AUSTRALIAN VINTAGE LTD
ACN 052 179 932

Appendix 4D
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025 (listing rule 4.2)

RESULTS FOR ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE MARKET

Revenue and net profit (All comparisons to half-year ended 31 December 2024)		**Movement %**	**Amount $'000**
Total operating revenue	*Down*	*1.7%*	*123,966*
Reported earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and SGARA	*Down*	*102%*	*(268)*
Reported net profit/(loss) after tax, before SGARA	*Down*	*2,442%*	*(21,926)*
Net profit /(loss)	*Down*	*4,539%*	*(21,926)*

Dividend information	**Date dividend paid / payable**	**Amount per security ¢**	**Amount franked at 30% tax rate**
Interim dividend – half-year ended 31 December 2025	n/a	nil	n/a
Final dividend – year ended 30 June 2025	n/a	nil	n/a
Interim dividend – half-year ended 31 December 2024	n/a	nil	n/a

	2025 $	**2024 $**
Net tangible assets per security ^	0.51	0.58

^ ***note:*** *net tangible assets used in the net tangible assets per security calculation includes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities.*

Additional Appendix 4D disclosure requirements can be found in the Financial Report that follows which contains the Director's Report and the 31 December 2025 half-year Financial Statements and accompanying notes.

Australian Vintage Ltd

Directors' Report

The directors of Australian Vintage Ltd submit herewith the financial report of Australian Vintage Ltd and its subsidiaries for the half-year ended 31 December 2025.

The names of the directors of the company during or since the end of the half-year are:

Margaret Zabel
James Williamson
Michael Byrne
Elaine Teh

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
The Group's principal activities in the course of the period were the production, marketing and sales of wine.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS
In a turnaround year, AVG has executed the plan well to set up for a strong second half. On track to deliver in line with our guidance of sales growth for the full year FY26 and achieve cash flow neutral excluding investments.

The operating and financial report contains non IFRS measures that have not been subject to audit review. The non-IFRS measures are used internally by management to assess the performance of the business and make decisions on the allocation of resources.

Key financial highlights:

- H1 Sales in line with expectations, largely unchanged vs. prior year (-1.7%)
- Net Debt of $110m in line with previous market guidance

Key growth drivers and partnerships set to accelerate growth in H2:

- Leading innovation Poco Vino, a new and disruptive small format wine, is growing strongly. Available in over nine countries and expanding rapidly
- New Lemsecco Spritz range continues to deliver strong sales momentum, with sales up 3x prior year. H2 launches confirmed in China and USA which will drive momentum
- The recent global acquisition of WA brand MadFish expands UK portfolio into higher price points and whiter varietals, which are now fully under AVG control. Full H2 benefit to come
- New distribution partnership announced with Invivo. AVG to take full control and revenue benefit in H2 for Graham Norton wine range in UK and Europe
- McGuigan Zero continues to grow in the UK +20%, reinforcing AVG's leadership position in the exciting NoLo segment
- Innovation and acquisitions changing portfolio mix, improving margin and reducing reliance on red-heavy products in the sub-$10 category

Profit result (reported basis)
The profit result was impacted by a number of non-recurring items through investing in vineyards, organisational changes, investment in innovation/ acquisition and foreign exchange impacts from a strengthening AUD. The table below summarises the overall reported performance of the Group.

	2025	2024
Revenue	123,966	126,098
Gross margin	31,727	35,439
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and SGARA (EBITDAS)	**(268)**	**11,193**
Depreciation and amortisation	(7,330)	(7,034)
Earnings before interest, tax and SGARA (EBITS)	**(7,598)**	**4,159**
Finance costs	(4,146)	(3,223)
Profit before tax and SGARA (PBTS)	**(11,744)**	**936**
Income tax expense	(10,182)	-
Net profit after tax and before SGARA (NPATS)	**(21,926)**	**936**
SGARA (net of tax expense)	-	(1,409)
Net profit after tax (NPAT)	**(21,926)**	**(473)**
Finance costs	4,146	3,223
Income tax expense	10,182	-
EBIT	**(7,598)**	**2,750**

State of the Industry
Across the globe, the wine landscape sees consumers shifting away from heavy red wine toward lighter styles, with white, rose and sparkling varietals taking preference. This shift is reinforced by the continued growth of no-and-low alcohol wine, reflecting broader moderation and wellness trends. These changes in demand are leading to an ongoing global oversupply of red varietals, driven by high yields and softening demand, further intensifying challenges for wine companies with fixed supply contracts. There is significant opportunity for nimble wine companies like Australian Vintage to capitalise on these industry changes.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS (CONTINUED)

The business continues to derisk oversupply of inventory through a series of targeted actions. The exit of another vineyard lease has reduced exposure to excess red grape varietals while delivering cost savings. The decision not to renew certain contracts is further rebalancing the inventory portfolio. With the bulk wine market no longer a viable option for selling excess inventory due to ongoing market overhang and low pricing, AVG remains focused on executing the inventory reduction plan, while exploring acceleration opportunities. Further to this, capacity optimisation opportunities at the Buronga Hill Winery are currently under review.

