Consolidated financial statements

1 Consolidated income statement 2

2 Consolidated balance sheet 4

2.1 Balance Sheet - Assets 4

2.2 Balance Sheet - Liabilities 5

3 Consolidated statement of changes in equity 6

4 Consolidated statement of cash flows 8

5 Notes to the consolidated financial statements 10

1 CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

In thousands of euros	**Notes**	**31/03/2024**	**31/03/2023**
Revenue	14	305,728	348,239
Other revenue from operating activities		219	1,800
Purchases consumed and change in inventories		(128,293)	(146,579)
External expenses	15	(52,883)	(66,505)
Employee benefits expense	16	(59,473)	(63,518)
Taxes		(2,097)	(1,895)
Depreciation and amortisation		(18,895)	(17,839)
Net increase in provisions		(1,902)	(1,226)
Other current income/(expenses)		402	2,157
CURRENT OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**42,806**	**54,636**
Other non-current operating income and expenses	17	(1,052)	(2,446)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)		**41,754**	**52,190**
Income from cash and cash equivalents		*224*	*15*
Cost of gross financial debt		*(4,451)*	*(1,765)*
Cost of net financial debt	18	(4,226)	(1,750)
Other financial income and expenses	18	68	831
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX		**37,597**	**51,271**
Income tax	19	(8,749)	(10,190)
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX		**28,848**	**41,081**
Profit/(loss) of associates		16	79
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)		**28,864**	**41,159**
Non-controlling interests		(14)	5
NET PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		**28,850**	**41,164**
Earnings per share from consolidated entities *(in euros)*	20	0.45	0.64
Diluted earnings per share from consolidated entities *(in euros)*	20	0.45	0.63

	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
NET PROFIT/(LOSS)	**28,864**	**41,159**
Translation gains/(losses)	(440)	(339)
Other financial instruments	(353)	242
Of which tax	*141*	*(96)*
Sub-total for items of comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(793)	(97)
Actuarial gains/(losses), net of deferred tax	13	281
Of which tax on actuarial gains and losses	*(7)*	*(97)*
Sub-total for items of comprehensive income that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	13	281
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**(780)**	**184**
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**28,084**	**41,343**
Of which:		
• attributable to equity holders of the parent	28,070	41,348
• attributable to non-controlling interests	14	(5)

2 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

2.1 Balance Sheet - Assets

In thousands of euros	Note	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Goodwill	1	47,480	47,475
Intangible assets	2	8,150	8,398
Property, plant and equipment	2	144,267	143,584
Non-current financial assets	2	3,330	3,743
Deferred taxes	4	2,476	2,643
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**205,703**	**205,844**
Inventories and work in progress	5	163,013	164,723
Trade and other receivables	6	88,006	88,063
Tax receivables		2,629	1,019
Other current assets	3	2,020	2,061
Cash and cash equivalents	7	40,370	30,286
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**296,038**	**286,152**
TOTAL ASSETS		**501,741**	**491,996**

2.2 Balance Sheet - Liabilities

In thousands of euros	**Note**	**31/03/2024**	**31/03/2023**
Contributed capital	8	65,052	65,052
Additional paid-in capital	8	35,648	35,648
Reserves and retained earnings	9	185,338	201,108
Net profit/(loss) for the period		28,850	41,164
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT		**314,889**	**342,973**
Non-controlling interests		72	58
TOTAL EQUITY		**314,961**	**343,031**
Loans and other borrowings	10	89,003	46,865
Employee benefit obligations	11	2,378	2,400
Other provisions	12	27	(0)
Deferred taxes	4	4,500	4,202
Other non-current liabilities	13	9,133	9,811
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**105,041**	**63,279**
Bank loans and other borrowings (portion < 1 year)	10	15,605	13,253
Provisions (portion < 1 year)	12	1,031	475
Trade and other payables		61,403	69,803
Other current liabilities	13	3,700	2,154
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**81,739**	**85,686**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**501,741**	**491,996**

3 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

In thousands of euros	Contributed capital Note 9	Additional paid-in capital	Consolidated reserves Note 10	Net profit/(loss) for the period	Total attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
POSITION AT 01/04/2022	**65,052**	**35,648**	**200,840**	**37,149**	**338,689**	**(90)**	**338,599**
Translation gains/(losses) (1)	-	-	(339)	-	(339)	-	(339)
Actuarial gains and losses	-	-	281	-	281	-	281
Other financial instruments	-	-	242	-	242	-	242
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	**-**	**-**	**184**	**-**	**184**	**-**	**184**
Net profit/(loss)	-	-	-	41,164	41,164	(5)	41,159
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED FOR THE PERIOD	**-**	**-**	**184**	**41,164**	**41,348**	**(5)**	**41,343**
Allocation of earnings	-	-	37,148	(37,148)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(38,887)	-	(38,887)	-	(38,887)
Change in scope (2)	-	-	(467)	-	(467)	153	(314)
Treasury shares	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
Share-based payments (3)	-	-	2,292	-	2,292	-	2,292
POSITION AT 31/03/2023	**65,052**	**35,648**	**201,108**	**41,164**	**342,973**	**58**	**343,031**

(1) Mainly concerns translation losses of €(294) thousand at US subsidiary Seguin Moreau Napa Cooperage.
(2) Corresponds to buyouts of minority shareholders in Tonnellerie Millet and Galileo.
(3) Cf. Note 8.2 “Free allocation of shares”.

In thousands of euros	Contributed capital Note 9	Additional paid-in capital	Consolidated reserves Note 10	Net profit/(loss) for the period	Total attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
POSITION AT 01/04/2023	**65,052**	**35,648**	**201,108**	**41,164**	**342,973**	**58**	**343,031**
Translation gains/(losses) [(1)]	-	-	(440)	-	(440)	-	(440)
Actuarial gains and losses	-	-	13	-	13	-	13
Other financial instruments	-	-	(353)	-	(353)	-	(353)
INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	-	**-**	**(780)**	**-**	**(780)**	**-**	**(780)**
Net profit/(loss)	-	-	-	28,850	28,850	14	28,864
INCOME AND EXPENSES RECOGNISED FOR THE PERIOD	-	**-**	**(780)**	**28,850**	**28,070**	**14**	**28,084**
Allocation of earnings	-	-	41,164	(41,164)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	(45,283)	-	(45,283)	-	(45,283)
Treasury shares	-	-	(9,945)	-	(9,945)	-	(9,945)
Share-based payments [(2)]	-	-	(925)	-	(925)	-	(925)
POSITION AT 31/03/2024	**65,052**	**35,648**	**185,338**	**28,850**	**314,889**	**72**	**314,961**

(1) Mainly concerns translation losses of €(101) thousand at US subsidiary Seguin Moreau Napa Cooperage, €(294) thousand at Argentine subsidiary Enodev Argentina and €(288) thousand at Chilean subsidiary Vivelys Chile.
(2) Cf. Note 8.2 "Free allocation of shares".

4 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of euros	Note	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Consolidated net profit/(loss)		**28,864**	**41,159**
Elimination of the share of profit/(loss) from associates		(16)	(79)
Elimination of amortisation, depreciation and provisions		21,245	19,464
Elimination of profit/(loss) from disposals and dilution gains and losses		(221)	(56)
Elimination of dividend income		(170)	(170)
Income and expenses on share-based payments		(925)	2,292
= CASH FLOW AFTER COST OF NET FINANCIAL DEBT AND TAX		**48,777**	**62,610**
Tax expense	19	8,749	10,190
Cost of net financial debt (1)		4,226	1,750
= CASH FLOW BEFORE COST OF NET FINANCIAL DEBT AND TAX		**61,753**	**74,550**
Taxes paid		(9,036)	(10,316)
Change in working capital requirement related to operating activities (2)	29	(3,997)	(23,216)
= NET CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**48,720**	**41,019**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	29	(21,536)	(19,282)
Acquisitions of financial assets (3)	29	-	(1,350)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		364	958
Disposal of financial assets		-	11
Dividends received		170	250
Change in loans and advances outstanding		(56)	(76)
= NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(21,058)**	**(19,489)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Transactions with non-controlling interests (4)		-	(314)
Acquisition and disposal of treasury shares		(9,945)	(3)
Debt issuance	10	51,974	154
Repayment of loans (5)	29	(11,834)	(12,532)
Net interest paid	29	(2,686)	(1,384)
Dividends paid by the parent company	25	(45,283)	(38,887)

= NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**(17,774)**	**(52,966)**
Impact of exchange rate movements		(345)	(195)
Change in cash position		**9,543**	**(31,631)**
Net cash and cash equivalents at the start of the period	21	28,687	60,318
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	21	38,229	28,687

(1) Of which €(0.2) million in interest expenses in respect of operating leases at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2024.
(2) The change in WCR is discussed in the management report.
(3) At 31 March 2023, the figure corresponds to the acquisition of a 4.88% stake in Bloomfield Robotics in the amount of €(1,350) thousand, classified under non-consolidated equity investments.
(4) At 31 March 2023, mainly corresponds to the acquisition of 48% of the share capital in Galileo in the amount of €(285) thousand.
(5) Includes €(2.5) million for the reimbursement of operating lease liabilities at 31 March 2024, compared with €(2.7) million at 31 March 2023.

5 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The OENEO Group (hereinafter the "Group") is a major player in the wine industry with a range of high-end, innovative brands. With activities spanning all stages of the wine production process, the Group operates worldwide through two complementary core divisions:

- Closures, involving the manufacture and marketing of high added-value, high-tech corks, notably with the DIAM, MYTIK and SETOP ranges;
- Winemaking, involving the provision of high-end solutions in winemaking and spirits for leading market players through its cooperage brands Seguin Moreau, Boisé, Tonnellerie Millet, Fine Northern Oak and Galileo, and the development of innovative solutions for the wine industry with Vivelys (R&D, consulting, systems).

COMPANY NAME AND REGISTERED OFFICE

OENEO – 17, rue Augier – 16100 COGNAC – France.

LEGAL FORM

Public limited company (*société anonyme*) with a Board of Directors.

COMPANY REGISTRATION

OENEO is registered with the Angoulême Trade and Companies Register under registration number 322 828 260.

The consolidated financial statements of the OENEO Group for the year ended 31 March 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 13 June 2024. All figures are expressed in thousands of euros unless otherwise stated.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF THE YEAR

The inflationary climate created primarily by the post-pandemic recovery and geopolitical situation in Ukraine softened during financial year 2023/2024 despite the emergence of other geopolitical conflicts and a continued economic crisis. Having triggered a widespread market slowdown starting from January 2023, inflation then prompted inventory corrections across the global supply chain as global wine consumption lost momentum. These were again unprecedented circumstances, but after a record 2022/2023 the Group managed to stem the decline in its revenue by focusing efforts on its core business lines in both divisions, and its margins thus proved resilient.

