



ANNUAL REPORT

2025

Society information

Directors

Edward Carr - Chairman	Richard Collins
Barry Donnelly - Vice Chairman	Padraig Coughlan
Eoin Doorley	William Meagher
Kevin Murray	Patrick Joseph Merrick
John Moylan	James Breen
Kevin Grace	William Ryan
Eamonn Cleary	Gerry Boyle
Keith Donovan	Michael Ward
Sean Daly	Liam Grady
Sean C. Ryan	John D. Mannion

Secretary

Billy Walsh

Officers

Eamon O'Sullivan – Chief Executive Officer
Mícheál O'Kelly – Chief Financial Officer

Registered number

6010R

Registered office and business address

Stafford Street
Nenagh
Tipperary

Auditor

McKeogh Gallagher Ryan
23 Silver Street
Nenagh
Tipperary
E45 W103

Bankers

Allied Irish Banks Plc	Bank of Ireland	Rabobank Ireland
Pearse Street	Burlington Plaza 2	76 Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Nenagh	Burlington Road	Floors 6, 7 and 8
Co. Tipperary	Dublin 4	Dublin 2

Solicitors

Patrick F Treacy & Company
Pearse Street
Nenagh
Co. Tipperary

Contents

Key Highlights	2
2025 in Review	3
Chairman’s Address – Edward Carr.	4
CEO Review – Eamon O’Sullivan	6
Board Committees	8
Sustainability Report	11
Our People	16
Director’s Responsibilities Statement	18
Independent Auditors Report	19
Financial Statements	22

On 28th February 2025 Ireland’s newest co-op, ArraTipp was formally established.

This new entity combines two previous entities; Arrabawn Co-op and Tipperary Co-op.

This annual report for 2025 presents the financial statements for the 10 months ending 31 December 2025 and comparative figures for the 14 months ending 28 February 2025.

NET DEBT



Dec 2025 €53.4m

Feb 2025 €78.0m

DAIRY LIQUIDS PROCESSED



12 mths 2025 905m litres

12 mths 2024 887m litres

2025 In Review



Chairman's Address



2025 in farming will be remembered as a year of contrasts. Most farm sectors enjoyed higher prices, albeit in the context of increased costs of production.

1st March 2025 will live long in the history books as the year our new entity of ArraTipp Co-Op commenced trading. This was achieved through a lot of hard work by our senior management teams over the past 12 months to achieve the cost saving synergies that were identified before the merger. In short, we have lived up to our pledge.

While this work will continue for the coming year, incredible strides were made during 2025 and full compliments to everyone involved, including many workers who saw their roles changed or expanded but committed to the task. The Board of ArraTipp appreciates their patience and commitment during the past year.

In its first year of operations, the Co-Op achieved very successful financial results. EBITDA of €26.2

million (10 months to December 2025) and a net debt decrease of €24.6 million are the main highlights.

These figures are achieved with the society returning a very strong milk price to our suppliers. The average milk price at base constituents 3.6%(fat) and 3.3%(protein) was 47.1c (incl. VAT) per litre for 2025. This price was one of the strongest returns for all co-ops during the past year.

I would like to wish Michael Sheehan, newly appointed General Manager for the Dairy Division, well in his career with ArraTipp.

Agribusiness

The Agri Division continued to grow its customer base with the new supplier catchment base. More of our milk suppliers are choosing and enjoying the benefits of doing business with their own co-op. A Loyalty Scheme has been put in place to reward our suppliers for their commitment, with bonus shares are issued on all feed purchases. I would like to compliment our Agri division management team for providing competitively price inputs to our suppliers and customers.

Tippagral

Our fresh cheese cutting and packing business performed extremely well during 2025. A capacity expansion was completed on the site in Dijon, France during the year to help meet the demands of a strong growing business. Full compliments to the management team at Tippagral.



Solohead Farm

During the past year discussions have taken place with Teagasc to enhance and develop the project the Co-Op has with them in relation to the dairy farm in Solohead. Plans are finalised to develop the farm into a demonstration farm for the benefit of our milk suppliers, customers and the wider dairy farm network across the country.

During 2026 detailed farm statistics and management tips will be available for our farmers from this project.

Nitrates & Water Quality

2025 thankfully saw the retention of the nitrate's derogation. We received confirmation in December that it had been extended for three years. This provides welcome certainty for farmers who want to plan their business for the coming years.

I would like to compliment ICOS, the co-ops, State Agencies and, in particular, farmers for the work done in the previous two years in improving water quality. Without this commitment and work, the extension would not have been achieved.

The importance of how the EU view the challenge of improving water quality was emphasised by a visit from EU Agriculture Commissioner Christopher Hansen in January and a further visit in September by Environmental Commissioner Jessika Roswell to visit farms and see at first hand the progress happening and the work being undertaken by our co-op.

But three years moves fast and the positive work must continue and, as part of this ArraTipp is leading the Suir Catchment Water improvement programme.

Conor Ryan's Retirement

2025 also saw the changing of the guard in ArraTipp, with Conor Ryan's retirement after 20 years' service. During Conor's tenure as CEO, he built Arrabawn into a leading farmers Co-Op. Working in conjunction with senior management Arrabawn grew during Conor's tenure from a €45m business to over €700m today.

Conor had a very strong and respected relationship with all stakeholders within the dairy industry across Ireland. His ambition for the Co-Op was always steadfast right up to how he led out on



the merger, and how he seamlessly transferred leadership to our new CEO Eamon O'Sullivan. Eamon comes from Mallow, Co. Cork. Being a farmer himself, and having held senior roles in SmithKline Beecham, Novartis and Dairygold Co-Op, he brings a high level of professionalism and expertise to the CEO role. I am delighted that he chose ArraTipp as the next step on his impressive career path.

As we wish Conor many years of good health and happiness in his retirement, we wish Eamon every success as he begins the next chapter in his career as CEO of ArraTipp.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to compliment all ArraTipp employees for their efforts in delivering a very successful first financial year for the new organisation.

I also want to thank you and acknowledge the contribution of all members of the Co-op for their help and co-operation in making a success of the merger.

I also want to thank the Board and Representative Committee members for the time and loyalty they have given the organisation over the past year, and we all look forward to another successful year in 2026 for our Co-Op and the farming families that supply and depend on it for their livelihood.

EDWARD CARR,
Chairman.
April 2026

CEO Statement



2025 will be long remembered for the successful completion of the merger between Arrabawn and Tipperary Co-Ops and the subsequent activities completed in delivering savings associated with the merger. It was agreed that the new cooperative would be called ArraTipp, in acknowledgement of the long and distinguished history of both societies.

Not only did we succeed in completing the merger but in the first year post merger, the society delivered on a number of key metrics, most notably meeting all of its banking covenants, reducing its debt levels, paying a milk price better than the majority of milk within the Republic of Ireland and processing record volumes of milk and animal feeds. It is equally important to acknowledge that this was achieved with sustainability principles enhanced, with the majority of our milk suppliers now participating in the 'ArraTipp Sustainability Programme'.

ArraTipp continued to work closely with milk suppliers to promote efficient and environmentally responsible farming practices while supporting farm profitability and long-term resilience.

Support programmes provided to suppliers include:

- Farm sustainability advisory services
- Nutrient management planning
- Grassland productivity initiatives
- Animal welfare standards and training

2025 was a good year for dairying in Ireland with favourable weather in the key grass growing months of the year, which enabled the supply of record volumes of milk which was processed in both the Tipperary and Nenagh sites. Our dairy sites processed

a combined 742m litres of milk and 163m litres of buttermilk giving a total of 905m litres processed, an increase of 2% on 2024. The combined dairy output tonnage increased from 118,000 tons in 2024 to 120,000 tons in 2025.