Innovation continues to deliver a bright future for AVG

Strategically AVG continues to move aggressively into range and market expansion through acquisitions, innovation and lighter, whiter varietals as well as sparkling and small format. This strategy derisks the portfolio by reducing reliance on red-heavy products in the sub-$10 segment and is supported by growth across complementary brands and categories in higher margin segments.

Whilst innovation is key to the future of AVG, we are holding the core in our key geographies through strategic investments in sponsorships and advertising. Following on from of our recent Cricket Australia partnership, we are partnering with the English Cricket Board to ignite more focus and consumer awareness into the McGuigan brand in the UK. We are growing ahead of the market in Australia and broadly in line with the Australian Wine market in the UK.

The global acquisition of MadFish expands the UK portfolio into higher price points and whiter varietals, and the recent Invivo brands distribution deal delivers similar benefits by broadening the range and leveraging global supply and established in-market resources.

Disruptive innovation in Poco Vino small format is driving new consumer demand through convenience and better meeting needs and occasions whilst the Lemsecco Spritz range continues strong momentum, with sales growing at three times the prior year and addressing the lighter celebratory moments.

In a short time, Poco Vino's success is driving significant global expansion throughout Australia, New Zealand, UK, Europe and Asia, with more expansion expected in the medium term with active ranging discussions. In just five months, Poco Vino is scanning around 12,000 bottles a day globally – equivalent to roughly 500 bottles sold every hour – with continued acceleration. Poco Vino is on target to add over $15m in additional revenue for a full year of sales.

At the same time, the no-and-low alcohol category continues to grow in the UK and North America, with AVG's leadership position in this segment continuing with McGuigan Zero up 20% and Not Guilty up 18% respectively.

Growth in new markets is underway, with momentum across key regions. North America continues to deliver double-digit sales growth, driven by innovation and the expanding no-and low alcohol portfolio, whilst potential Lemsecco Spritz opportunities are actively being explored in Central America. Earlier this month, Lemsecco Spritz won the Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of America (WSWA) 2026 Hot, New, Now! Award at Access LIVE 2026 in Las Vegas – earning recognition for being the most exciting new product at the event. Distributors in over 32 states have shown interest to range the product in the lead up to the spring summer season in North America.

Asia continues to remain an area of opportunity supported by targeted innovation and increased market penetration. Poco Vino sold nearly 2,400 bottles within three days of launch in Hong Kong, marking a record-breaking debut and signalling strong potential for growth across the Asian market. The brand now has ranging in more than 500 stores in Asia and is live in Malaysia, Thailand and Hong Kong with Singapore, Philippines and China launching in H2.

Financial Results

Cash and net debt remain a priority for the business. On December 25 Net Debt of $110 million was in line with guidance, representing total cash out of ~$35 million for the half. Strategic investments into the purchase of the MadFish brand, exiting the current distributor in the UK, inventory purchases associated with the acquisition, installing a Poco Vino line in Australia and Poco Vino inventory build, and exit of another vineyard lease represent $11 million of this cash out. Against the prior year, cash out is $18 million higher arising from increased investments, capital investment into operating efficiencies, higher interest and major retailers delaying payments.

Whilst cash in the first half has been impacted by working capital and our global innovation launches, the second half is on track to benefit from these investments and deliver free cash flow neutrality, excluding investments for the full year. Through a combination of de-leveraging the working capital, higher sales from innovations and acquisitions and lower grape payments, as contracts roll off, cash inflows in the second half are expected to remain strong.

Reported EBITDAS for the half was break even, a decrease of $11 million over the prior year. Contained within this movement are a number of one-off impacts with the major variance from the accounting impacts of exiting another vineyard lease, in line with strategic inventory re-balancing, and a foreign exchange impact on the balance sheet from a strengthening AUD, representing ~$9 million of this variance.