The Group is taking a cautious approach to 2024/2025, aware of its resilience and underpinned by its international footprint and premium positioning. Energy and logistics costs have returned to normal in recent months, but the Group is keeping a close eye on raw materials costs as inflation remains high and the global wine market offers little visibility. It will continue to keep its expenditure under tight control in order to mitigate any impact on its earnings.

Against this unprecedented backdrop, in which forecasting remains a complex exercise, the Group has updated its assumptions for fulfilling its performance targets during the three-year period running from 2022 until 2025 (see Note 8.2 "Free allocation of shares"). In addition, impairment tests were conducted on the Group's two operating segments to take into account its longer-term assumptions, these having been revised on 31 March 2024 to reflect the impact of the ongoing crises. The tests did not show any indication of impairment (see Note 1 "Goodwill").

Payment of the dividends approved during the General Meeting of 27 July 2023 went ahead on 5 October 2023 in the amount of €45.3 million.

To meet all its cash requirements, the Group began in the second half of the financial year to use the €50 million RCF (revolving credit facility) it arranged in 2020 when taking out its current syndicated loan.

Share buyback programme

Pursuant to the authorisation granted by the Board of Directors, the Company kept buying back shares under the 12-month programme launched on 7 December 2022 allowing the purchase of a maximum of 1,000,000 OENEO shares, representing 1.54% of the share capital, in accordance with the conditions set out in resolution 15 adopted by the General Meeting on 27 July 2022. Between 7 December 2022 and 7 December 2023, the Company bought back a total of 745,269 OENEO shares under an agreement entered into with an investment service provider.

A. Accounting policies and measurement methods

The annual consolidated financial statements of the OENEO Group are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as adopted by the European Union at 31 March 2024.

The separate financial statements of the consolidated companies, which are prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles in their respective countries, are restated to comply with the accounting policies of the Group.

Preparing the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires certain critical accounting estimates to be made. Management is also required to exercise its discretion when applying the Group's accounting methods. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or about which assumptions and estimates have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements, are set out in section 20 "Critical accounting estimates and judgements" as well as in Note 1 "Goodwill", Note 4 "Deferred taxes" and Note 12 "Provisions for liabilities and charges".

As of 1 April 2023, the following standards apply to the financial information presented:

- amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies*;
- amendment to IAS 8 *Definition of Accounting Estimates*;
- amendment to IAS 12 *Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction.*

At 1 April 2023, the following standards were adopted by the IASB but do not apply to the financial information presented:

- amendment to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 *Sales or contributions of assets between an investor and its associate/joint venture*;
- amendment to IAS 12 *International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules*;
- amendment to IAS 7 and IFRS 17 *Reverse Factoring – Supplier Finance Arrangements*;
- amendment to IFRS 16 *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*.

These amendments have no material impact on the financial information presented.

1) CONSOLIDATION METHODS

Subsidiaries are entities (including any special purpose entities) whose financial and operating policies can be governed by the Group, usually because it holds more than half of the voting rights. Potential voting rights are taken into account when evaluating the control exercised by the Group over another entity if these result from instruments likely to be exercised or converted at the time of that evaluation.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated once effective control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated once control ceases to be exercised.

Internal gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest in those associates. Internal losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction indicates that the asset sold is impaired. The accounting policies of associates have been modified where necessary so that they are in line with those adopted by the Group.

Associates are entities over which the Group does not have control but exercises significant influence, usually because it holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are consolidated using the equity method. The Group's interests in associates include goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment losses) identified at acquisition.

The financial statements of joint ventures are also consolidated using the equity method.

2) GOODWILL

All identifiable elements acquired (assets and liabilities) are measured upon initial consolidation of Group subsidiaries and investees.

Measurement is conducted using the currency of the acquired company. In subsequent years, fair value adjustments receive the same accounting treatment as the items to which they relate.

Positive goodwill

Any residual difference corresponding to the surplus acquisition cost for the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date is entered on the assets side of the balance sheet under "Goodwill".

Positive goodwill is not amortised, in accordance with IFRS 3 (revised) *Business Combinations.* It is tested for impairment whenever there is objective evidence of a loss of value and at least once a year in the manner set out below in section 4 "Recoverable amount of assets". It is calculated separately for each of the Closures and Winemaking operating segments (groups of CGUs).

The net carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of each division is reconciled with value in use, estimated by discounting future cash flows. In the event of impairment, the impairment loss recognised under impairment of assets is irreversible.

Where a disposal is made by a CGU in an operating segment, the goodwill associated with the discontinued operation:

- is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal; and
- is measured on the basis of the relative values of the discontinued operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Negative goodwill

Negative goodwill represents the surplus relative to the acquisition cost of the Group's share of the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the acquisition date.

Negative goodwill is recognised immediately in the income statement during the acquisition period.

3) TRANSLATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS EXPRESSED IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

Functional currency and reporting currency of the financial statements

The items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates applicable at the transaction dates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and those resulting from the conversion, at the rates in effect at the reporting date, of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are recognised directly in equity, either as an eligible cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation.

Group companies

The financial statements of all Group entities whose functional currency is different from the reporting currency are translated into the reporting currency, as follows:

- (i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate on each reporting date;
- (ii) the income and expenses of each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
- (iii) all resulting translation differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

When a foreign operation is sold, the translation differences initially recognised in equity are recognised in the income statement under gains and losses on disposal.

Application of IAS 29 *Hyperinflation*

Argentina is considered a hyperinflationary economy. IAS 29 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* stipulates that the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is the Argentine peso must be restated. The Group owns a subsidiary in Argentina (which no longer has any operating activities) whose functional currency is the Argentine peso. At the last annual reporting date, an analysis of the impacts of applying this standard assured the Group that its accounting practices did not require any amendments.

4) NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Intangible assets

In accordance with IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*, acquired intangible assets are carried at their acquisition cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Intangible assets include research and development costs. It is important to distinguish between research costs and development costs.

Costs arising from research or during the research phase of an internal project may not be capitalised and must systematically be recognised as an expense during the year in which they are incurred.

Development expenses arising from the development of new products are entered on the assets side of the consolidated balance sheet when the following six general criteria defined by IAS 38 are demonstrated:

- 1) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- 2) the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- 3) the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- 4) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- 5) the current or future availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development;
- 6) the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Development costs that do not meet these criteria are recognised as expenses.

Following initial recognition, if their recoverable amount based on criteria existing at the time of acquisition should fall permanently below their net carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised.

Intangible assets categorised as having a finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over periods corresponding to their expected useful life:

- development costs are amortised over a 5-year period.
- patents are amortised on a straight-line basis over the actual duration of protection (20 years for Closures and a maximum of 10 years for Winemaking).
- software is amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of 1 to 3 years.

In the context of business combinations and in accordance with IFRS 3 (revised), contractual customer relationships are recognised separately from goodwill if the acquiree has a regular volume of business with identified customers. Contractual customer relationships are measured using the excess earnings method, which takes into account discounted future cash flows generated by customers.

Their useful life is measurable and depreciated over their term of usage, which may be estimated at between 6 and 16 years. They are tested for impairment if there is evidence that they might be impaired.

Property, plant and equipment

Under the depreciated historical cost method, the Group opted to remeasure its property, plant and equipment at fair value at the date of transition to IFRS.

In accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, the property, plant and equipment acquired subsequent to the date of transition to IFRS are carried at their acquisition price or cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Property, plant and equipment in progress are recognised at billed cost less any identified impairment loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of the asset or, where applicable, recognised separately if it is likely that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will flow to the Group and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. All other expenses for repair and maintenance are recognised in the income statement for the period in which they are incurred.

Land cannot be depreciated but may be subject to impairment.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment begins once the assets are ready for use. As of the date on which they come into service, property, plant and equipment are depreciated according to the straight-line method over their useful lives, using a component-based approach:

- buildings: 15 to 50 years (depending on the site and components such as foundations/roof/walls);
- building fixtures and fittings: 15 to 30 years;
- industrial plant, machinery and equipment: 5 to 20 years;
- other property, plant and equipment: 3 to 15 years.

The Group plans to use its assets over their entire lifetime and therefore has not identified any residual value.

Rights to use leased assets

Rights of use in respect of leased assets correspond to the initial value of the lease liabilities within the meaning of IFRS 16 less the amount of amortisation, depreciation and impairment. In application of IFRS 16, the Group does not adjust leases pertaining to low-value assets or with terms of less than one year. The lease term considered is the minimum remaining term of the firm commitment plus any options for renewal the Group can reasonably be expected to exercise. The lease income considered is fixed or linked to a real estate index.

The accounting method is as follows:

- capitalised assets are offset by an equivalent liability in the balance sheet;
- minimum lease payments are allocated between interest expense and a reduction of the lease liability;
- the financial expense is allocated to each period of the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each financial year;
- the asset is depreciated, as appropriate, using the component-based approach in accordance with Group accounting policy for similar assets, or, in the absence of reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership of the asset by the end of the lease term, over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life.

Rights of use are recorded in the balance sheet within assets of a similar nature.

The Group implemented the decisions of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC), which were published on 16 December 2019, in respect of the assessment of the terms of cancellable or automatically renewable leases. The IFRS IC confirms that an enforceable period must be determined, taking economic considerations into account, over and above legal concerns. Most of the leases impacted are real estate leases. Meanwhile, the IFRS IC also confirmed that the depreciation period for non-removable leasehold improvements must not exceed the term of the lease.

The impacts of the restatement of operating leases on the financial statements are as follows:

BALANCE SHEET

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Rights of use [1]	4,520	4,778
TOTAL ASSETS	**4,520**	**4,778**
Results and reserves	(172)	(166)
Loans and other borrowings	2,842	3,004
Bank loans and other borrowings (portion < 1 year)	1,850	1,939
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**4,520**	**4,778**

(1) Right-of-use assets are recorded in the balance sheet under "Property, plant and equipment" and primarily correspond to offices, warehouses and industrial equipment.