Tippagral [ArraTipp's overseas business based in Dijon, France] also performed very well in 2025, processing c. 20k MTs of cheese and making a significant contribution to achieving the society's targets.

Likewise, the Dan O'Connor mill in Limerick processed record volumes of animal feeds with volumes exceeding 170,000 MTs in 2025 and making an important contribution to the overall results.

ArraTipp's 15 retail stores will undergo considerable rebranding in 2026, to reflect the direction of the merged entity and the associated retail offering. In addition, the on-line offering will be improved so that shareholders can easily purchase online, if that is their preferred route of buying from the co-op.

Planned capital investments were successfully concluded during 2025 and the subsequent commissioning of this new installed capacity in 2026 will enable the production of new products such as Spray Dried Caseinate and Low Protein Fat Filled Milk Powder in 2026.





In addition, we have already made organisation changes to facilitate the smooth running of the co-op and the delivery of 2026 targets.

The focus for 2026 is to maximise the efficiency of this installed capacity and to deliver optimal returns to shareholders. We have budgeted to minimise capital investment which will enable a further reduction in debt levels before moving to the next phase of strategic development.

To that end, in 2026, we will conclude a comprehensive strategic review of the business which will provide clarity as to the direction the business will take in the years ahead. Both Arrabawn and Tipperary had defined strategies, however the potential of the merged entity is even greater than the individual parts that have been brought together and, accordingly, we will review the opportunity for growth in the context of changing market and economic conditions.

2025 was a strong year globally in terms of milk supply (+2.2% versus 2024), however market prices began to fall sharply in Q3 and Q4 in reaction to milk supply exceeding static demand. From the offset, 2026 looks like being a more challenging year, with markets struggling to gain momentum and butter underperforming in the marketplace. In addition, energy costs have become inflated, eroding margins at farm and co-op level. Milk supply in the first quarter of 2026 shows further increases versus the corresponding period of 2025, while overall demand has remained flat. Predicting dairy market prices and associated costs have always been difficult and 2026

is no different. However, we would like to assure all our milk suppliers that ArraTipp will continue to work with them to help optimise the return from their individual farm enterprises.

In conclusion, I would like to acknowledge the role of John Hunter in the merger and thankfully John will remain available to ArraTipp on a consultancy basis in 2026.

I would also like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of Conor Ryan on his retirement from the business. Conor brought the Arrabawn business to a new level over his years at the helm and was front and centre in successfully delivering the merger in 2025. On a personal level, Conor was a superb mentor to me throughout 2025, and I wish him the very best for his retirement in the years ahead.

EAMON O'SULLIVAN,

CEO

April 2026



Board Committees

The Board has an established committee structure in order to assist it in discharging its responsibilities on a number of specific matters. The committees are detailed below.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee comprises Barry Donnelly (Board Member and Chairperson), Eoin Doorley (Board Member), John Mannion (Board Member), Willie Meagher (Board Member), Gerry Boyle (Independent Board Member), Aidan Horan (Independent Non-Executive member).

The Committee's role, authority, duties, and scope are set out in its terms of reference which was reviewed and initially approved by the Board in July 2023 and an updated terms of reference was approved in March 2025. The Board may, on occasion, request assistance from the Audit and Risk Committee on specific matters. In accordance with its Terms of Reference, the Audit and Risk Committee has oversight of a wide range of matters including:

- Financial Reporting – The Committee shall advise the Board on the accounting policies and monitor the integrity of the financial statements, reviewing and reporting to the Board on significant financial reporting issues and judgements which they contain.

- The Committee shall review the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control systems including financial controls and the control environment and control procedures.
- The Committee shall monitor and assess the co-op's risk management systems including ongoing reviews of the co-op's risk registers and mitigating activities.
- The Committee shall review the adequacy and security of the co-op's arrangements for staff to raise concerns in confidence about possible wrongdoing in financial reporting or other matters and ensure appropriate follow-up action.
- The Committee shall consider reports and updates from management in relation to the adequacy and effectiveness of the co-op's policies and compliance management systems and their consistency with compliance programmes.
- The Committee shall monitor and review the effectiveness of the internal audit function in the context of the co-op's overall risk management system.
- The Committee shall oversee the relationship with the external auditor.
- CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) - The Committee shall review and monitor the co-operative's sustainability management and reporting.

As per the terms of reference and as set out in the annual work programme, the Committee holds a series of regular meetings at which it receives and reviews reports, engages with management and receives presentations, monitors delivery of the audit plan and considers the annual financial statements, accounting policies and internal control issues.

In compliance with the Terms of Reference, the external auditors are invited to meet with the Committee without the Executive present and two sets of external auditors were invited to meet the Committee this year, Deloitte, in respect of Tipperary and McKeogh, Gallagher, Ryan for Arrabawn. These meetings were held in April and June, in relation to the external audit work on the annual financial statements for the 14-month period to end February 2025.



Committee meetings

During the year, the Committee held 6 meetings. The CEO, senior managers, external auditor and the outsourced internal audit firm were, at various stages across the year, invited to attend meetings to discuss specific matters. In performance of their duties, the Audit and Risk Committee members have unrestricted access to both the internal auditors and the external auditors. Periodic updates of the work of the Audit and Risk Committee are provided to the Board to facilitate the Board's informed assessment of the co-op's internal control system and risk management framework.

Summary of Committee Activities

Internal Audit Reviews

The internal audit work programme for 2025 was approved at the Committee and the programme agreed, based on priority areas set out by the Committee resulted in three internal audits being undertaken. The management resources committed to the merger process and the necessary finalisation of the financial statements for both societies in 2025 resulted in the internal audit programme being commenced in the latter half of 2025.

Internal audits scheduled and their delivery in 2025 is set out below:

Tipperary Ingredients Plant Review

Payroll Audit

IT Controls Audit

In addition to the findings and the improvement areas identified, the audit recommendations tracker is a regular agenda item for the Committee and it provides an oversight on progress being made and also highlights where additional focus and emphasis is required at a management level. The implementation of recommendations will be considered further in 2026.

In the context of possible internal audit reviews for 2026, the December meeting included a short presentation on the recent Institute of Internal Auditors report on Emerging Risks for Businesses



in 2026. The nine areas included cybersecurity, governance/ corporate reporting, resilience, regulation changes, liquidity, supply chain / third party issues, fraud, AI/ Data Security and Human Capital/ Human Resource Management.

Financial Position and Performance and Integration Project

As a standing item on the agenda, the CFO is questioned on the most up to date consolidated financial results for the Society as well as detailed variance analysis comparing budgeted to actual performance in the year and in comparison, with previous years outturn position. The presentation provides explanations and trends across group turnover, operating costs, profits/ losses and EBITDA details. The Committee deliberations in 2025 focussed on the divisional profits and margins being achieved and this data will continue to be provided in 2026.

At the August meeting, the CFO presented a detailed update on the Integration project. As outlined at that stage, it was estimated that 95% of systems integration work would be completed by year end and that 50% of identified synergies would be exceeded in Year 1.

Financial Reporting Role in 2025

The committee role in relation to financial reporting includes advising the Board on the accounting policies and monitoring the integrity of the financial statements, reviewing and reporting to the Board on significant financial reporting issues and judgements

which they contain. It is the role of the Board to approve the accounts, and the ARC undertook substantive work in 2025 to assist the Board in advance of the review of both the Arrabawn and Tipperary annual financial statements. The Committee reviewed and considered the various subsidiary and group accounts; auditor correspondences and the committee also met with the respective external auditors without the executive being present.

