Company registration number 188321 (Ireland)

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

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HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland including the accounting standards issued by the Accounting Standards Board and promulgated by the Institute.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts 1963 to 2013. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board

Mr William Harrahill
Director

Ms Caroline Harrahill
Director

7 August 2025

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION ON UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

In relation to the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 17:

- The directors approve these financial statements and confirm that they are responsible for them, including selecting the appropriate accounting policies, applying them consistently and making, on a reasonable and prudent basis, the judgments underlying them. They have been prepared on the going concern basis on the grounds that the company will continue in business.

- The directors confirm that they have made available to Mark Kirwan Consultants Unlimited Company, all the company's accounting records and provided all the information necessary for the compilation of the financial statements.

- The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the accounting records reflect all transactions of the company for the year ended 30 April 2025.

On behalf of the board

Mr William Harrahill	Ms Caroline Harrahill
Director	**Director**

7 August 2025

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**8**		102,248		104,189
Current assets					
Stocks	**9**	32,801		23,710	
Debtors	**10**	15,421		11,462	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,913		42,050	
		89,135		77,222	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**11**	(154,011)		(141,633)	
Net current liabilities			(64,876)		(64,411)
Total assets less current liabilities			37,372		39,778
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**12**		(103,966)		(114,026)
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	**15**	160		-	
			(160)		-
Net liabilities			(66,754)		(74,248)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	**17**		3		3
Profit and loss reserves			(66,757)		(74,251)
Total equity			(66,754)		(74,248)

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

We, as directors of Harrahill Poultry Ltd,, state that:

(a) the company is availing itself of the exemption from audit provided for by Chapter 15 of Part 6 of the Companies Act 2014;
(b) the company is availing itself of the exemption on the grounds that section 358 is complied with;
(c) no notice under subsection (1) of section 334 has, in accordance with subsection (2) of that section, been served on the company; and
(d) the directors acknowledge the obligations of the company, under the Companies Act 2014, to:
(i) keep adequate accounting records and prepare financial statements which give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company at the end of its financial year and of its profit or loss for such a year; and
(ii) to otherwise comply with the provisions of this Act relating to financial statements so far as they are applicable to the company.
(e) we have relied on the specified exemption contained in section 352 Companies Act 2014 on the grounds that the company is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and confirm that the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 Companies Act 2014.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Statement Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland’.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 August 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr William Harrahill
Director

Ms Caroline Harrahill
Director

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Share capital	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	€	€	€
Balance at 1 May 2023	3	(85,836)	(85,833)
Year ended 30 April 2024:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	11,585	11,585
Balance at 30 April 2024	3	(74,251)	(74,248)
Year ended 30 April 2025:			
Profit and total comprehensive income	-	7,494	7,494
Balance at 30 April 2025	3	(66,757)	(66,754)

HARRAHILL POULTRY LTD,

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 €	2025 €	2024 €	2024 €
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from operations			33,700		59,013
Interest paid			(11,396)		(10,530)
Income taxes paid			(12)		-
Net cash inflow from operating activities			22,292		48,483
Investing activities					
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(22,802)		(586)	
Proceeds from disposal of tangible fixed assets		11,883		-	
Interest received		25		16	
Net cash used in investing activities			(10,894)		(570)
Financing activities					
Repayment of bank loans		(17,106)		(5,885)	
Payment of finance leases obligations		4,571		(13,091)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(12,535)		(18,976)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents			(1,137)		28,937
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			42,050		13,113
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year			40,913		42,050

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Harrahill Poultry Ltd, is a limited company domiciled and incorporated in Ireland. The registered office is Brewside, Rathdowney, Laois and its company registration number is 188321.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 “The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland” (“FRS 102”) and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, [modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value]. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

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

1.3 Turnover

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

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

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

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

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Land and buildings Leasehold	4% Straight line
Plant and machinery	12.5% Straight Line
Fixtures, fittings & equipment	12.5% Straight Line
Motor vehicles	20% Reducing Balance

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

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

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of cost and replacement cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 ‘Basic Financial Instruments’ and Section 12 ‘Other Financial Instruments Issues’ of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.11 Taxation

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

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.12 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.13 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.14 Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than euros are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company’s accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	**2024 Number**
Directors	2	2
Sales	4	4
Total	6	6

4 Directors' remuneration

	2025 €	**2024 €**
Remuneration for qualifying services	65,003	59,055
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	8,031	10,253
	73,034	69,308