INCOME STATEMENT

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
External expenses	2,603	2,711
Depreciation and amortisation	(2,464)	(2,585)
Cost of gross financial debt	(140)	(145)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX	**(1)**	**(19)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Net interest paid	(140)	(145)
Debt repayments	(2,462)	(2,566)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**(2,603)**	**(2,711)**

Recoverable amount of assets

In accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. This test is performed at least once a year for assets with indefinite useful lives (limited to goodwill, land and brands).

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recovered (in the event of a significant decrease in revenue, an actual or future decrease in profitability, or a restructuring). An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The Group tests for impairment based on the key assumptions set out in its business plans factoring in the risks and impacts of climate change, such as its investment plans including carbon footprint reduction programmes (solar panels installed to limit the consumption of fossil fuels) and measures taken to meet the objectives set out in the Group's CSR policy.

For impaired assets other than goodwill, the possible reversal of the impairment is examined at each annual or interim reporting date.

To determine their value in use, assets are allocated to cash-generating units (CGUs). CGUs are defined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other groups of assets.

The CGUs used for the purpose of impairment tests are not larger than the operating segments determined in accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*.

5) NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, assets held for sale are presented separately in the balance sheet and are measured and recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and market value less costs to sell.

An asset is classified as "available for sale" only if:

- the sale is highly probable within a reasonable timeframe;
- the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition; and
- management has committed to a plan to sell the asset.

A business activity which is discontinued, sold or in the process of being sold is defined as a component of an entity whose cash flows may be distinguished from those of the rest of that entity and which has its own distinct business line or main region. The profit/(loss) for such business activities for all reported periods is presented on a separate line of the income statement, "Discontinued operations", and is subject to restatement in the statement of cash flows.

6) INVENTORIES AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Gross values

Inventories of materials and finished goods are measured at the lower of their purchase price or production cost, calculated using the weighted average cost method, and their net realisable value. The purchase price or production cost corresponds to the amount of purchases, processing costs (such as direct and indirect production costs) and other costs incurred. Work in progress is valued at production cost.

In accordance with IAS 2 *Inventories*, cork for the Closures division and oak for the Winemaking division are measured at their acquisition cost. This includes the purchase price, import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable), transport and handling costs, and all other costs directly attributable to the purchase of materials and services. Discounts and rebates are deducted from purchase costs.

Provisions

In the Winemaking and Closures divisions, turnover times, inventory obsolescence (assessed mainly according to age) and inventory appropriateness for the current commercial offering are monitored separately by type of inventory item. The Group does not impair assets using the statistical method but on a case-by-case basis.

For raw materials, a provision is recorded if the provisional cost price of the finished products in which these materials are incorporated is higher than the market price of the finished products, net of selling expenses.

For work in progress, a provision is recorded if the estimated cost price of the finished products, comprising the value of work in progress and the production costs necessary to complete the product, net of selling expenses, is higher than the market price.

For finished products, a provision is recorded if the cost price plus selling expenses proves to be higher than the market price.

Margins earned on transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated.

7) CUSTOMERS

Trade receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less allowances for impairment.

Factoring agreements have been set up in Portuguese and Spanish operating companies in return for short-term credit facilities, which are therefore backed by trade receivables.

These agreements were negotiated with the Group's financial partners to obtain standard terms.

The companies bear the collection risk until customers have settled invoices in full, with the receivables being accordingly reconsolidated in the financial statements.

The Group assesses its credit risk regularly, at each reporting date, based on a case-by-case analysis of receivables. Where an event leads to an impairment loss (such as a debtor default or major delay in payment), the impairment is determined by comparing future cash flows with the carrying amount. The corresponding amount is recognised in the income statement for the period. Where a subsequent event reduces the impairment loss, the impairment is reversed through profit or loss.

The prospective new impairment model based on expected credit losses (ECL) introduced by IFRS 9 did not have an impact on the impairment of trade receivables calculated using the methodology described above.

8) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The "cash and cash equivalents" item includes cash, sight deposits and other very liquid short-term investments with initial maturities of up to three months. Bank overdrafts are included in current liabilities in the balance sheet under "Borrowings".

9) SHARE CAPITAL AND TREASURY SHARES

When any Group company purchases Company shares (treasury shares), the consideration paid, including directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes), is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders until the shares

are cancelled or disposed of. If sold, the proceeds received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related tax effects, are included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

10) FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include long-term investments, receivables, marketable securities, derivative instruments and cash. The measurement and recognition of financial assets are defined by IFRS 9.

The classification depends on the reasons for having acquired the financial assets. The management determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are recognised at fair value then subsequently valued at amortised cost, less a provision for impairment where applicable.

11) FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Except for derivatives, loans and other financial liabilities are valued at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Interest rate swaps that economically hedge financial liabilities are classified as cash flow hedges.

Loans are classified as current liabilities, except when the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the debt for at least 12 months after the reporting date, in which case these loans are classified as non-current liabilities.

Compound financial instruments are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9.

All derivatives are measured at fair value, which corresponds to the market value for quoted instruments. For unquoted instruments, fair value is determined using estimation techniques such as option pricing models and the discounted cash flow method. Gains or losses arising from the revaluation of these instruments at each reporting date are recognised in equity when they are qualified as cash flow hedging instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are reported in other borrowings (see Note 21).

12) DEFERRED TAX

In accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base give rise to the recognition of a deferred tax according to the liability method using the most recent tax rates adopted.

The effects due to changes in tax rates are recognised in the income statement for the year in which the rate change is announced or in equity if they relate to items that were recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets on losses carried forward are only taken into account if it is probable that the entity will be able to recover them within a reasonable timeframe by means of taxable profit during future accounting periods.

The Group has recognised tax loss carryforwards for France and Portugal on the basis of projected earnings contained in the business plan prepared by the Group.

The tax expense is recognised in the income statement unless it concerns items that were recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax expense is also recognised in equity.

The Group decided that the French corporate value added tax (CVAE) could be treated as income tax according to the definition contained in IAS 12.

Under IAS 12, deferred taxes are not discounted.

13) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Supplementary pension schemes, retirement benefits and other long-term benefits

The Group offers its employees various supplementary pension schemes, retirement benefits and other long-term benefits, according to the regulations and practices in force in the countries where it operates.

These include both defined contribution and defined benefit schemes.

For defined contribution schemes, the Group has no obligation other than the payment of premiums to third-party organisations; the corresponding liability is recognised as an expense for the period.

For defined benefit schemes, including multi-employer plans for which the external manager is able to provide information, the Group measures its obligations in accordance with IAS 19 (revised) *Employee Benefits*.

These obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method, taking into account actuarial assumptions such as wage increases, retirement age, mortality, staff turnover, discount rates and social security contributions. The assumptions used to calculate these commitments are described in Note 11.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments are fully recognised in "Other items of comprehensive income that may not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss" for the year in which they arise.

The impact on retirement benefits, at Group level, of "Other items of comprehensive income that may not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss" was €13 thousand, net of tax, in financial year 2023/2024.

The net liability is recognised in the balance sheet under employee benefits.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are due when the entity terminates the employment contract of an employee before the normal retirement date or when an employee has accepted an offer of voluntary redundancy.

The Group recognises these termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating the employment of an employee or group of employees, if it has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal, or if it has agreed to grant termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy. Where termination benefits fall due more than 12 months after the reporting date, they are discounted to their present value.

Incentives and bonuses

The Group recognises a liability and an expense in respect of incentives and bonuses, using a formula that takes into account net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent, after certain adjustments. The Group recognises a liability in respect of its employees when it has a contractual obligation to do so or if a past practice gives rise to a constructive obligation.

Share plans and similar schemes

The Group applies IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* to share-based payments which are either cash-settled or equity-settled.

The total cost of benefits depends on the fair value of the shares awarded and the number of shares that will eventually be issued under the plans in place.

The number of shares issued at the end of the vesting period is subject to continued employment and achievement of the Group's performance criteria, conditions of eligibility for such plans.

Performance criteria are taken into account, in accordance with the IFRIC's positions, only to assess the likelihood of issuance of the instruments.

The present value of the obligation, discounted at the cost of equity, is spread over the vesting period during which the services are rendered. It is recorded under "Current operating profit/(loss)":

- with a corresponding entry recorded under "Other non-current liabilities" when its maturity exceeds one year or under "Other non-current liabilities" for maturities of less than one year, when it is settled in cash;
- with a corresponding entry under reserves, when it is settled in equity instruments.

When the granting of such instruments is subject to a condition other than a market-related condition, and that condition is not met, no charge shall be recorded.

14) INVESTMENT GRANTS

In accordance with IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*, investment grants are recognised in liabilities under "Deferred income". They are recognised in the income statement as and when the assets to which they relate are depreciated and are therefore presented as income from operating activities.

15) SEGMENT REPORTING

In accordance with IFRS 8, the financial information presented by operating segment (defined as a group of CGUs) has been prepared based on synthetic internal reporting, which is reviewed by the chief operating decision maker on a regular basis and then reconciled with the Group's results. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that is subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other economic environments in which the Group operates.

16) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue from ordinary activities corresponds to the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of goods and services sold in the course of the Group's ordinary activities. Revenue from ordinary activities is stated net of value-added tax, returns of goods, discounts and rebates, and after elimination of intra-group sales.

Revenue is recognised on the date on which control of the performance obligations identified in the contracts is transferred (typically on the date of transfer of title to the products).

17) DIVIDENDS

Dividends not paid out to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements for the period in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

18) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share are calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period, less

treasury shares deducted from equity.

The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period as well as those from prior periods previously reported is adjusted for any shares allocated freely.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated taking into account the average number of shares outstanding during the period, plus the dilution effect caused by the likely free allocation of shares and any other dilutive instrument.

19) RISK MANAGEMENT

Liquidity risk

The OENEO Group's financing is covered by a Group policy implemented by the finance department. The French companies centralise their cash management at head office. The foreign companies manage their cash locally in consultation with head office, whose permission is required before any significant funding can be arranged.

In accordance with applicable legislative and regulatory provisions, Group subsidiaries have signed a cash management agreement with the Company to pool cash surpluses and cover the requirements of the various subsidiaries on the best terms. Some foreign subsidiaries arrange finance locally.

At 31 March 2024, the Group carried out a specific review of its liquidity risk (see Note 10) and, in view of the fact that it satisfies all of its bank covenants and has a syndicated loan in place, considers it is able to meet its upcoming maturities over the twelve months following publication of these documents.

Interest rate risk

The financial instruments used are associated with different types of debt (bank facilities/borrowings). The Group applies hedge accounting principles.

The OENEO Group's floating rate debt represents 94.55% of its total debt.