Information and Cyber Security

This area remains a significant corporate risk on the risk register and ongoing, additional and priority investment is necessary to safeguard the operations and ensure that the Society is resilient and has effective business continuity systems in place should cyber or information security risks materialise.

Risk Management

The Society continues to make progress with the embedding of risk management across the organisation, although in 2025 much of the management time and attention was focussed on the integration project and the follow-on activities to drive forward the agreed changes. While uncertainties, risk and opportunities were implicit in much of the Committee's agenda across the year, the Committee formally reviewed the Corporate Risk Register at the August meeting. The executive risk committee which includes the CEO (who is the CRO) and other senior management members have an important role to review the co-ops risk management policies and risk registers.

Audit and Risk Committee Effectiveness Review

Consistent with good practice standards and norms, the Committee undertook an Effectiveness Review in Q4, 2025. The review focussed on the performance of the Committee, in the context of its responsibilities, the overall processes around meetings and documentation, and reporting to the board as well as the role and contribution of members within the Committee. Overall, the findings of the review were positive and areas for renewed focus suggested related to committee member training, which will be considered further subsequent to the board training session planned for January 2026, continuation of the process of meeting members of senior management, consideration of possible opportunities to reflect diversified membership on the Committee and the Board. The Committee welcomes the recently conducted Board effectiveness review as it is a very useful and reflective exercise and allows members to input their views and perspectives on what's working well and also possible areas for improvement at the board.

Other Committees

The Society operates a number of other committees in order to assist and review particular functions. These include:

- Management committee
- Rules committee
- Agri stores committee



Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Report 2025

ArraTipp recognises that long-term business success is closely linked to responsible environmental stewardship, strong relationships with employees and farmers, and transparent governance practices. As a farmer-owned dairy co-operative, sustainability considerations influence operational decision-making, capital investment planning and long-term strategic development.

ArraTipp continues to strengthen internal data collection systems to support future sustainability reporting and alignment with emerging European reporting frameworks such as the **Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD)**. During 2025, ArraTipp completed a **Double Materiality Assessment (DMA)** in line with CSRD guidelines. The DMA provided a structured and evidence-based foundation for building a genuine sustainable business strategy. By systematically identifying and prioritising our top material topics across environmental, social and governance pillars, we have a clear picture of where our most significant impacts, risks and opportunities lie across the full value chain, from farm gate to customer.

Environmental Stewardship

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy efficiency and managing natural resources responsibly.

Social Responsibility

Maintaining a safe and inclusive workplace while supporting the economic and social wellbeing of rural communities.

Strong Governance

Ensuring transparent cooperative governance structures, ethical business practices and effective oversight.

Double Materiality Assessment & Key IROs

ArraTipp engaged with more than **100 respondents** across five consolidated stakeholder groups. From an internal perspective, interviews were held with the Executive, sharing their importance of select sustainable business priorities. Employees' feedback was received through surveys and they provided an internal perspective on relevant environment, social and governance IROs. Customers provided in-depth external insights into the downstream impacts and expectations of ArraTipp's commercial relationships. Strategic suppliers brought a supply chain lens to environmental and social risks, while farm suppliers were engaged separately to capture their unique perspective as the foundation of ArraTipp's milk supply. Each Group was asked to assess and rank the significance of their important sustainability matters.

All feedback was analysed with the help of the Future Planet team to produce the final map of the most important sustainability topics. These matters are now embedded into ArraTipp's sustainable business strategy and execution priorities were agreed over different time horizons.

KEY IMPACTS, RISKS & OPPORTUNITIES (IROS) ASSESSED

Impacts (I)

- GHG emissions from farming & operations
- Water use and pollution across value chain
- Biodiversity pressures from agricultural inputs
- Waste generation in processing

Risks (R)

- Climate-driven volatility in milk supply
- Regulatory exposure under CSRD/ ESRS
- Reputational risk from supply chain practices
- Energy cost increases affecting margins

Opportunities (O)

- SBTi-aligned sustainability leadership
- Efficiency gains via energy & resource management
- Stronger customer & market positioning
- Enhanced farmer & supplier collaboration

Strategic Reporting Time Horizons

Pillar	Short-term	Medium-term	Long-term
E	Energy	GHG Emissions • Water Pollution • Soil Pollution	Waste Living Organisms
S	Working Conditions	Diversity, Equality, Inclusion	
G	Corporate Conduct	Animal Welfare	

We will continue to enhance our ESG reporting framework and expand disclosure of sustainability metrics in future annual reports.

Climate Strategy, SBTi Commitment & Emission Reduction Initiatives

ArraTipp is committed to aligning its climate strategy with the latest climate science through the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). This commitment reflects the organisation's ambition to contribute meaningfully to limiting global warming to 1.5°C, while supporting a sustainable and resilient dairy sector. Following a comprehensive development and validation process, ArraTipp's greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets were formally validated by SBTi on 19th March 2026.

ArraTipp's targets cover Scope 1, Scope 2, and relevant Scope 3 emissions, including both energy-related and FLAG emissions. Targets are based on a 2022 baseline year and focus on reductions to 2030.

Scope 1 & 2	Scope 3 (Energy)	Scope 3 (FLAG)	Fossil Fuels
43.03% reduction by 2030	25% reduction by 2030	30.3% reduction bv 2030	42% reduction by 2030 (use of sold products)

No Deforestation: By 31 December 2025

Decarbonisation initiatives include energy efficiency, renewable energy, and supply chain engagement.

Agricultural measures such as improved herd management and feed optimisation are key. SBTi validation reinforces ArraTipp's commitment to science-based climate action and ongoing progress monitoring as part of its ESG strategy.

Key Emission Reduction Initiatives in 2025

5.3 MW Solar PV System - Nenagh Ingredients
Installation covering over 12% of the total electricity load of the factory in 2025.
Cooling Tower Replacement on Evaporator 2 - Tipperary Town Ingredients
Reducing energy consumption by 50% .
Heat Recovery on Dryer 2 - Tipperary Town Ingredients
Reducing gas consumption by 25% .
Additional Initiatives
LED light upgrades, installation of staff electrical vehicle charging stations at Nenagh Ingredients and Dan O'Connors sites, and improved monitoring of energy consumption across production plants.

In 2025, we continued to make progress in reducing operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, particularly across Scope 1 and Scope 2. However, total emissions remain significantly influenced by Scope 3 categories, where further action is required to achieve our long-term reduction targets.

Operational Emissions (Scope 1 & 2)

We reduced combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 15% compared to our 2022 baseline, reaching 64,014 tCO₂e.

- Scope 1 emissions decreased by 7% versus baseline, although a slight increase was observed year on year this was due to increased milk volumes processed which was almost entirely offset by operational efficiencies and fuel reduction initiatives.
- Scope 2 emissions decreased by 39%, reflecting strong progress through energy efficiency measures and increased use of lower -carbon electricity sources.

Value Chain Emissions (Scope 3)

Scope 3 emissions continue to represent the majority of our carbon footprint and remain the most significant challenge.

- FLAG (Forest, Land and Agriculture) emissions increased by 3% compared to baseline, highlighting ongoing challenges within agricultural and land-use supply chains.
- Energy-related Scope 3 emissions increased by 16%, primarily driven by increased volumes of feed and fertilizer in Agri division.
- Emissions from the use of sold products fossil fuels decreased by 14%, demonstrating early progress in reducing downstream impacts.
- Overall, total Scope 3 emissions increased slightly to 1,171,789 tCO₂e, compared to the 2022 baseline, and remain materially above our target trajectory.