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025 €	**2024 €**
Interest income		
Interest on bank deposits	25	16

(Continued)

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025	2024
Investment income includes the following:	€	€
Interest on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	25	16

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025	2024
	€	€
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	9,548	9,359
Other finance costs:		
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	1,848	1,171
	11,396	10,530

7 Taxation

	2025	2024
	€	€
Current tax		
Corporation tax on profits for the current period	6	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,068	1,652
Total tax charge	1,074	1,652

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Profit before taxation	8,568	13,237
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax of 12.50% (2024: 12.50%)	1,071	1,655
Unutilised tax losses carried forward	(908)	1,720
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(160)	68
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	1,068	(1,789)
Tax at marginal rate	3	(2)
Taxation charge for the year	1,074	1,652

8 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings Leasehold	Plant and machinery	Fixtures, fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
Cost					
At 1 May 2024	287,933	135,463	8,102	83,134	514,632
Additions	-	-	-	22,802	22,802
Disposals	-	-	-	(15,661)	(15,661)
At 30 April 2025	287,933	135,463	8,102	90,275	521,773
Depreciation and impairment					
At 1 May 2024	223,710	132,867	7,818	46,047	410,442
Depreciation charged in the year	7,052	512	71	10,695	18,330
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	-	-	(9,247)	(9,247)
At 30 April 2025	230,762	133,379	7,889	47,495	419,525
Carrying amount					
At 30 April 2025	57,171	2,084	213	42,780	102,248
At 30 April 2024	64,223	2,595	284	37,087	104,189

9 Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Feedstuff	4,146	6,577
Hens	21,526	11,058
Eggs & trays	7,129	6,075
	32,801	23,710

10 Debtors

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	€	€
Trade debtors	8,919	7,135
Other debtors	5,854	2,771
	14,773	9,906

10 Debtors (Continued)

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	2025 €	2024 €
Deferred tax asset	648	1,556
Total debtors	15,421	11,462

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	13	23,330	26,334
Obligations under finance leases	14	11,421	10,892
Trade creditors		78,779	64,143
Corporation tax		(7)	(1)
PAYE and social security		2,185	2,251
Other creditors		33,073	33,014
Accruals		5,230	5,000
		154,011	141,633

12 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Notes	2025 €	2024 €
Amounts owed to credit institutions	13	83,498	97,600
Obligations under finance leases		20,468	16,426
		103,966	114,026

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

	2025 €	2024 €
Payable by instalments	(43,547)	(43,716)

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over directors property.

13 Loans and overdrafts

	2025	2024
	€	€
Bank loans	106,828	123,934
Payable within one year	23,330	26,334
Payable after one year	83,498	97,600

The long-term loans are secured by fixed charges over directors property.

14 Finance lease obligations

	2025	2024
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	€	€
Within one year	12,399	11,612
In two to five years	21,473	17,658
	33,872	29,270
Less: future finance charges	(1,983)	(1,952)
	31,889	27,318

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of plant and machinery. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 5 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

15 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has a legally enforceable right to do so. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for financial reporting purposes:

	Liabilities 2025	Liabilities 2024	Assets 2025	Assets 2024
Balances:	€	€	€	€
Accelerated capital allowances	160	-	-	9
Tax losses	-	-	648	1,547
	160	-	648	1,556

15 Deferred taxation (Continued)

Movements in the year:	**2025** **€**
Asset at 1 May 2024	(1,556)
Charge to profit or loss	1,068
Asset at 30 April 2025	(488)

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 7 years
and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period. The deferred tax liability set out above is expected to reverse within 3 years and relates to accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

16 Retirement benefit schemes

Defined contribution schemes	**2025** **€**	**2024** **€**
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	8,031	10,253

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

17 Share capital

	2025 **€**	**2024** **€**
Ordinary share capital		
Authorised equity		
100,000 Ordinary of €1.269738 each	126,974	126,974
Issued and fully paid equity		
2 Ordinary of €1.269738 each	3	3
	3	3

18 Directors' transactions

Description	**% Rate**	**Opening balance** **€**	**Amounts advanced** **€**	**Amounts repaid** **€**	**Closing balance** **€**
Mr William Harrahill -	-	(19,500)	509	(568)	(19,559)
		(19,500)	509	(568)	(19,559)

19 Approval of financial statements

The directors approved the financial statements on 7 August 2025.