On 22 July 2020, having arranged a syndicated loan in early 2020, OENEO arranged an option (a 0.25% cap with a one-time premium) in the initial amount of €40 million with a term of 36 months.

This option expired on 9 September 2023 and no other option was arranged.

Sensitivity to interest rate risk (see also Note 10)

OENEO's floating rate debt is indexed to the 3-month Euribor rate for the EUR-denominated portion and to the 1-month Libor rate for the USD-denominated portion. Higher interest rates in recent months have led to higher financial expenses. A -1.00%/+1.00% variation in interest rates would affect net financial income by respectively €1,081 thousand (gain) and €(989) thousand (loss).

Credit and counterparty risks

The Company only enters into hedging transactions with major financial institutions.

The maximum credit risk exposure mainly concerns trade receivables. However, due to the large number of customers worldwide, there is no concentration of credit risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group manages its exposure to foreign exchange risk centrally so as to reduce its sensitivity to adverse exchange rate movements. It hedges this risk through forward transactions and by purchasing currency puts and calls. As a result, the Group's exposure is not very material.

Whenever necessary, the OENEO Group uses hedging instruments (options and futures) to protect itself against adverse exchange rate movements.

Euro-denominated debt represented 96.49% of the Group's debt at 31 March 2024, compared with 96.44% at 31 March 2023.

OENEO Group is exposed to the risk of adverse exchange rate movements, both on its assets (subsidiary accounts outside the euro zone) and on its commercial transactions (transactional risk). Foreign exchange risk is monitored by the Group's finance department. At 31 March 2024, the position of the main receivables and payables likely to be impacted by exchange rate movements amounted to €13.4 million. A +/-10% movement in exchange rates would have an impact of +/-1.22% on these commitments.

Authorisation from the Group's finance department is required for hedging transactions that could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Equity risk

The securities recognised in the Group's balance sheet comprise cash OEICs purchased from time to time.

The Group has maintained a liquidity contract with brokerage firm Gilbert Dupont since 6 July 2010, covering 27,997 treasury shares at 31 March 2024.

A 12-month share buyback programme was launched on 7 December 2022, enabling the Group to buy back 971,657 shares at 31 March 2024.

The Group's total number of treasury shares thus rose from 247,794 at 31 March 2023 to 999,654 at 31 March 2024, representing 1.54% of its share capital.

Consequently, the Group has little exposure to equity risk.

Raw materials risk

The Group is exposed to raw materials risk across all its oak cork and quality oak cooperage purchases. At the Closures division, this risk fluctuates primarily according to annual harvest volumes, which impact market supply levels, and to the specific organisation system in each of the Mediterranean countries from which these supplies are obtained. The Cooperage business is also exposed to this risk, albeit to a lesser extent, and must therefore adjust to a market on which prices are steadily increasing and which is partially more structured (notably in France, where forests are managed by the French National Forest Office). With no possibility of hedging against an increase in prices in such markets, both divisions have been focusing on diversifying their sources of supplies and establishing long-term relationships and partnerships in order to reduce their risk.

Other risks

The Group updated its corruption risk map in financial year 2021/2022. All of the risks identified are covered by:

- an existing procedure;
- an ongoing or identified action plan.

These risks were not deemed to have a significant operational impact.

Other risks, including those relating to climate change, are described in the section on "Risk factors and risk management" in the management report.

20) CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The separate financial statements of the consolidated companies, which are prepared according to generally accepted accounting principles in their respective countries, are restated to comply with the accounting policies of the Group.

Preparing the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires certain critical accounting estimates to be made. Management is also required to exercise its discretion when applying the Group's accounting methods. The most critical areas in terms of judgement or complexity, or those for which the assumptions and estimates are material with respect to the consolidated financial statements, are set out in Note 1 "Goodwill", Note 12 "Provisions for liabilities and charges" and Note 13 "Other current and non-current liabilities".

When preparing consolidated financial statements, it may be necessary to use assumptions, estimates or judgements for the purpose of measuring certain items of the balance sheet or income statement. These assumptions, estimates and judgements are established based on information or positions existing at the reporting date, which may prove different in the future.

Assessment of IFRS 5 classification criteria

In accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, the Group must use its judgement to establish whether the criteria enabling the identification of an asset or group of assets as being held for sale are met.

Similarly, IFRS 5 also specifies criteria for identifying discontinued operations. These assessments are reviewed at each closing date to reflect changes in events and circumstances.

Intangible assets

When acquiring Piedade and Vivelys, the Group commissioned independent experts to measure their intangible assets. When performing the initial measurement, the experts applied assumptions of future flows and interest rates having a direct impact on the values of these assets.

A reduction in value in use would result in an impact on profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment

The Group commissioned independent experts to measure its property, plant and equipment upon transition to IFRS and upon the acquisition of Établissements Cenci (since renamed Seguin Moreau Ronchamp) and of Piedade Group. They estimated future flows and interest rates having a direct impact on the values of these assets.

A reduction in value in use would result in an impact on profit or loss.

Goodwill

The Group subjects goodwill to an impairment test annually, in accordance with the accounting policy set out in section 4 "Recoverable amount of non-current assets", and whenever there is an indication of impairment.

Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair values of financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market (such as over-the-counter derivatives) are reported by the issuer.

Deferred tax assets

As stated in section 12 above, deferred tax assets on tax losses carried forward are only taken into account if it is probable that the entity will be able to recover them within a reasonable timeframe by means of taxable profit during future accounting periods.

Each year the Group reviews its capacity to absorb tax loss carryforwards based on the tax regime applicable to each tax entity (or tax group) concerned and on a realistic projection of the entity's or group's tax earnings. For this purpose, tax earnings are determined based on projections for the following 5 years (2024 to 2029).

The Group recognised tax loss carryforwards in the amount of the projected earnings contained in this business plan.

Non-current transactions

Other non-current operating income and expenses correspond to income and expenses that do not arise from the Group's day-to-day management. They are essentially characterised by their exceptional nature and significant amount.

Other non-current operating income and expenses mainly include the following items:

- proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets and asset impairments;
- reorganisation and restructuring provisions or expenses;
- exceptional costs for legal disputes with third parties.

Incorporation of risks associated with climate change

The immediate impacts on the financial statements at 31 March 2024 do not appear to be material. However, during the course of its operations and to the best of its knowledge, the Group factors in the risks associated with climate change that have been identified, especially in its business plans:

- when implementing action plans aimed at limiting the Group's carbon footprint;
- when developing innovative products in response to the challenges of creating a healthy and sustainable wine industry and to potential future consumer habits;
- when deciding on how to allocate operating investments;
- when it foresees potential variations in its operating costs, such as raw materials costs, production costs and transportation costs, which could be affected by supply chain strains.

B. Information about the scope of consolidation

CONSOLIDATED COMPANIES AT 31 MARCH 2024

Company	Country	Consolidation method	March 2024		March 2023	
			% control	% interest	% control	% interest
OENEO	France	Full	Parent	Parent	Parent	Parent
Sabate South Africa	South Africa	Full	100	100	100	100
Enodev Argentina S.A.	Argentina	Full	100	100	100	100
OENEO Australasia	Australia	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam Closures PTY	Australia	Full	100	100	100	100
Industrial OENEO Sudamericana	Chile	Full	100	100	100	100
Vivelys Chile SpA	Chile	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam Corchos SA	Spain	Full	100	100	100	100
Discosaga	Spain	Equity	50	50	50	50
Vallegrande Corchos (ex-Piedade Corchos)	Spain	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam Closures USA	United States	Full	100	100	100	100
Seguin Moreau Napa Cooperage	United States	Full	100	100	100	100
Vivelys USA – Oenodev, Inc.	United States	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam Bouchage	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Sambois	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Seguin Moreau & Co	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Boisé France	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam France	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Vivelys SAS	France	Full	100	100	100	100
SETOP	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Société de Transformation Argonnaise du Bois (S.T.A.B.)	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Galileo	France	Full	100	100	100	100
Hegemoak	France	Full	100	100	100	100
DGS – Diam Global Services, S.A. (ex-Piedade SA)	Portugal	Full	100	100	100	100
Diam Portugal (ex-Pietec)	Portugal	Full	100	100	100	100
Tonnellerie Millet	France	Full	100	75	100	75
Seguin Moreau Ronchamp	France	Full	100	100	100	100

C. Changes in consolidation scope at 31 March 2024

None.

D. Notes to the financial statements

Note 1 Goodwill

NET POSITIVE GOODWILL – CLOSURES

At 31 March 2024, the net carrying amount of goodwill totalled €31,792 thousand, unchanged relative to 31 March 2023.

NET POSITIVE GOODWILL – WINEMAKING

At 31 March 2024, the net carrying amount of goodwill totalled €15,688 thousand, compared with €15,682 thousand in the previous financial year. The change in goodwill was due to a positive currency effect of €5 thousand relating to goodwill recognised in US dollars following the takeover of Fine Northern Oak by Seguin Moreau Napa Cooperage.

IMPAIRMENT TESTS

Goodwill is assigned to the Group's cash generating units (CGU).

These CGUs are then grouped together in the two operating segments, namely Closures and Winemaking, as per IFRS 8.

The goodwill stemming from the acquisition of the Piedade group was allocated to the different CGUs in the Closures operating segment, namely the Technical Corks and Diam Corks CGU (this being the Closures segment's legacy CGU, due to the synergies created by this grouping).

The recoverable amount of CGUs was calculated on the basis of value in use. These calculations are based on the cash flow projection contained in the five-year business plans approved by the Group's Board of Directors on 26 March 2024. Beyond that, cash flows are extrapolated using estimated growth rates.

Specific assumptions were applied in respect of the future cash flows used to calculate the recoverable amount in order to reflect the estimated impact of current macroeconomic conditions and climate change.

Following an unusual year, during which sizeable inventory corrections were made along the global supply chain and global wine consumption slowed down, these assumptions at 31 March 2024 include the following:

- the growth rate is seen recovering in the Closures division as from financial year 2024/2025, driven by efforts to create value and move the product range more upmarket and enabling the division to eventually exceed the targets set out in the pre-Covid-19 business plan;
- the Winemaking division is seen falling behind during the first two years of the plan before picking up momentum, largely through innovation, as from 2026 and returning to the target levels set out in the pre-Covid 19 business plan;
- a perpetual growth rate of 1.7% is used to calculate the terminal value for both divisions; and
- estimates are made of the impact of climate change, which are still difficult for the Group to establish but which are partly based on its action plans aimed at limiting the carbon footprint as part of the Group's CSR targets, its input costs (raw materials, insurance premiums, etc.) affected by global warming, and an increase in its R&D expenditure in response to the challenges of developing a healthy and sustainable wine industry.