-15%	+3%	+16%	-14%
Scope 1 & 2 Reduction Achieved towards a 43% target	Scope 3 FLAG Increase Vs 30.3% reduction target	Scope 3 Energy Increase Vs 25% reduction target	Sold Products -Fossil Fuels Achieved towards a 42%

Emissions Category	Base Year (2022) [tCO ₂ e]	2024 [tCO ₂ e]	2025 [tCO ₂ e]	Target [tCO ₂ e]
Scope 1 & 2 combined	74,961	64,526	64,014	42,704
Scope 3 emissions FLAG	1,012,667	999,585	1,038,069	705,828
Scope 3 emissions Energy	115,262	117,636	133,138	86,446
Overall Total	1,202,891	1,181,747	1,235,221	792,274
Scope 3 emissions from use of sold products incl fossil fuels [tCO ₂ e]	2,671	2,229	2,308	1,548

We remain committed to aligning our emissions reduction pathway with our stated targets and delivering longterm, sustainable value.

Dairy Supply Chain Sustainability

ArraTipp works closely with milk suppliers to promote efficient and environmentally responsible farming practices while supporting farm profitability and long-term resilience.

Supply Chain Sustainability

Monitoring supply chain indicators helps the business understand trends within the milk pool and identify opportunities for further sustainability improvements. As a result of these initiatives our suppliers have consistently achieved lower carbon footprints results relative to the national average.

Support programmes provided to suppliers include:

- Farm sustainability advisory services
- Nutrient management planning
- Grassland productivity initiatives
- Animal welfare standards and training

Workforce Overview - 31 December 2025

The company employed 439 people across its dairy processing, agri-retail and head office operations in Ireland.



Employee Wellbeing & Engagement

ArraTipp places a strong emphasis on employee wellbeing, workplace safety and professional development. The organisation aims to provide a safe and inclusive working environment where employees are supported through training opportunities, clear safety procedures and ongoing engagement initiatives.

Health and safety programmes remain a priority across all sites.

Regular safety audits, training programmes and risk assessments are conducted to ensure compliance with safety standards and to support continuous improvement in workplace safety performance.

SEDEX Accreditation

Recognised accreditation for responsible and ethical supply chain practices.

IBEC Keep Well Mark

Focuses on leadership, mental health, absence management, physical activity and healthy eating.

Wellbeing Committee & EAP

Wellbeing committee, Employee Assistance Programme, periodic engagement surveys and health surveillance to detect early signs of work-related ill health.

Employee Policies & Governance

Key Policy Areas

The Company maintains a comprehensive suite of policies designed to support ethical behaviour, compliance and employee welfare. These policies are outlined in the **Employee Handbook**, which is provided to all new employees and is accessible internally

- Dignity and Respect at Work (including anti-harassment and anti-bullying)
- Equality, Diversity and Inclusion
- Ethical Trading and Modern Slavery
- Data Protection
- Protected Disclosures
- Human Rights
- Health and Safety

We have established comprehensive business conduct policies to advance ethical behaviour, legal compliance, and risk mitigation throughout our organisation and supply chain. Our **Code of Conduct** outlines clear commitments against bribery, corruption, anti-competitive practices, and workplace harassment. Our approach is continuously reassessed through internal risk reviews and stakeholder dialogue.

The **audit and risk committee was established in 2023**; it provides independent oversight of financial integrity, internal controls, and risk management within the business. Employees receive regular training to ensure awareness of these policies and to support a culture of responsible business conduct.

Zero Convictions

No convictions, sanctions, fines or enforcement actions related to corruption or bribery were recorded against our company, its directors or its employees during the reporting period.

No Political Contributions

Our company does not make direct political contributions to political parties or candidates.

ArraTipp - Farmer-Owned. Science-Led. Sustainably Committed.

This report has been prepared in accordance with ArraTipp’s internal ESG reporting framework and reflects the outcomes of the 2025 Double Materiality Assessment conducted in line with CSRD guidelines.

Governance Structure

ArraTipp operates under a member-owned governance model where farmer representatives play an active role in guiding the strategic direction of the organisation. The Board of Directors provides oversight of operational performance, strategic development and risk management.

Governance	Detail
Board Members	19
Independent Directors	1
Board Meetings	15
Audit & Risk Meetings	6

Governance Policies:

- Business Ethics
- Anti-bribery and Corruption
- Data Protection
- Responsible Sourcing
- Whistleblowing Procedures

Our People

Our people are at the core of everything we do. Our performance and people centred culture enables all of our people to learn, grow and fulfil their potential.

Health & Wellbeing

We are committed to ensuring that our standards of workplace engagement, health and wellbeing are consistently as high as possible.

In 2025, we were delighted to receive the KeepWell Mark accreditation and be recognised as one of IBEC's Top 100 Companies Leading in Wellbeing! This recognition reflects our ongoing focus on continuous improvement and sustained excellence in wellbeing.



Employee Assistance Programme (EAP):

In conjunction with Vhi, our EAP provides confidential support services for employees and their families in the areas of mental health, physical health, finance, work, addiction and other personal challenges.

Employee Wellbeing Committee:

To support ArraTipp's commitment to employee health, safety, and wellbeing, we established an Employee Wellbeing Committee that meets regularly. The committee includes representatives from all divisions of the business, giving employees the opportunity to share ideas and help drive wellbeing initiatives within their respective areas.

Fundraising & Awareness Activities:

Our Employee Wellbeing Committee actively engages in fundraising activities to raise awareness for charities and supports that may also be of benefit to employees. In 2025, our Employee Wellbeing Committee nominated Embrace Farm as their chosen charity.

Tour de Burren Cycle in aid of Embrace Farm

In June 2025, ArraTipp took part in the Tour de Burren Cycle, travelling 120 km across the Burren on behalf of the Co-op and raising valuable funds in aid of Embrace Farm. This fundraiser was also an opportunity to promote physical health and activity throughout the Co-op.



ArraTipp employees donate cheque to Embrace Farm following participation in Tour de Burren Cycle

Wear Pink & Bake in aid of Breast Cancer Ireland



In October 2025, teams across ArraTipp came together for a Pink Bake Sale, in support of Breast Cancer Ireland. Teams wore pink, hosted bake sales, made generous donations and enjoyed the sense of togetherness it brought - all in the spirit of raising awareness and vital funds for an important cause.

Christmas Appeal

In December 2025, ArraTipp ran a Christmas Appeal across all our sites in support of local family resource groups such as Silver Arch Family Resource Centre Nenagh, Three Drives Family Resource Centre Tipperary, and COPE.

2026

Our focus for the year ahead is on completing the integration of ArraTipp and building on our strong workplace culture. This will include a review of our mission, vision and values and an ongoing emphasis on employee growth and progression. In addition, we will continue our health & wellbeing activities, including the introduction of mental health training for managers.



Directors responsibilities statement

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

The Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 2021 require the directors to prepare financial statements, in accordance with accounting standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council, for each financial period which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society and of its profit and loss for that period.

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Ireland.
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the society will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the society keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the society, enable the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the society to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure the financial statements and director's report comply with the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2021 and enable the financial statements to be audited. The Board is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the society and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities. The directors, are also responsible for preparing the Annual Report that complies with the requirements of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2021.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the society's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board:

Edward Carr
Chairman

Barry Donnelly
Vice - Chairman

Independent auditor's report to the members of Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Limited for the year period ended 31 December 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows and related notes. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2021 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the society as at 31st December 2025 and of its profit for the period period then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 1893 to 2021.

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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the society in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard 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.

