
HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

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HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	James Brown Roger Hawkins Alastair Roberts Oliver Milton Hazel York
Company secretary	James Brown
Registered number	687648
Registered office	36 Lad Lane Baggot Street Lower Dublin 2 D02 TD08
Independent auditors	S&W Partners Audit (Ireland) Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm Paramount Court Corrig Road Sandyford Business Park Dublin 18 D18 R9C7
Bankers	Bank of Ireland 104 Ranelagh Road Dublin 6
Solicitors	Maples Group 75 St. Stephen's Green Dublin 2 D02 PR50
Date of incorporation	11 February 2021

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

On 30 January 2026 we reported as auditors of Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited to the directors of the company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 6 to 13 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

- (i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 on pages 6 to 13 which the directors of Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited propose to annex to the Annual Return of the company; and
- (ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

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

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

Basis of opinion

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

Opinion on financial statements

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

Other information

On 30 January 2026 we reported as auditors of Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited to the shareholders on the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HAWKINS BROWN
IRELAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)
PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014**

"We have audited the financial statements of Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', applying Section 1A of that Standard, issued by the Financial Reporting Council; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard for Auditors (Ireland) issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HAWKINS BROWN
IRELAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)
PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Emphasis of matter - reliance on parental support

We draw your attention to note 3 to the financial statements, which indicates that the company is reliant on support from its parent company to continue as a going concern. 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 Directors' Report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our Auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and the financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

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

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' SPECIAL REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF HAWKINS BROWN
IRELAND LIMITED (CONTINUED)
PURSUANT TO SECTION 356 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2014

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report. that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: <http://www.iaasa.ie>. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.."

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

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders in accordance with Section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report. and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.


Gráinne Stewart

for and on behalf of
S&W Partners Audit (Ireland) Limited

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Paramount Court
Corrig Road
Sandyford Business Park
Dublin 18
D18 R9C7

30 January 2026

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

**ABRIDGED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 MARCH 2025**

	Note	31 March 2025 €	31 March 2024 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets		29,754	8,208
		<u>29,754</u>	<u>8,208</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		689,520	1,145,840
Cash at bank and in hand		334,817	145,220
		<u>1,024,337</u>	<u>1,291,060</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	<u>(817,021)</u>	<u>(1,100,614)</u>
Net current assets		<u>207,316</u>	<u>190,446</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>237,070</u>	<u>198,654</u>
Net assets		<u>237,070</u>	<u>198,654</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity		2	2
Profit and loss account		237,068	198,652
Shareholders' funds		<u>237,070</u>	<u>198,654</u>

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

We, as directors of Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited, state that:

The company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board:

James Brown
Director

Roger Hawkins
Director

Date: 28 January 2026

The notes on pages 7 to 13 form part of these financial statements.

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1. General information

Hawkins Brown Ireland Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 Companies Act 2014) incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The company's registered office and its principal place of business is 36 Lad Lane, Baggot Street Lower, Dublin 2, Ireland.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2014, issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Euro.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

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

2.3 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

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

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

2.5 Current deferred taxation

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- 10%
Fixtures and fittings	- 12.5%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.9 Creditors

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

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Financial Instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivables within one year), including loans and others accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently, at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors are measured initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instruments constitute a financing transactions, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an Impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an 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.

2.11 Share capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a reduction in equity.

2.12 Cash flow statement

The company has availed of the exemption in FRS 102 1A from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement because it is classified as a small company.

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3. **Going Concern**

The company's ability to meet its future working capital is dependent on continued financial support from its parent company. The parent company has confirmed in writing that they intend to and have the ability to support the company for at least 12 months from the approval date of these financial statements.

On this basis, the directors consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

4. **Appropriation of profit and loss**

	2025 €	2024 €
Profit and loss account brought forward at the beginning of the year	198,652	231,216
Profit for the year	38,416	(32,564)
Profit and loss account carried forward at the end of the year	<u><u>237,068</u></u>	<u><u>198,652</u></u>

5. **Employees**

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Employees	<u><u>8</u></u>	<u><u>10</u></u>

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6. Tangible fixed assets

	Long-term leasehold property €	Fixtures and fittings €	Total €
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2024	-	9,161	9,161
Additions	24,098	-	24,098
At 31 March 2025	<u>24,098</u>	<u>9,161</u>	<u>33,259</u>
Depreciation			
At 1 April 2024	-	953	953
Charge for the year on owned assets	1,406	1,146	2,552
At 31 March 2025	<u>1,406</u>	<u>2,099</u>	<u>3,505</u>
Net book value			
At 31 March 2025	<u>22,692</u>	<u>7,062</u>	<u>29,754</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>	<u>8,208</u>	<u>8,208</u>

7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 €	2024 €
Trade creditors	208,391	317,586
Amounts owed to group undertakings	409,919	553,574
Taxation and social insurance	18,175	111,817
Other creditors	175	-
Accruals	180,361	117,637
	<u>817,021</u>	<u>1,100,614</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are as interest free loans and are repayable on demand.

HAWKINS BROWN IRELAND LIMITED

NOTES TO THE ABRIDGED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8. Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption under FRS 102 Section 33 from disclosing transactions with wholly owned group companies.

9. Controlling party

The owner of Hawkins Brown Design Limited is Hawkins Brown Architecture Limited, a subsidiary of HBAL Trustees Limited. HBAL Trustees Limited hold the shares in trust under a trust deed dated 31 July 2021.

10. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 28 January 2026