A discount rate of 8.6% was used for the Closures operating segment and of 8.4% for the Winemaking operating segment, compared with 8.8% and 8.5%, respectively, at 31 March 2023. No impairment was indicated from tests conducted on the two operating segments (groups of CGUs). As such, no impairment loss was recognised. In addition, with regard to the Closures operating segment, it should be noted that prior to the acquisition of the Piedade group, goodwill had been fully impaired since 2004.

Sensitivity analysis

The Group conducted sensitivity analyses of the values in use of the Closures and Winemaking CGUs, with variations applied to the following key assumptions:

- a 1 percentage point reduction in the EBIT margin (EBIT: earnings before interest and tax);
- a 1 percentage point increase in the discount rates to 9.6% and 9.4%, respectively;
- a 0.7 percentage point reduction in the perpetual growth rate to 1%.

The use of discount rates of 9.6% (Closures) and 9.4% (Winemaking), instead of 8.6% and 8.4%, respectively, or of a 1-percentage point lower EBIT margin, or of a 0.7-percentage point lower perpetual growth rate, should not result in any goodwill impairment in relation to these two operating segments.

In addition, a simultaneous deterioration in these three variables should not impair the value of said goodwill either.

Note 2 Non-current assets, depreciation and amortisation

2.1. BREAKDOWN OF FIXED ASSETS

	31/03/2024			31/03/2023
In thousands of euros	**Gross**	**Depreciation, amortisation and provisions**	**Net**	**Net**
Development expenses [1]	2,154	(1,374)	780	775
Patents and similar rights [2]	17,120	(12,309)	4,811	1,245
Other intangible assets	4,510	(2,661)	1,849	1,424
Intangible assets in progress	710	-	710	4,954
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**24,494**	**(16,344)**	**8,150**	**8,398**
Land	9,283	(163)	9,120	8,893
Buildings	85,890	(47,003)	38,887	39,523
Industrial plant, machinery and equipment	220,417	(144,924)	75,493	75,762
Transport equipment	3,343	(2,426)	917	962
Office furniture and IT equipment	5,839	(4,194)	1,645	957
Other property, plant and equipment	9,832	(6,754)	3,078	3,273
Property, plant and equipment in progress [3]	15,059	-	15,059	14,200
Prepayments to suppliers of fixed assets	68	-	68	14
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**349,731**	**(205,464)**	**144,267**	**143,584**
Investments in associates	375	-	375	359
Other financial assets	2,955	-	2,955	3,384
TOTAL NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	**3,330**	**-**	**3,330**	**3,743**
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	**377,555**	**(221,808)**	**155,747**	**155,725**

(1) R&D costs recognised as expenses in the financial year ended 31 March 2024 amounted to €3.5 million. They amounted to €3.8 million in the financial year ended 31 March 2023.
(2) Mainly includes an impairment loss of €1.6 million recognised on the development of an internal Group information system.
(3) Correspond mainly to Closures and Winemaking production equipment (acquired for the purpose of improving the Group's production machinery) at the French, Spanish and Portuguese sites.

No amount received as a Research Tax Credit was recognised as a deduction from asset value.

2.2. CHANGE IN FIXED ASSETS

In thousands of euros	Net value of non-current assets			Total
	Intangible	Prop., plant and equip.	Financial	
VALUE AT 31 MARCH 2023	**8,398**	**143,584**	**3,743**	**155,725**
Increases, gross [(1)]	2,553	16,423	53	19,029
Profit/(loss) of associates	-	-	16	16
Net value of disposals	(5)	(138)	(8)	(151)
Depreciation, amortisation and provisions	(3,126)	(17,648)	-	(20,774)
Reversals of provisions	114	-	1	115
Reclassifications	211	(278)	-	(67)
Currency translation adjustments	1	(1)	-	-
Non-cash variation under IFRS 16 [(2)]	4	2,324	-	2,328
Change in fair value	-	-	(475)	(475)
VALUE AT 31 MARCH 2024	**8,150**	**144,267**	**3,330**	**155,747**

(1) These amounts include i) intangible assets in the amount of €2.5 million in relation to information systems for the Group, and ii) industrial plant and equipment in the Closures division in the amount of €10.0 million and in the Winemaking division in the amount of €3.5 million.
(2) This item includes rights of use on new leases recorded during the period.

Rights of use are recognised under "Property, plant and equipment". During the period, depreciation and amortisation came to €2.5 million, as recorded under "Depreciation, amortisation and provisions", taking the net value of rights of use to €4.5 million at 31 March 2024.

2.3. CHANGE IN NON-CONSOLIDATED EQUITY INVESTMENTS

In thousands of euros	March 2024			March 2023
	Gross value	Provision	Net value	Net value
Belbo Sugheri	1,075	-	1,075	1,075
S.A O.R.E.C.O (Organisation Économique du Cognac)	103	-	103	103
AGV	4	-	4	4
Bloomfield Robotics	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
TOTAL EQUITY INVESTMENTS AT 31 MARCH 2024	**2,532**	**-**	**2,532**	**2,532**

Note 3 Other current assets

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Loans and guarantees	85	80
Prepaid expenses	1,935	1,981
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	**2,020**	**2,061**

Note 4 Deferred taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and said deferred tax assets and liabilities concern corporate income taxes accruing to the same tax authority.

The breakdown of (current and deferred) tax in the income statement is presented in Note 19.

4.1. CHANGE IN DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

In thousands of euros	March 2023	Net profit/(loss)	Currency translation adjustments	OCI	March 2024
Internal margin on inventory	1,475	(77)			1,398
Other temporary differences	1,037	(690)	(3)		347
Securities acquisition costs	75				75
Pensions	378	(36)		(7)	334
Regulated provisions	(4,194)	297			(3,897)
Operating leases and finance leases (1)	(2,648)	364			(2,284)
Recognition of tax loss carryforwards (2)	3,835	(582)			3,253
IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*	(1,193)	118			(1,074)
IAS 38 *Intangible assets*	(207)	24			(183)
IAS 39 *Financial instruments*	(123)			123	(0)
IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*	6				6
Long-term financing	-	5	(5)		-
TOTAL NET DEFERRED TAXES	**(1,559)**	**(577)**	**(8)**	**115**	**(2,024)**
Of which:					
Deferred tax assets	2,643	(212)	(3)	(7)	2,476
Deferred tax liabilities	(4,202)	(361)	(5)	123	(4,500)

(1) Deferred taxes recognised are primarily based on finance leases for which the asset amortisation schedule extends beyond the repayment schedule. At 31 March 2024, finance lease liabilities had been repaid in full.

(2) In accordance with the accounting principles applied by the Group and described above, recognitions and derecognitions of deferred

tax assets for the period amounted to €(582) thousand and primarily break down as follows:
€(114) thousand used at DGS – Diam Global Services (formerly Piedade).
€(449) thousand used at Diam Portugal (formerly Pietec).
€(19) thousand used at Tonnellerie Millet.

At 31 March 2024, the Group had tax losses that could be carried forward against future taxable profits of the companies having generated these losses. They consist primarily of €4.4 million of losses in France, along with €10.1 million of losses in Portugal. These tax losses were recognised in full.

The Group also has tax losses that have not been recognised. They consist mainly of losses in the amount of AUD10.2 million (i.e. €6.1 million) in Australia. Deferred tax assets on these losses would have amounted to AUD3.06 million (i.e. €1.84 million).

4.2. RECONCILIATION OF THEORETICAL AND ACTUAL TAX EXPENSE

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Net profit/(loss) from consolidated operations	**28,864**	**41,159**
Income tax	(8,749)	(10,190)
Profit/(loss) of associates	16	79
Pre-tax profit/(loss) from continuing operations	**37,597**	**51,271**
Tax rate	**25.83%**	**25.83%**
Theoretical tax expense	**9,709**	**13,241**
Non-deductible expenses and tax-exempt income	(122)	(105)
Differences in rates for foreign companies	(199)	(226)
Differences in rates for French companies	32	31
Differences in rates for operations taxed at a reduced rate	(555)	(1,670)
Unrecognised tax losses (1)	131	339
Use of unrecognised tax losses	(105)	-
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	(1,631)
Tax credits	(475)	(322)
French corporate value added tax (CVAE)	(1)	608
Other	334	(73)
ACTUAL TAX EXPENSE	**8,749**	**10,190**
Effective tax rate	23.27%	19.88%

(1) The tax losses generated in Australia, the United States and Argentina by OENEO subsidiaries OENEO Australasia, Vivelys USA - Oenodev, Inc. and Enodev Argentina, respectively, were not recognised.

A tax consolidation agreement exists between OENEO and the following companies: Seguin Moreau & Co, Sambois, S.T.A.B., Seguin Moreau Ronchamp, Diam Bouchage, Diam France, Boisé France, Vivelys, SETOP, Galileo and Hegemoak.

Each subsidiary recognises its tax as if it were taxed separately. OENEO recognises and retains tax savings made by the Group as a result of tax consolidation in relation to tax losses and capital losses.

In return, subsidiaries can use their tax loss carryforwards once they return to profit. OENEO will then incur the tax expense for the amount of tax losses or capital losses previously transferred.

If a subsidiary leaves the tax consolidation group, no compensation will be granted by OENEO to that subsidiary in respect of the additional tax costs triggered by its membership of the group. Tax losses incurred during tax consolidation and not used by the subsidiary will accrue to OENEO as the Group holding company.

Note 5 Inventories and work in progress

In thousands of euros	**Raw materials**	**Work in progress**	**Finished products and goods for resale**	**Total**
NET VALUES AT 31 MARCH 2022	**84,699**	**14,478**	**35,959**	**135,136**
Changes during the period	27,326	(2,830)	5,034	29,530
Additions/Reversals of provisions	(256)	82	231	57
Net balance at end of period	**111,769**	**11,730**	**41,224**	**164,723**
Gross values	112,691	12,421	41,899	167,011
Provisions	(922)	(691)	(675)	(2,288)
NET VALUES AT 31 MARCH 2023	**111,769**	**11,730**	**41,224**	**164,723**
Changes during the period	2,330	(722)	(4,081)	(2,473)
Additions/Reversals of provisions	558	194	11	763
Net balance at end of period	**114,657**	**11,202**	**37,154**	**163,013**
Gross values	115,021	11,699	37,818	164,538
Provisions	(364)	(497)	(664)	(1,525)
NET VALUES AT 31 MARCH 2024	**114,657**	**11,202**	**37,154**	**163,013**

The small reduction in inventory levels over the financial year was attributable to the following:

- a sharp decline in the Closures division's inventory; this was thanks to reduced volumes of raw materials achieved by optimising supply frequency and revising hedging rates given that the market for these raw materials is now under less pressure;
- a significant increase in the Winemaking division's inventory; this was due to a substantial price effect, particularly in France, as well as a volume effect in both France and the United States as inventory levels are being built up in preparation for the risk that prices will continue rising.