Emphasis of matter

As disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd has departed from the requirements of FRS 102 by applying merger accounting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 Auditor's 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Industrial and Provident Societies Act

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 society were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited. The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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 for such internal control as they 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 society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to the going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board either intends to liquidate the society or to cease operation, or has 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 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 financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <http://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements/>.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Further information regarding the scope of our responsibilities as auditor

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 on the effectiveness of the society'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 society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's 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 Auditor's Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the society 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.

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

This report is made solely to the society's members, as a body, in accordance with section 14 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1893. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the society'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 society and the society's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

William Lomasney

For and on behalf of

MCKEOGH GALLAGHER RYAN

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm,
23 Silver Street,
Nenagh,
Co. Tipperary. E45 W103

Date: 3 April 2026

Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Limited

Profit and loss account period ended at 31 December 2025

		Period ended 31/12/25	Period ended 28/02/25
	Note	€	€
Turnover	5	707,223,245	809,758,163
Cost of sales		(636,399,438)	(724,334,789)
Gross profit		70,823,807	85,423,374
Distribution costs		(38,743,515)	(53,044,815)
Administrative expenses		(18,097,677)	(23,017,837)
Other operating income	6	128,582	180,228
Operating profit	7	14,111,197	9,540,950
Exceptional items	9	(2,763,669)	(2,177,630)
Fair Value (Loss) / gain on financial assets		(10,524)	9,543
Income from other financial assets	10	173,144	20,758
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	(5,404,740)	(9,038,075)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		6,105,408	(1,644,454)
Tax on profit/(loss)	12	(3,798,936)	2,070,079
Profit/(loss) after taxation		2,306,472	425,625
Minority Interest		7,966	522,606
Profit/(loss) for the financial period		2,314,438	948,231

All the activities of the company are from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 27 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2025

	Note	31/12/25 €	28/02/25 €
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	14	124,567	110,311
Tangible assets	15	129,000,916	127,649,470
Financial assets	16	689,688	988,105
		<u>129,815,171</u>	<u>128,747,886</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	17	43,323,999	55,237,144
Debtors	18	78,039,441	79,672,498
Cash at bank and in hand		18,390,614	8,168,334
		<u>139,754,054</u>	<u>143,077,976</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	(103,272,543)	(121,080,366)
Net current assets		<u>36,481,511</u>	<u>21,997,610</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		166,296,682	150,745,496
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	(60,202,752)	(47,123,635)
Net assets		106,093,930	103,621,861
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	27	32,071,072	32,474,435
Convertible Loan Stock	28	1,153,617	-
Other reserves	29	2,041,887	2,041,887
Profit and loss account	29	70,494,926	68,765,145
Shareholders funds		<u>105,761,502</u>	<u>103,281,467</u>
Minority Interest		332,428	340,394
		<u>106,093,930</u>	<u>103,621,861</u>

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 3 April 2026 and signed on behalf of the board by Edward Carr, Chairman and Barry Donnelly, Vice-Chairman.

The notes on pages 27 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

Financial period ended 31 December 2025

At 1 January 2024

Profit/(loss) for the financial period

Total comprehensive income for the financial period

Issue of bonus shares

Share Interest

Cancellation of subscribed capital

Transfer bonus reserve

Convertible loan stock issued

Conversion of debt to equity

Minority interest movement

Total investments by and distributions to owners

At 28 February 2025 and 1 March 2025

Profit/(loss) for the financial period

Total comprehensive income for the financial period

Issue of shares

Share Interest

Redemption of shares

Convertible loan stock issued

Minority interest movement

Total investments by and distributions to owners

At 31 December 2025

Called up share capital	Reserve for own shares held	Other reserves	Minority interest	Profit and loss account	Total
€	€	€	€	€	€
28,991,582	1,719,949	1,841,816	863,000	70,806,704	104,223,051
-	-	-	-	948,231	948,231
2,299,929	-	(2,299,929)	-	-	-
(1,514,499)	-	-	-	(489,790)	(489,790)
-	-	-	-	-	(1,514,499)
-	-	-	2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-
-	977,474	-	-	-	977,474
2,697,423	(2,697,423)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(522,606)	-	(522,606)
3,482,853	(1,719,949)	200,071	(522,606)	(2,989,790)	(1,549,421)
32,474,435	-	2,041,887	340,394	68,765,145	103,621,861
-	-	-	-	2,314,438	2,314,438
-	-	-	-	2,314,438	2,314,438
11,334	-	-	-	-	11,334
-	-	-	-	(584,657)	(584,657)
(414,697)	-	-	-	-	(414,697)
-	1,153,617	-	-	-	1,153,617
-	-	-	(7,966)	-	(7,966)
(403,363)	1,153,617	-	(7,966)	(584,657)	157,631
32,071,072	1,153,617	2,041,887	332,428	70,494,926	106,093,930

Statement of cash flows

Financial period ended 31 December 2025

	Period ended 31/12/25	Period ended 28/02/25
Note	€	€
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the financial period	2,314,438	948,231
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	12,177,784	16,334,071
Impairment (reversal of) of tangible assets	-	250,000
Amortisation of intangible assets	139	194
Amortisation of capital contribution	(55,755)	(78,015)
Amortisation of grant	(314,481)	(428,791)
(Gain)/loss on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,524	(9,543)
Income from other financial assets	(173,144)	(20,758)
Interest payable and similar expenses	5,404,740	9,038,075
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(1,751)	(970,798)
Minority interest movement	(7,966)	(522,606)
Tax on profit/loss	3,798,936	(2,070,079)
Accrued expenses/(income)	(24,382)	-
Rental Income	(34,167)	(72,833)
Tax relief at source not paid	1,500	1,500
Exceptional item - merger costs	2,763,669	2,177,630
Changes in:		
Stocks	11,913,145	(7,970,492)
Trade and other debtors	(1,289,452)	(23,966,619)
Trade and other creditors	8,047,632	5,330,026
Cash payments re: Exceptionals	(2,588,445)	(2,676,160)
Cash generated from operations	41,942,964	(4,706,967)
Interest paid	(4,811,490)	(9,106,533)
Rental income received	34,167	72,833
Tax refunded / (paid)	(938,156)	(1,249,018)
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	36,227,485	(14,989,685)

Cash flows from investing activities

Purchase of tangible assets	(13,788,978)	(17,276,808)
Proceeds from sale of tangible assets	261,499	1,647,192
Purchase of intangible assets	(14,395)	-
Proceeds from sale of other investments	312,275	190,940
Dividends received	173,144	20,758
Government grants received	1,224,229	21,416
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(11,832,226)</u>	<u>(15,396,502)</u>

Cash flows from financing activities

Proceeds from issue of ordinary shares	11,334	2,697,423
Shares cancelled during the year	-	(1,514,813)
Conversion of loan stock to shares	-	(2,697,423)
Redemption of ordinary share capital	(414,697)	-
Purchases to acquire or redeem own shares	1,153,617	977,476
Proceeds from borrowings	11,157,946	1,992,982
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(109,000)	(82,000)
Share interest paid	(584,657)	(489,790)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	<u>11,214,543</u>	<u>883,855</u>

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents

Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35,609,802	(29,502,332)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of financial period	19	(29,502,332)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of financial period	19	(29,502,332)

The notes on pages 27 to 47 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

Financial period ended 31 December 2025

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd, Stafford Street, Nenagh, Tipperary.

2. Statement of compliance

The Society was formed and approved by the Registrar for Industrial and Provident Societies with an effective date of the 28th February 2025. All the affairs of Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Ltd and Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd were transferred on this date. The principal activities of the society are the manufacture and sale of animal feedstuffs, the processing and sale of milk and derivative products and the sale of agri-goods from branches throughout the region. The society operates its dairy processing plants at its premises at Stafford Street, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary and Station Road, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary. The animal feed production plant is at Ballysimon Road, Limerick.

