentational currency of the Group - Euro.

The Group does not currently use derivatives to manage this risk. The Group will continue to review this. The Group is susceptible to possible changes in US Dollar and Canadian Dollar exchange rates which could have a material impact on the financial statements. The Group continues to keep the matter under review with Group Treasury.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. All customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. At 30 April 2025 there was a significant concentration of credit risk in respect of amounts receivable from the top 5

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

customers, which represented approximately 65% of the trade receivables balance at this date. No impairment indicators have been noted in respect to these balances. With respect to credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents, the Group only deals with reputable financial institutions with appropriate credit ratings from internationally recognised credit rating agencies.

The carrying values of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

Group	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Financial assets		
<i>Measured at cost less impairment (fair value)</i>		
• Trade receivables	4,842,663	1,589,703
• Amounts due from Group Companies	4,096,604	4,393,891
• Cash at bank	575,716	318,059
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Financial liabilities		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
• Trade creditors	1,457,357	1,886,972
• Amounts due to Group Companies and borrowings	41,230,775	46,206,640
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Company	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Financial assets		
<i>Measured at cost less impairment (fair value)</i>		
• Investment in subsidiary	110,129,551	107,760,238
• Amounts due from Group Companies	3,806	2,838
• Cash at bank	220,109	247,317
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Financial liabilities		
<i>Measured at amortised cost</i>		
• Amounts due to Group Companies and borrowings	36,955,233	44,724,642
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

At 30 April 2025 and 30 April 2024, the carrying value of financial instruments were equal to their fair value.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value, are classified within Level 2 (2024: Level 2) of the fair value hierarchy as market observable inputs (forward rates and yield curves) which are used in arriving at fair values.

**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025**

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Group has adopted the following fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: techniques that use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

19. PARENT COMPANY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The immediate and ultimate parent Company is Heaven Hill Distilleries Inc., which is a Company incorporated in the United States of America. Heaven Hill Distilleries Inc. is the largest Group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of these consolidated financial statements are not publicly available.

Transactions with the Company's subsidiaries, TJ Carolan and Son Limited and Heaven Hill International Limited, are not disclosed on the basis they are with a wholly owned subsidiary Company and are eliminated within these consolidated financial statements.

Transactions with key management and directors are disclosed within notes 7 and 8.

Transactions the Heaven Hill Ireland Limited group has entered into with other Group Companies, for which no publicly available consolidated financial statements are available are disclosed below.

	Year ended 30/04/2025	Year ended 30/04/2024
	€	€
Ultimate parent Company		
Sale of goods	26,630,739	21,519,937
Professional services provided	1,416,582	921,574
Receivable at year end	4,096,604	4,393,891
Payable at year end	4,275,542	1,481,998

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the financial year end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. Except as noted in note 20, there have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party balances or payables. For the financial year ended 30 April 2025, the Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (2024: €Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD AND GUARANTEES

Events after the reporting period

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

21. Guarantees

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 357, Companies Act 2014, the Company guarantees the liabilities of its subsidiaries, TJ Carolan & Son Limited and Heaven Hill International Limited for the financial year ended 30 April 2025 and, as a result, these subsidiaries will be exempted from the filing provisions of Section 347, Companies Act 2014.