Note 6 Trade and other receivables

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Due from suppliers	5,010	5,182
Trade receivables	78,671	74,795
Tax and employee-related receivables	4,029	7,454
Other receivables	1,761	2,097
Provisions	(1,465)	(1,465)
TOTAL TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	**88,006**	**88,063**

Trade receivables increased because sales growth picked up in Latin America in the fourth quarter of the year and also because the Argentine government enforced longer payment deadlines, although these have since been secured by the BOPREAL mechanism introduced in December 2023.

OUTSTANDING RECEIVABLES

In thousands of euros	Carrying amount	Of which financial assets not yet due and not impaired at the reporting date	Of which financial assets past due at the reporting date		
			< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months
Trade receivables	74,795	60,795	3,777	2,005	8,218
Provisions on trade receivables	(1,416)				(1,416)
TOTAL AT 31 MARCH 2023	**73,379**	**60,795**	**3,777**	**2,005**	**6,802**

In thousands of euros	Carrying amount	Of which financial assets not yet due and not impaired at the reporting date	Of which financial assets past due at the reporting date		
			< 1 month	1-3 months	> 3 months
Trade receivables	78,671	67,891	4,508	3,008	3,264
Provisions on trade receivables	(1,442)		(8)	(7)	(1,427)
TOTAL AT 31 MARCH 2024	**77,229**	**67,891**	**4,500**	**3,001**	**1,837**

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents

The net cash position is detailed in Note 21 “Analysis of net cash and cash equivalents and financial debt”.

Available cash amounted to €40,370 thousand at 31 March 2024.

Note 8 Contributed capital

8.1. COMPOSITION OF CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL

In thousands of euros	Number of ordinary shares	Par value	Amount of contributed capital	Value of additional paid-in capital	Total
AT 31 MARCH 2022	**65,052,474**	**1**	**65,052**	**35,648**	**100,701**
AT 31 MARCH 2023	**65,052,474**	**1**	**65,052**	**35,648**	**100,701**
AT 31 MARCH 2024	**65,052,474**	**1**	**65,052**	**35,648**	**100,701**

The amount of contributed capital has not changed over the past three years.

8.2. FREE ALLOCATION OF SHARES

Plan n°20 - 22 June 2021

Shares were awarded free of charge to senior executives and employees (13,500 shares). The share awards will vest after 3 years, i.e. on 22 June 2024.

The fair value at maturity of plan n°20 launched in 2021 is €44 thousand, compared with €46 thousand at 31 March 2023. In light of the assumptions applied at 31 March 2024, the net impact recorded in the income statement (employee benefits expense), with a corresponding entry in equity, amounts to €13 thousand.

Plan n°21 - 14 June 2022

Shares were awarded free of charge to a senior executive (5,000 shares). The share awards will vest after 3 years, i.e. on 14 June 2025.

The fair value at maturity of plan n°21 launched in 2022 is €68 thousand, compared with €67 thousand at 31 March 2023. In light of the assumptions applied at 31 March 2024, a net expense of €(23) thousand is recorded in the income statement (employee benefits expense), with a corresponding entry in equity.

Plan n°22 - 27 July 2022

Shares were awarded free of charge to senior executives and employees (406,400 shares). The shares awarded subject to performance conditions will vest after a 3-year period, i.e. on 27 July 2025.

The fair value at maturity of plan n°22 launched in 2022 is €568 thousand, compared with €3,763 thousand at 31 March 2023. In light of the assumptions applied at 31 March 2024, net income of €531 thousand is recorded in the income statement (employee benefits expense), with a corresponding entry in equity.

Plan n°23 - 27 July 2022

Shares were awarded free of charge to senior executives (632,500 shares). The shares awarded subject to performance and outperformance conditions will vest after a 3-year period, i.e. on 27 July 2025.

The fair value at maturity of plan n°23 launched in 2022 is €462 thousand, compared with €3,052 thousand at 31 March 2023. In light of the assumptions applied at 31 March 2024, net income of €430 thousand is recorded in the income statement (employee benefits expense), with a corresponding entry in equity.

Changes in the fair value (excluding the flat-rate corporate contribution) of plans n°20 to 23 had an impact of +€925 thousand on income for the period and of €(925) thousand on consolidated reserves (see section 4.3. “Consolidated statement of changes in equity”).

SHARES ALLOCATED FREELY

(unit)	
AT 31 MARCH 2022	**599,801**
Granted	1,043,900
Distributed	(593,675)

Void	(7,079)
Other [1]	(502,701)
AT 31 MARCH 2023	**540,247**
Void [2]	(11,383)
Other [1]	(442,101)
AT 31 MARCH 2024	**86,764**

(1) Corresponds to the impact of changes in "non-market" performance conditions.
(2) Corresponds to the impact of employee departures and waiver of rights.

At 31 March 2024, the potential number of shares allocated freely would stand at 1,033,700 if it were assumed that the performance and outperformance conditions were met.

Note 9 Reserves and retained earnings

In thousands of euros	Legal reserve	Group consolidation reserve	Group translation reserve	Total attributable to equity holders of the parent
BALANCE AT 31 MARCH 2022	**6,209**	**192,412**	**2,219**	**200,840**
Translation gains/(losses)	-	-	(339)	(339)
Actuarial gains/(losses), net of tax	-	281	-	281
Other financial instruments	-	242	-	242
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	**6,209**	**192,935**	**1,880**	**201,024**
Allocation of earnings	-	37,148	-	37,148
Dividends	-	(38,887)	-	(38,887)
Treasury shares and share-based payments	-	2,290	-	2,290
BALANCE AT 31 MARCH 2023	**6,209**	**193,019**	**1,880**	**201,108**
Translation gains/(losses)	-	-	(440)	(440)
Actuarial gains/(losses), net of tax	-	13	-	13
Other financial instruments	-	(353)	-	(353)
INCOME AND EXPENSE RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	**6,209**	**192,679**	**1,440**	**200,328**
Allocation of earnings	-	41,165	-	41,165
Dividends	-	(45,283)	-	(45,283)
Treasury shares and share-based payments	-	(10,869)	-	(10,869)
BALANCE AT 31 MARCH 2024	**6,209**	**177,689**	**1,440**	**185,338**

Note 10 Loans and other borrowings

10.1. BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF FUNDING

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Bank loans > 1 year [(a)]	85,634	43,030
Operating leases [(b)]	2,842	3,004
Other borrowings [(c)]	527	831
NON-CURRENT LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS	**89,003**	**46,865**
Bank loans < 1 year [(a)]	10,241	9,518
Finance leases	-	(1)
Operating leases [(b)]	1,850	1,939
Other borrowings [(c)]	1,373	198
Short-term bank borrowings < 1 year [(d)]	2,141	1,599
CURRENT LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS	**15,605**	**13,253**
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS	**104,608**	**60,118**

These consist of:

(a) Bank loans

The Group has €95.9 million in bank borrowings, comprised as follows:

- €1.8 million to fund investments in Spain [(2)], from a €15 million loan taken out in October 2019;
- €91.6 million from the syndicated loan arranged at the end of March 2020 [(1)];
- €0.5 million from local financing obtained in Portugal;
- €2.0 million under the short-term facility obtained by the Seguin Moreau Napa Cooperage subsidiary.

At 31 March 2024, the banking covenants to which the Group is subject relate to:

- the syndicated loan arranged by OENEO [(1)] on 31 March 2020. The covenants relating to this syndicated loan are calculated once a year and have an impact on the margin applied to the amount due in respect of the loan for the following year; and
- the short-term facility arranged in the United States: the Group was in compliance with these covenants at 31 March 2024.

(b) Operating leases

An operating lease liability of €6.2 million was recognised on 1 April 2020 after IFRS 16 *Leases* came into force. This was mainly in respect of premises occupied and equipment used by the Group. At end-March 2024, the liability amounted to €4.7 million.

(c) Other borrowings

At 31 March 2024, other borrowings amounted to €1.9 million and consisted essentially of a €0.7 million loan with the IAPMEI (Portuguese agency for competitiveness and innovation), in respect of the integration of the Piedade group's companies, and accrued interest in the amount of €1.2 million.

(d) Short-term bank borrowings

At 31 March 2024, bank borrowings corresponded to an amount drawn from the spot loan in Portugal of a total of €1.7 million and €0.4 million in bank overdrafts drawn by various subsidiaries[(3)].

(1) In France, as part of the refinancing of its syndicated loan, the Group has a facility totalling €92 million broken down as follows:
Tranche A2: €12 million to be reimbursed annually until December 2025;
Tranche B2: €30 million to be repaid at maturity in December 2026;
a revolving credit facility with a ceiling of €50 million that may be drawn in euros, expiring on 9 December 2025.

(2) In Spain, a fixed-rate €15 million bank loan was taken out in October 2019 and is to be repaid in monthly instalments until September 2024.

(3) At 31 March 2024, the Group also had two undrawn lines in Spain:
a €7.5 million factoring line for trade receivables with an interest rate of 1-month Euribor plus margin; and
a €18 million line of discounted (or reverse factoring) notes.

10.2. REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

The repayment schedule for other borrowings recognised in the balance sheet is as follows:

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Maturing in less than 1 year	15,605	13,253
1 to 5 years	89,003	46,790
Beyond 5 years	-	75
TOTAL LOANS AND OTHER BORROWINGS	**104,608**	**60,118**

The schedule presented above shows the carrying amounts of these borrowings; the differential with their gross values is non-significant.