The Society is an Industrial and Provident Society registered in Ireland. The Society is tax resident in Ireland.

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893 to 2021.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation - Departure from FRS 102

On the 28th February 2025 Arrabawn Co-Operative Society Ltd and Tipperary Co-Operative Creamery Ltd merged to form Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd. The new Co-Op acquired the assets and liabilities of the two old Co-Ops. The members of Arrabawn Tipperary Co-Operative Society Ltd consist of the members of both the old Co-Ops. This merger does not meet the definition of a group reconstruction under FRS 102. As such FRS 102 does not allow merger accounting to be used in this case. However the directors have considered the situation and have concluded that merger accounting is the most appropriate method of accounting for this transaction for the following reasons:

- The members of the two old Co-Ops are the members of the new Co-Op. While this doesn't meet the requirements of a strict reading of the FRS 102 requirements for a group reconstruction the directors have considered that the continuity of ownership principle is met.
- The purpose of the Co-Op is to provide services to its members and to enable them to process and distribute the milk produced.
- Application of the acquisition method would require fair value adjustments which are onerous and would not have any benefit to the members of the Co-Op, or further the purpose of the Co-Op.
- The intention behind the merger is to strengthen the position of the co-op in the market and benefit the members in the ability to process and distribute milk products rather than to gain the assets of each Co-Op.
- Application of the acquisition method would also require recognition of goodwill. This again does not benefit the members and would add no value to the accounts.

- Application of merger accounting reflects the economic situation of the agreement - the two Co-Ops bringing together their assets and liabilities to work more effectively and bring value to the members.

Based on the above, the directors have concluded that merger accounting is required to show a true and fair view of the entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. As such, merger accounting has been applied. All other requirements of FRS 102 and the Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1893 - 2021 are complied with.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Merger Accounting

As disclosed in the basis of preparation note, merger accounting has been applied. No goodwill is recognised on acquisition; instead the assets, liabilities and results are incorporated at the book value of the acquiree. The results and cash flows of all the combining entities are brought into the financial statements of the group from the beginning of the financial year in which the combination occurred, adjusted so as to achieve uniformity of accounting policies. The comparative information is restated by including the total comprehensive income for all the combining entities for the previous reporting period and their statement of financial position for the previous reporting date, adjusted as necessary to achieve uniformity of accounting policies.

The difference, if any, between the nominal value of the shares issued plus the fair value of any other consideration given, and the nominal value of the shares received in exchange is shown as a movement on other reserves in the consolidated financial statements. Any existing balances on the share premium account or capital redemption reserve of the new subsidiary is brought in by being shown as a movement on other reserves. These movements are shown in the statement of changes in equity. Merger expenses are not included as part of this adjustment.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, net of discounts and Value Added Tax.

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

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements in order to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the entity. They are material items of income or expense that have been shown separately because of their nature or amount.

Taxation

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in capital and reserves, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business acquisitions and represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the company's interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquired business.

Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. It is amortised on a straight line basis over its useful life. Where a reliable estimate of the useful life of goodwill or intangible assets cannot be made, the life is presumed not to exceed ten years.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Any intangible assets carried at a revalued amount, are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation, as determined by reference to an active market, less any subsequent accumulated amortisation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are only recognised separately from goodwill when they arise from contractual or other legal rights, are separable, the expected future economic benefits are probable and the cost or value can be measured reliably.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill	15 Years
Patents, trademarks and licences	10 to 15 Years

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in amortisation rate, useful life or residual value of an intangible asset, the amortisation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and are subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts are recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in capital and reserves, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in capital and reserves in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	25 Years
Long leasehold property	25 Years
Land	Not Depreciated
Plant and machinery	10 Years
Dairy Fund Capital Expenditure	10 Years
Motor vehicles	5 Years
Leased Assets	Not Depreciated

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any provision for diminution in value. Listed investments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Hire purchase and finance leases

Assets held under finance leases are recognised in the balance sheet as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable. Grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised using the accrual model and the performance model.

Under the accrual model, government grants relating to revenue are recognised on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs are recognised in income in the period in which it becomes receivable.

Grants relating to assets are recognised in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the asset. Where part of a grant relating to an asset is deferred, it is recognised as deferred income and not deducted from the carrying amount of the asset.

Under the performance model, where the grant does not impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are received or receivable. Where the grant does impose specified future performance-related conditions on the recipient, it is recognised in income only when the performance-related conditions have been met. Where grants received are prior to satisfying the revenue recognition criteria, they are recognised as a liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event; it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet and the amount of the provision as an expense.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised in finance costs in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

(a) Critical judgement in applying the entity's accounting policies

There are no judgements, apart from those involving estimates, involved in the preparation of the financial statements.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The society makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that 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.

(i) Establishing useful economic lives for depreciation purposes of tangible fixed assets

Long-life assets, consisting primarily of tangible fixed assets, comprise a significant portion of the total assets. The annual depreciation charge depends primarily on the estimated useful economic lives of each type of asset and estimates of residual values. The society regularly reviews these asset useful economic lives and change them as necessary to reflect current thinking on remaining lives in light of prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned. Changes in asset useful lives can have a significant impact on depreciation and amortisation charges for the period. Details of the useful economic lives are included in the accounting policies.

(ii) Impairment of stocks

The society sells dairy products, agri products and DIY products and is subject to changing demands due to trend changes. As a result it is necessary to consider the recoverability of the carrying amount of stock at the end of each financial year. When calculating any stock impairment, the society considers the nature and condition of the stock, current estimated selling prices, as well as applying assumptions around anticipated saleability of finished goods and future usage of raw materials. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

(iii) Impairment of debtors

The society makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. The society uses estimates based on historical experience in determining the level of debts, which the society believes, will not be collected. These estimates include such factors as the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. Any significant reduction in the level of customers that default on payments or other significant improvements that resulted in a reduction in the level of bad debt provision would have a positive impact on the operating results. The level of provision required is reviewed on an on-going basis.

(iv) Provisions

The society makes provisions for legal and constructive obligations, which it knows to be outstanding at year-end. These provisions are generally made based on historical or other pertinent information, adjusted for recent trends where relevant. However, they are estimates of the financial costs of events that may not occur for some years. As a result of this and the level of uncertainty attaching to the financial outcomes, the actual outturn may differ significantly from that estimated.

5. Turnover

The turnover is attributable to the principal activity of the society. An analysis of turnover by the geographical markets that substantially differ from each other is given below:

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Republic of Ireland	343,966,964	407,209,058
Other EU Countries	292,806,274	326,345,035
Other Countries	70,450,007	76,204,070
	<u>707,223,245</u>	<u>809,758,163</u>

6. Other operating income

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Rental income	34,167	72,833
Commission receivable	38,660	29,380
Other operating income	55,755	78,015
	<u>128,582</u>	<u>180,228</u>

7. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Amortisation of intangible assets	139	194
Depreciation of tangible assets	12,177,784	16,334,071
Impairment of tangible assets recognised in:		
Administrative costs	-	250,000
Amortisation of capital grants recognised in:		
Administrative expenses	(314,481)	(428,791)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible assets	(1,751)	(970,798)
Fees payable for the audit of the financial statements	141,107	120,260
Defined contribution plans expense	<u>878,378</u>	<u>1,377,113</u>

8. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial period, including the directors, was as follows:

	Period ended 31/12/25 Number	Period ended 28/02/25 Number
Production & Administration	<u>477</u>	<u>531</u>