10.3. BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF RATE

The breakdown by type of rate on loans and other borrowings is as follows:

	March 2024		
In thousands of euros	**Euro zone**	**Other**	**Total**
Fixed rate	4,009	1,692	5,701
Floating rate	96,928	1,979	98,907
TOTAL BY RATE	**100,937**	**3,671**	**104,608**

The net position of floating rate debt is as follows:

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Amount of medium/long-term floating rate debt	85,634	43,182
Amount of short-term floating rate debt	13,273	10,997
TOTAL FLOATING RATE DEBT	**98,907**	**54,179**
Cap hedge	-	(32,000)
NET POSITION AFTER HEDGING	**98,907**	**22,179**

10.4. BREAKDOWN BY CURRENCY

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
EUR	100,937	57,976
USD	3,585	2,072
AUD	-	13
Other	86	57
TOTAL	**104,608**	**60,118**

Note 11 Employee benefit obligations

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Provisions for retirement obligations	2,233	2,268
Provisions for long-service awards	145	132
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS	**2,378**	**2,400**

The retirement obligations of the OENEO Group's French companies are funded on the basis of the cost method in proportion to length of service. The Group calculates the provision taking into account staff turnover, life expectancy, wage growth and present value of sums payable.

The other parameters used to calculate them are:

- annual salary increase rates: 2.0% for management and 3.0% for non-management;
- IBOXX Corporates AA discount rate: 3.55% (including inflation);
- retirement age: 65-67 years;
- voluntary retirement terms: 100%;
- statutory mortality rate prescribed by the French Insurance Code: INSEE 2024.

The impact of employee benefit obligations on the income statement for the period is €125 thousand.

The impact on reserves for the period of actuarial gains and losses (application of revised IAS 19) on employee retirement benefit obligations is €(20) thousand before tax.

In addition, the provision for retirement benefits in respect of the founders of the Diam Portugal subsidiary amounts to €1,013 thousand.

The table below provides a sensitivity analysis of the retirement benefits scheme to the discount rate applied to the retirement benefit obligations of the Group's French entities.

In thousands of euros	**31/03/2024**
IMPACT OF THE CHANGE IN DISCOUNT RATE APPLIED TO RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS	
Decrease of 0.20%	33
Increase of 0.20%	(32)

France's recent pension reform has had no impact on the amount of the Group's retirement benefit obligations.

Note 12 Provisions for liabilities and charges

In thousands of euros	March 2023	Additions	Reversals, amounts used	Reversals, amounts not used	March 2024
Other risks	-	27			27
TOTAL NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS	**-**	**27**	**-**	**-**	**27**
Legal disputes [(1)]	425	740	(56)	(85)	1,024
Restructuring	24		(16)		8
Tax risks	22		(22)		-
Other risks	4			(4)	-
TOTAL CURRENT PROVISIONS	**475**	**740**	**(94)**	**(89)**	**1,031**

(1) The Group automatically accrues provisions for any dispute with a third party if this dispute is legal or contractual in nature (civil liability for damages caused to another person or non-fulfilment of a contractual obligation prior to the reporting date, even if such damage is discovered after the reporting date). A procedure is applied to legal disputes, particularly those relating to customers, in order to identify and monitor them individually.
Accrued provisions include compensation or damages potentially payable to customers. The Group estimates how much it could have to pay out following a settlement or court ruling, taking into account the direction of exchange rates. They also include employee disputes and ancillary expenses that may be incurred, such as legal or consulting fees and court costs. For each dispute, the Group considers whether it might be covered by its insurer. Provisions are adjusted according to the latest information available at each reporting date.
At 31 March 2024, additions of provisions for disputes mainly concern the Winemaking division.

Note 13 Other current and non-current liabilities

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Deferred income [(1)]	9,133	9,811
TOTAL OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	**9,133**	**9,811**
Deferred income [(1)]	1,172	688
Tax liabilities	2,528	1,466
TOTAL OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	**3,700**	**2,154**

(1) The “Deferred income” line mainly consists of investment grants recorded by Diam Corchos and Diam France in the amount of €9 million.

Note 14 Revenue

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023	Variation
France	90,925	100,000	(9,075)
Export	214,803	248,239	(33,436)
TOTAL REVENUE	**305,728**	**348,239**	**(42, 511)**

Note 15 External expenses

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Leases and lease expenses	(1,260)	(1,138)
Agent commissions & fees	(8,920)	(9,240)
Other external costs (of which energy)	(7,143)	(12,657)
Subcontractors and external employees	(8,101)	(11,366)
Maintenance and repairs	(9,648)	(10,534)
Insurance premiums	(3,055)	(2,666)
Studies and research, sundry documentation	(1,314)	(1,022)
Advertising, publications, public relations	(2,167)	(2,040)
Transport of goods and goods for resale	(7,916)	(12,512)
Travel, assignments and entertainment expenses	(2,381)	(2,359)
Postage and telecommunication costs	(636)	(647)
Banking and similar services	(342)	(325)
TOTAL EXTERNAL EXPENSES	**(52,883)**	**(66,505)**

The decrease in external expenses was attributable to reduced activity in the Closures division, including lower electricity costs in Spain.

Note 16 Employee benefits expense

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Salaries and wages [1]	(40,983)	(45,448)
Social security contributions	(16,815)	(16,080)
Employee profit-sharing	(1,788)	(1,758)
Provisions for retirement benefit obligations	112	(232)
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	**(59,473)**	**(63,518)**

(1) At 31 March 2024, this amount includes income of €0.9 million under IFRS 2, compared with an expense of €(2.3) million (excluding the flat-rate corporate contribution) at 31 March 2023.

AVERAGE HEADCOUNT

	March 2024	March 2023	Variation	
			in absolute terms	as a %
Average headcount	1,196	1,217	(21)	- 1.7%

Note 17 Other non-current operating income and expenses

In thousands of euros	March 2024	March 2023
Legal disputes [1]	-	433
Restructuring [2]	-	(843)
Net capital gains/(losses) on disposal of non-current assets [3]	530	376
Asset impairment [4]	(1,583)	(2,000)
Other [5]	1	(412)
TOTAL OTHER NON-CURRENT OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES	**(1,052)**	**(2,446)**

(1) In 2023, includes provisions for legal disputes with third parties as well as the reversal of an unused provision.
(2) In 2023, mainly includes the costs of restructuring the Winemaking division as well as retirement benefits in the Closures division.
(3) Mainly includes insurance compensation received following damage to a (Winemaking) production site.
(4) Corresponds to an impairment loss on an intangible asset at the OENEO company level in 2024 and an impairment loss on an intangible asset at the level of the Closures division in 2023.
(5) Mainly concerns the scrapping of fixed assets in 2023.

Changes in provisions for liabilities and charges are detailed in Note 12.

Note 18 Cost of financial debt and other financial income and expenses

The cost of net financial debt increased from €1.8 million at 31 March 2023 to €4.2 million at 31 March 2024 for the following reasons:

- higher interest rates applied by banks, with the Euribor remaining negative until August 2022 but rising to 3.86% at 31 March 2024;
- €50 million drawn from the RCF in October 2023.

OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Net profit/(loss) on financial assets (excluding cash equivalents)	-	(1)
Provisions for financial liabilities and charges	(102)	(26)
Provisions for financial assets	(5)	(1)
Net carrying amount of securities sold	-	(3)
Net proceeds from the sale of marketable securities (excluding cash equivalents)	-	24
Other net financial expenses	(70)	(77)
Other net financial income [1]	847	664
TOTAL OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES EXCLUDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE	**670**	**580**
Foreign exchange gains	372	719
Foreign exchange losses	(974)	(468)
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS [2]	**(602)**	**251**
TOTAL OTHER FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE	**68**	**831**

(1) At 31 March 2024, these transactions include dividends received from non-controlling investments, income from an interest rate cap on the syndicated loan and income from a term deposit.
(2) At 31 March 2024, these transactions include foreign exchange losses mainly from subsidiaries in South America (Chilean peso).

Note 19 Breakdown of tax in the income statement

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Tax payable [1]	(8,172)	(9,845)
Deferred tax	(577)	(345)
TOTAL INCOME TAX	**(8,749)**	**(10,190)**

(1) Includes €(1) thousand for the French corporate value added tax (CVAE) at 31 March 2024, compared with €(605) thousand at 31 March 2023.

The Group is consolidated within a group subject to the global minimum tax rule of Pillar 2 and therefore does not expect this reform to affect its tax expense.

Note 20 Earnings per share

20.1. DILUTIVE INSTRUMENTS

At 31 March 2024, the number of securities granting rights to equity was as follows:

	Number of securities	Granting rights to number of securities
Shares [1]	64,052,820	64,052,820
Shares allocated freely	86,764	86,764
TOTAL	**64,139,584**	**64,139,584**
(1) The number of shares indicated excludes treasury shares.		

20.2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The level of earnings taken into account is that accruing to the consolidating entity, i.e. "Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent". Basic earnings per share are obtained by dividing profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period.

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Net profit/(loss) from consolidated entities – attributable to equity holders of the parent	28,850	41,164
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	64,429,780	64,507,430
Basic earnings per share for consolidated entities *(in euros per share)*	0.45	0.64

20.3. DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The level of earnings taken into account is "Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the parent". The weighted average number of shares is adjusted for the maximum impact of the conversion of dilutive instruments into ordinary shares.

Dilutive instruments are instruments that can be converted into equity of the parent company and for which any future issuance of ordinary shares leads to a reduction in earnings per share.

For calculation purposes, all dilutive instruments issued by the consolidating company are included, whatever their maturity.

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Net profit/(loss) from consolidated entities – attributable to equity holders of the parent	28,850	41,164
Weighted number of ordinary shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share	64,742,255	65,078,505
Diluted earnings per share for consolidated entities *(in euros per share)*	0.45	0.63

Note 21 Analysis of net cash and cash equivalents and financial debt

21.1. ANALYSIS OF NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of euros	Note	March 2024	March 2023
Bank accounts		16,370	30,286
CASH SUB-TOTAL		**16,370**	**30,286**
Marketable securities – gross		24,000	-
Cash assets	**7**	**40,370**	**30,286**
Short-term bank borrowings and accrued interest		(2,141)	(1,599)
Cash liabilities	**10**	**(2,141)**	**(1,599)**
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**38,229**	**28,687**

21.2. ANALYSIS OF NET FINANCIAL DEBT

In thousands of euros	Note	March 2024	March 2023
Bank loans		(95,875)	(52,548)
Short-term bank borrowings		(2,141)	(1,599)
Operating leases		(4,692)	(4,943)
Finance leases		-	1
Other borrowings		(1,900)	(1,030)
GROSS FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**10**	**(104,608)**	**(60,118)**
Cash and cash equivalents		40,370	30,286
FINANCIAL ASSETS	**7**	**40,370**	**30,286**
NET FINANCIAL DEBT		**(64,238)**	**(29,832)**

Note 22 Segment reporting

The information presented is based on internal reporting used by management to assess the performance of its different segments.