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial period were:

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Wages and salaries	22,685,750	31,831,429
Social insurance costs	1,773,353	2,909,968
Other retirement benefit costs	<u>878,378</u>	<u>1,377,113</u>
	<u>25,337,481</u>	<u>36,118,510</u>

9. Exceptional items

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Costs Associated with Merger	<u>2,763,669</u>	<u>2,177,630</u>

10. Income from other financial assets

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Other income from other financial assets	<u>173,144</u>	<u>20,758</u>

11. Interest payable and similar expenses

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Loans and overdrafts from credit institutions	5,402,383	9,029,497
Other loans made to the company:		
Finance leases and hire purchase contracts	<u>2,357</u>	<u>8,578</u>
	<u>5,404,740</u>	<u>9,038,075</u>

12. Tax on profit/loss

Major components of tax income/expense

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Current tax:		
Irish current tax expense	61,800	333,066
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	4,665	-
Total Irish current tax	66,465	333,066
Foreign current tax expense	1,592,247	1,747,176
Total current tax	1,658,712	2,080,242
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	2,143,697	(4,153,470)
Fair Value Adjustment – FRS 102	(3,473)	3,149
Total deferred tax	2,140,224	(4,150,321)
Tax on profit/loss	3,798,936	(2,070,079)

Reconciliation of tax expense/income

The tax assessed on the profit/loss for the financial period is higher than (2025: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in Ireland of 12.50% (2025: 12.50%).

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Profit/(loss) before taxation	6,105,408	(1,644,454)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by rate of tax	763,176	(205,557)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	4,665	-
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,180,442	(140,166)
Effect of revenue exempt from tax	(3,134)	(2,595)
Utilisation of tax losses	(795,067)	(3,473,690)
CGT on disposal of investments	48,863	-
Tax on passive income	4,271	1,604
Fair value adjustments re: FRS 102	3,473	3,149
Foreign tax	1,592,247	1,747,176
Tax on profit/loss	3,798,936	(2,070,079)

13. Share Interest (Note 27)

	Period ended 31/12/25 €	Period ended 28/02/25 €
Share Interest	584,657	489,790
	<u>584,657</u>	<u>489,790</u>

The directors recommend a payment of share interest for 2025 of 2%.

14. Intangible assets

	Goodwill €	Patents, trademarks & licences €	Brands €	Total €
Cost				
At 1 March 2025	106,714	37,547	500,000	644,261
Additions	-	14,395	-	14,395
At 31 December 2025	<u>106,714</u>	<u>51,942</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>658,656</u>
Amortisation				
At 1 March 2025	-	33,950	500,000	533,950
Charge for the financial period	-	139	-	139
At 31 December 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>34,089</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>534,089</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2025	<u>106,714</u>	<u>17,853</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>124,567</u>
At 28 February 2025	<u>106,714</u>	<u>3,597</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,311</u>

15. Tangible assets

Cost

At 1 March 2025

Additions

Disposals

At 31 December 2025

Depreciation

At 1 March 2025

Charge for the financial period

Disposals

At 31 December 2025

Carrying amount

At 31 December 2025

At 28 February 2025

	Freehold property	Long leasehold property	Plant and machinery	Expenditure Motor vehicles	Leased asset	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 March 2025	81,645,029	154,528	259,895,763	9,973,586	438,060	352,106,966
Additions	1,341,565	-	12,374,293	73,120	-	13,788,978
Disposals	12,960	-	(5,068,015)	(28,000)	-	(5,083,055)
At 31 December 2025	<u>82,999,554</u>	<u>154,528</u>	<u>267,202,041</u>	<u>10,018,706</u>	<u>438,060</u>	<u>360,812,889</u>
At 1 March 2025	37,502,758	115,764	177,439,099	8,961,815	438,060	224,457,496
Charge for the financial period	2,169,332	5,140	9,677,107	326,205	-	12,177,784
Disposals	27,170	-	(4,822,477)	(28,000)	-	(4,823,307)
At 31 December 2025	<u>39,699,260</u>	<u>120,904</u>	<u>182,293,729</u>	<u>9,260,020</u>	<u>438,060</u>	<u>231,811,973</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2025	<u>43,300,294</u>	<u>33,624</u>	<u>84,908,312</u>	<u>758,686</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>129,000,916</u>
At 28 February 2025	<u>44,142,271</u>	<u>38,764</u>	<u>82,456,664</u>	<u>1,011,771</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>127,649,470</u>

Obligations under finance leases

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

Plant and machinery

€

At 31 December 2025

At 28 February 2025

249,000

286,500

16. Financial assets

	Other investments other than loans €	Total €
Cost		
At 1 March 2025	988,105	988,105
Disposals	(312,275)	(312,275)
Fair value adjustments	(10,524)	(10,524)
Transfers	24,382	24,382
At 31 December 2025	<u>689,688</u>	<u>689,688</u>
Provision for diminution in value		
At 1 March 2025 and 31 December 2025	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2025	<u>689,688</u>	<u>689,688</u>
At 28 February 2025	<u>988,105</u>	<u>988,105</u>

Listed investments

Included in financial assets are the following amounts in relation to listed investments:

	Other investments other than loans €	Total €
At 31 December 2025		
Carrying value	<u>236,593</u>	<u>236,593</u>
At 28 February 2025		
Carrying value	<u>247,118</u>	<u>247,118</u>

The Listed Investments are listed on the Irish stock exchange. The cost of Listed Investments included above are €414,801. (2025: €414,801)

Investments in group undertakings

	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of share	Shares held 31/12/25 %	Shares held 28/02/25 %
Subsidiary undertakings					
Arra Co-Operative Society Ltd	Stafford St., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary	Agri Co-Op	Ordinary	100	100
Tippagral S.A.	France	Cheese Products	Ordinary	100	100
SCI Eurobase	France	Property Holding	Ordinary	100	100
Indentidad M.D.D.	Spain	Cheese Agency	Ordinary	100	100
Tipperary Mushrooms (Holdings) Limited	Station Road, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	Property Holding	Ordinary	55	55
Fairgreen Ingredients Limited	Station Rd, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	Cheese Products	Ordinary	100	100
Dereentra Holdings Limited	Station Rd, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	In Liquidation	Ordinary	100	100
Oaklands Foods Limited	Station Rd, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	In Liquidation	Ordinary	100	100
Slieve Bloom Dairies Limited	Station Rd, Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary	In Liquidation	Ordinary	100	100

17. Stocks

	31/12/25 €	28/02/25 €
Raw materials and consumables	3,412,129	4,521,429
Finished goods and goods for resale	36,179,443	46,455,017
Expense Stocks	3,732,427	4,260,698
	<u>43,323,999</u>	<u>55,237,144</u>

18. Debtors

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Trade debtors	69,792,248	68,138,343
Other debtors	2,884,967	5,307,926
Prepayments	3,717,575	2,441,354
Deferred tax asset (Note 24)	1,644,651	3,784,875
	<u>78,039,441</u>	<u>79,672,498</u>

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate to their carrying amounts. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairments of €2,599,108. (2024: €4,351,552)

19. Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Cash at bank and in hand	18,390,614	8,168,334
Bank overdrafts	(12,283,144)	(37,670,666)
	<u>6,107,470</u>	<u>(29,502,332)</u>

20. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	16,567,264	43,195,666
Trade creditors	85,131,602	76,456,300
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	50,000	82,000
Tax and social insurance:		
PAYE and social welfare	1,086,459	1,005,884
Government grants (Note 26)	437,218	340,516
	<u>103,272,543</u>	<u>121,080,366</u>

Trade creditors include amounts owing to suppliers who have a reservation of title clause in their contracts of sale. Amounts owed to group companies are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

21. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Amounts owed to credit institutions	55,170,342	42,771,516
Capital contribution	869,274	925,029
Obligations under finance leases (Note 23)	-	77,000
Government grants (Note 26)	4,163,136	3,350,090
	<u>60,202,752</u>	<u>47,123,635</u>

22. Details of indebtedness

Loans repayable, included within creditors, are analysed as follows:

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Indebtedness repayable other than by instalments:		
Bank loans < 1 year	4,284,120	5,525,000
Bank loans 2-5 year	17,136,480	21,200,000
Bank loans > 5 year	38,033,862	21,571,516
	<u>59,454,462</u>	<u>48,296,516</u>

The society has borrowed the above loans which have maturity dates that range between 2025 - 2030 and are subject to interest rates that range between 4% - 6%.

23. Obligations under finance leases

The total future minimum lease payments under finance lease agreements are as follows:

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Not later than 1 year	50,000	82,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	77,000
	<u>50,000</u>	<u>159,000</u>

24. Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Included in debtors (note 18)	1,644,651	3,784,875

The deferred tax account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Accelerated capital allowances / Unused tax losses	(2,143,697)	4,153,470
Fair value adjustment of financial assets	3,473	(3,149)
	<u>(2,140,224)</u>	<u>4,150,321</u>

25. Employee benefits

The amount recognised in profit or loss in relation to the total pension charge was €878,378 (2025:€1,377,113). Contributions of €307,878 were due to the scheme by the Society at 31st December 2025. These have been paid by the Society since the period end.

Defined contribution plans

The Society operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the society in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge includes the contributions payable by the society to this scheme for the period.

The Irish Co-operative Societies Pension Scheme

The Society participates in an industry-wide Irish Co-operative Societies Pension Scheme. This is a multi-employer defined benefit pension scheme. As the Society's share of the underlying assets and liabilities cannot be identified on a consistent and reasonable basis, the scheme is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. The most recent full actuarial valuation of the Irish Co-Operative Societies' Pension Scheme was carried out on 1st January 2023. The report is available for inspection by Scheme members but is not available to the public. The Scheme satisfied the statutory Funding Standard and Funding Standard Reserve requirements at the valuation date. An Actuarial Funding Certificate was prepared with an effective date of 1st January 2023 and confirmed that the Scheme satisfied the Funding Standard set out in Section 44(1) of the Pensions Act, 1990 at that effective date. A Funding Standard Reserve Certificate was also prepared with an effective date of 1st January 2023 confirming that the Scheme held sufficient additional assets to satisfy the funding Standard Reserve set out in Section 44(2) of the Pensions Act, 1990 at that effective date. The Actuary's Statement dated 21 January 2026 confirms that the Actuary is reasonably satisfied that the scheme continues to meet the Funding Standard and the Funding Standard reserve as at the 30th June 2025. The financial assumptions relating to the return on investment, the rate of increase in pensionable pay or salaries, and price inflation are outlined in the actuarial valuation report.

26. Government grants

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
At the start of the financial period	3,690,606	4,097,983
Grants received or receivable	1,224,229	21,416
Released to profit or loss	(314,481)	(428,793)
At the end of the financial period	<u>4,600,354</u>	<u>3,690,606</u>

The amounts recognised in the financial statements for government grants are as follows:

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Recognised in creditors:		
Deferred government grants due within one year	437,218	340,516
Deferred government grants due after more than one year	4,163,136	3,350,090
	<u>4,600,354</u>	<u>3,690,606</u>

Grants received by the Society may be repayable in certain circumstances as outlined in the Grant Agreements. Grants awarded were capital in nature and there are no outstanding unfulfilled conditions.

27. Share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	31/12/25 Number	31/12/25 €	28/02/25 Number	28/02/25 €
Amounts presented in equity:				
Ordinary shares of € 1.00 each	<u>32,071,072</u>	<u>32,071,072</u>	<u>32,474,435</u>	<u>32,474,435</u>

Share movements

Ordinary:

	Number	€
At 1 March 2025	32,474,435	32,474,435
Issue of shares	11,334	11,334
Shares redeemed	(414,697)	(414,697)
At 31 December 2025	<u>32,071,072</u>	<u>32,071,072</u>

All ordinary shares are fully paid up.

28. Convertible Loan Stock

	31/12/25	28/02/25
	€	€
Opening Balance	-	1,719,949
Convertible Loan Stock issued during the year	1,153,617	977,474
Loan Stock Converted to Shares	-	(2,697,423)
Closing Balance	<u>1,153,617</u>	<u>-</u>

29. Reserves

	Profit and Loss Account	Special Share Reserve	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Bonus Share Reserve	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
At 28 February 2025 as previously stated	68,765,145	1,117,322	426,956	159,293	338,316	70,807,038
At 1 March 2025	68,765,145	1,117,322	426,956	159,293	338,316	70,807,038
Profit for the financial period	2,314,438	-	-	-	-	2,314,438
Share Interest paid	(584,657)	-	-	-	-	(584,657)
At 31 December 2025	<u>70,494,926</u>	<u>1,117,322</u>	<u>426,956</u>	<u>159,293</u>	<u>338,316</u>	<u>72,536,813</u>

30. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 1 March 2025	Cash flows	At 31 December 2025
	€	€	€
Cash and cash equivalents	8,168,334	10,222,280	18,390,614
Bank overdrafts	(37,670,666)	25,387,522	(12,283,144)
Debt due within one year	(5,607,000)	1,272,880	(4,334,120)
Debt due after one year	(42,848,516)	(12,321,826)	(55,170,342)
	<u>(77,957,848)</u>	<u>24,560,856</u>	<u>(53,396,992)</u>

31. Capital commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

At the financial period end the society had the following commitments for capital expenditure:

	31/12/25 € million	28/02/25 € million
Contracted but not provided for	2.98	7.02
Authorised but not contracted for	<u>6.59</u>	<u>5.71</u>

32. Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of business, as farmers, the Committee members trade with the Society on standard commercial terms. During the financial period the Society entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Transaction value Period ended 31/12/25 €	Transaction value Period ended 28/02/25 €	Balance owed by/(owed to) Period ended 31/12/25 €	Balance owed by/(owed to) Period ended 28/02/25 €
Milk Purchases				
from Committee Members	7,320,845	10,663,071	(194,382)	(216,891)
Purchases by Committee Members	<u>2,380,017</u>	<u>3,204,257</u>	<u>547,334</u>	<u>692,715</u>

Key management includes the Board of Directors, all members of the Society Management including the Society Secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	31/12/25 Number	28/02/25 Number
Board of Directors	20	29
Senior Management Team	17	19

	31/12/25 €	28/02/25 €
Directors Fees & Expenses	319,394	463,883
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	<u>2,229,580</u>	<u>3,514,916</u>

33. Contingent assets and liabilities

Grants received of €18,543,954 (2025: €17,319,725) under agreements between the society and Enterprise, Ireland may become repayable should certain circumstances set out in the agreements occur.

34. Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the financial period-end.

35. Securities and guarantees

The Society's bank facilities comprise a combination of bank overdraft, bank factored debt, term debt and a bond guarantee. The bank overdraft, term loan facilities and bond guarantee provided to the Society by Allied Irish Bank and Bank of Ireland are secured by fixed and floating debentures over the assets of the society. The debentures incorporate specific charges over land and buildings. The bank factored debt is secured on certain trade debtors of the Society with Cooperatieve Rabobank S.A.

36. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 3 April 2026.

Notes

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ArraTipp
Together we grow

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