The benchmark used is current operating profit/(loss).

OENEO Group management identifies three operating segments:

- the Winemaking division, which comprises wine ageing activities;
- the Closures division, which comprises wine closure activities;
- other activities (OENEO company billings).

The Company's chief operating decision maker, within the meaning of IFRS 8, is the Chief Executive Officer.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

In thousands of euros	Income statement/balance sheet March 2024					Income statement/balance sheet March 2023				
	W	C	H	I	TOTAL	W	C	H	I	TOTAL
Revenue [1]	94,165	211,565	(2)	-	305,728	103,693	244,546	-	-	348,239
Current operating profit/(loss)	8,763	36,125	(2,081)	-	42,807	12,016	45,199	(2,579)	-	54,636
Total assets	201,276	278,406	149,983	(127,925)	501,740	194,847	291,886	182,078	(176,815)	491,996
Acq. property, plant & equipment	4,603	11,817	4	-	16,424	7,010	13,407	-	-	20,417
Acq. intangible assets	676	1,252	623	-	2,551	445	220	928	-	1,593
Dep., amort. and provisions	(4,991)	(13,419)	(2,186)	-	(20,596)	(4,812)	(13,882)	(215)	-	(18,909)
Capital employed	158,676	218,712	1,811	-	379,199	149,096	222,503	1,264	-	372,864
ROR (return on revenue)	9%	17%	-	-	14%	12%	18%	-	-	16%
ROCE (return on capital employed)	6%	17%	-	-	11%	8%	20%	-	-	15%
Total liabilities excluding equity	81,364	119,663	113,580	(127,827)	186,780	102,396	163,065	68,452	(184,948)	148,965

W: Winemaking C: Closures H: Holding (*) I: Intersegment elimination.

(*) So that operating segments only cover their own expenses, the cost of funding in relation to OENEO's financial position and the costs of running a listed holding company have remained at the OENEO company level.

(1) At 31 March 2024, the OENEO Group generated 40% of its business via distributors and 60% with direct clients. The leading distributor client accounts for 12.2% of consolidated revenue (compared with 11.9% the previous year) and the leading direct client accounts for 2.8% of consolidated revenue (compared with 2.5% the previous year). The top 10 clients (all networks combined) account for 33.8% of revenue, compared with 32% at 31 March 2023. The Group's top three clients are distributors, and its top 10 direct clients account for 10.5% of consolidated revenue.

GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

In the table below, revenue is presented by destination of products sold, and investments and assets by geographical location of the consolidated subsidiary.

In accordance with IFRS 8, the non-current assets to be presented by geographical region are non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets and surpluses paid on retirement benefit obligations.

BREAKDOWN OF REVENUE BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
France	90,925	100,000
Europe [1]	120,780	135,826
Americas [2]	72,238	87,324
Oceania	4,949	6,079
Rest of the world	16,836	19,010
TOTAL REVENUE	**305,728**	**348,239**

(1) Includes €29 million and €42 million of revenue generated in Spain and Italy, respectively, together accounting for 59% of European revenue at 31 March 2024. At 31 March 2023, revenue reached €32 million and €48 million in Spain and Italy, respectively, together accounting for 58% of European revenue.

(2) Includes €46 million of revenue generated in the United States, accounting for 64% of Americas revenue at 31 March 2024. At 31 March 2023, revenue reached €55 million in the United States, accounting for 63% of Americas revenue.

BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
France	356,871	340,271
Europe	90,248	102,212
Americas	51,868	46,682
Oceania	2,746	2,822
Rest of the world	8	9
TOTAL ASSETS	**501,741**	**491,996**

BREAKDOWN OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS EXCLUDING TAXES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS BY GEOGRAPHIC REGION

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
France	84,989	86,698
Europe	102,287	100,292
Americas	12,029	11,855
Oceania	592	613
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS EXCLUDING TAXES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS	**199,897**	**199,458**

Note 23 Headcount

	Average headcount		Headcount at end of period	
	March 2024	**March 2023**	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Management	199	194	197	200
Technicians	153	156	152	152
Employees	112	106	114	110
Workers	732	761	732	777
TOTAL HEADCOUNT	**1,196**	**1,217**	**1,195**	**1,239**
Of which:				
• Closures	727	750	736	772
• Winemaking	457	457	447	455
• Holding	13	10	12	12

Note 24 Contingent liabilities

At the reporting date, we were not aware of any contingent liabilities likely to impact the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Note 25 Dividend payout

The General Meeting of 27 July 2023 approved the payment of a €0.70 cash dividend per share (an ordinary dividend of €0.35 and an exceptional dividend of €0.35) in respect of financial year 2022/2023. The ex-dividend date was 3 October 2023 and the dividend was paid on 5 October 2023 in the total amount of €45,283 thousand.

Note 26 Related-party transactions and executive compensation

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Income statement		
Revenue (1)	8,526	8,621
Purchases (1)	(65)	(54)
Services (2)	(583)	(385)
Balance sheet		
Trade receivables (1)	1,261	2,117
Trade payables (1)	(24)	(0)

(1) Various OENEO Group companies, both in the Closures and Winemaking divisions, are suppliers to the Rémy Cointreau Group, of which Andromède is also a shareholder through the company Orpar.
(2) The agreement entered into with Andromède relates to Group financial audit and management services carried out by Andromède on behalf of OENEO. OENEO pays a flat-rate fee (excluding tax) for the services rendered.
Andromède controls CASPAR, a company that holds 71.59% of the share capital and voting rights in OENEO.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVES AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors defines compensation arrangements based on recommendations from the Appointments and Human Resources Committee.

The Board of Directors approves performance criteria primarily based on the financial indicators to be taken into account when setting executive pay.

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Management bodies	742	717
Other members of the Board of Directors	219	237
TOTAL SHORT-TERM BENEFITS *(gross amounts, excluding amounts exceeding social security contributions)*	**961**	**954**
Expenses related to share free allocation plans and similar schemes	(170)	421
TOTAL COMPENSATION	**791**	**1,375**

Note 27 Off-balance-sheet commitments

Monitoring of off-balance sheet commitments is reported twice a year at the level of the Group's finance department, through audits of the subsidiary accounts and consolidation of the Group accounts. In addition, significant off-balance sheet commitments require prior authorisation from the Group's finance department as a minimum.

OFF-BALANCE-SHEET COMMITMENTS RELATING TO ORDINARY OPERATIONS

In thousands of euros	**March 2024**	**March 2023**
Guarantees, security and collateral given	5,500	6,500
TOTAL OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS	**5,500**	**6,500**

This amount corresponds to a joint surety provided by OENEO to the CACM bank in respect of a bank facility for wood purchases made by the Seguin Moreau Ronchamp subsidiary in the amount of €5,500 thousand.

COMPLEX OFF-BALANCE SHEET COMMITMENTS

There are no complex off-balance sheet commitments recorded in the Group's financial statements.

Note 28 Subsequent events

No significant events occurred between the reporting date and the date on which the financial statements were authorised for issue.

Note 29 Notes on the consolidated statement of cash flows

CHANGE IN WORKING CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

In thousands of euros	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Impact of the change in net inventory and work in progress	1,598	(29,759)
Impact of the change in net trade and other receivables	(170)	11,505
Impact of the change in trade and other payables	(5,425)	(4,962)
IMPACT OF THE CHANGE IN WCR RELATING TO OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(3,997)**	**(23,216)**

CASH FLOWS FROM ASSET PURCHASES

In thousands of euros	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Purchases of intangible assets	(2,553)	(1,593)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(16,423)	(20,417)
Acquisition of financial assets	(0)	(1,356)
TOTAL PURCHASES MADE DURING THE PERIOD	**(18,976)**	**(23,366)**
Deferred payments	(2,560)	2,734
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS	**(21,536)**	**(20,632)**

CASH FLOWS FROM BOND ISSUANCE AND REPAYMENT OF BORROWINGS

		Variation - cash		Variation - non-cash				
In thousands of euros	31/03/2023	Issuance	Repayments	Changes in assumptions on lease liabilities	Accrued interest	Translation gains/(losses)	Other changes	31/03/2024
Loans and other borrowings	58,479	51,974	(11,834)	2,267		1	365	101,252
Interest	41		(2,686)		4,451		(591)	1,215
Short-term bank borrowings	1,599		542					2,141
NET IMPACT	**60,119**	**51,974**	**(13,978)**	**2,267**	**4,451**	**1**	**(226)**	**104,608**

Note 30 Breakdown of financial instruments by category

In thousands of euros	Classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9				March 2024		
	Measured at amortised cost	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Derivatives qualifying as hedging instruments	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value level
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Non-current financial assets	3,330	-	-	-	3,330	3,330	2
Financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets							
Trade and other receivables	88,006	-	-	-	88,006	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	16,370	24,000	-	-	40,370	40,370	1
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Non-current loans and other borrowings	89,003	-	-	-	89,003	89,003	2
Financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities							
Loans, other borrowings and bank borrowings	15,605	-	-	-	15,605	15,605	1-2
Financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	61,403	-	-	-	61,403	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In thousands of euros	Classification of financial instruments under IFRS 9			Derivatives qualifying as hedging instruments	March 2023		
	Measured at amortised cost	**Measured at fair value through profit or loss**	**Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income**		**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Fair value level**
Assets							
Non-current assets							
Non-current financial assets	3,268	-	-	-	3,268	3,268	2
Financial instruments				475	475	475	2
Current assets							
Trade and other receivables	88,063	-	-	-	88,063	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	30,286	-	-	-	30,286	30,286	1
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Non-current loans and other borrowings	46,865	-	-	-	46,865	46,865	2
Financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities							
Loans, other borrowings and bank borrowings	13,253	-	-	-	13,253	13,253	1-2
Financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	69,803	-	-	-	69,803	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

In accordance with IFRS 13, fair value is classified based on the following criteria:

- 1. quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2. inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. For its derivative instruments, the Group uses measurement techniques containing observable market data, particularly for its interest rate swaps, forward purchases and sales, and foreign exchange options, such as spot and forward exchange rates or the interest rate curve;
- 3. unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Note 31 Statutory auditors' fees

The amount recorded in the consolidated income statement for the statutory auditors' fees incurred during the financial year consists of:

- fees invoiced to OENEO and its subsidiaries for the auditing of their financial statements: €215 thousand by ACA Nexia and €175 thousand by Deloitte;
- fees invoiced in respect of non-audit services: €29 thousand by Deloitte (non-financial reporting and various attestations).