Due to losses over the last couple of years, and strict audit rules around carrying the deferred tax asset, AVG has derecognised $10 million of tax asset on the balance sheet at December 2025. Despite de-recognition, this asset forms part of over $100 million in cumulative tax losses available to offset profit in future years. AVG's expectations are these losses will be used to offset profits over the medium term.

Overview and Outlook

AVG remains on track to deliver in line with full year guidance with a full half of sales contributions from recent acquisitions and innovations, as these brands continue to grow. In addition, the Invivo distribution deal is anticipated to commence toward the end of March, and AVG continues to progress innovation expansion strategies across North America and Asia. From a balance sheet perspective, cash and net debt remain in line with guidance.

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION BY AUDITOR

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 5.

ROUNDING OFF OF AMOUNTS

The Company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financials/Directors' Report) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016, in accordance with that Corporations Instrument amounts in the directors' report and the half-year financial report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of directors pursuant to section 306(3) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

James Williamson
Chairman

19 February 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of Australian Vintage Limited's financial report for the half-year ended 31 December 2025 I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the review of the financial report; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review of the financial report.

M. T. Lojszczyk
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Adelaide
19 February 2026

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Independent auditor's review report to the members of Australian Vintage Limited

Report on the half-year financial report

Conclusion

We have reviewed the half-year financial report of Australian Vintage Limited (the Company) and the entities it controlled during the half-year (together the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, for the half-year ended on that date, material accounting policy information and selected explanatory notes and the directors' declaration.

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the accompanying half-year financial report of Australian Vintage Limited does not comply with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:

1. giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date;
2. complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for conclusion

We conducted our review in accordance with ASRE 2410 Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity (ASRE 2410). Our responsibilities are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year financial report section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to the audit of the annual financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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Responsibilities of the directors for the half-year financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the half-year financial report, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001*, including giving a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the half-year financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the half-year financial report

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. ASRE 2410 requires us to conclude whether we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 December 2025 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date, and complying with Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

M. T. Lojszczyk
Partner

Adelaide
19 February 2026

Australian Vintage Ltd

Directors' Declaration

The directors declare that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(b) in the directors' opinion, the attached financial statements and notes thereto are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including compliance with accounting standards and giving a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the consolidated entity.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 303(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

James Williamson
Chairman

19 February 2026

Australian Vintage Ltd

Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

	NOTE	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
Revenue	3(a)	123,966	126,098
Cost of sales		(92,239)	(90,659)
Gross Profit		31,727	35,439
Fair value gain /(loss) on grapes		-	(1,409)
Other income / (expense)	3(b)	(3,049)	1,883
Distribution expenses		(7,987)	(8,177)
Sales expenses		(16,550)	(13,593)
Marketing expenses		(5,607)	(5,860)
Administration expenses		(6,132)	(5,532)
Finance costs		(4,146)	(3,224)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		**(11,744)**	**(473)**
Income tax expense	9	(10,182)	-
Net Profit / (loss) for the period		**(21,926)**	**(473)**
Other comprehensive loss, net of income tax:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Change in fair value of hedging instruments		8,286	(7,054)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations		(1)	2
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period, net of income tax		**8,285**	**(7,052)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period		**(13,641)**	**(7,525)**
Earnings per share:			
Basic (cents per share)	10	(6.66)	(0.14)
Diluted (cents per share)	10	(6.66)	(0.14)

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read with the accompanying notes.

Australian Vintage Ltd

Consolidated statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2025

	NOTE	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		758	8,877
Trade and other receivables		65,672	55,697
Inventories and biological assets	6	159,578	164,640
Total Current Assets		**226,008**	**229,214**
Non-Current Assets			
Inventories and biological assets	6	52,848	55,837
Other financial assets		2,252	2,260
Property, plant and equipment		92,072	91,881
Goodwill and other intangible assets		10,244	9,230
Deferred tax assets		-	10,182
Right-of-use assets		34,134	32,742
Total Non-Current Assets		**191,550**	**202,132**
Total Assets		**417,558**	**431,346**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables		58,308	76,674
Borrowings	8	-	-
Lease liabilities		9,758	8,243
Derivative financial liabilities	7	3,399	6,636
Provisions		5,526	6,222
Income received in advance		237	92
Total Current Liabilities		**77,228**	**97,867**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	8	110,500	84,000
Lease liabilities		48,785	49,805
Derivative financial liabilities	7	2,852	7,901
Provisions		828	767
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**162,965**	**142,473**
Total Liabilities		**240,193**	**240,340**
Net Assets		**177,365**	**191,006**
Equity			
Issued capital		455,759	455,759
Reserves		(4,015)	(12,300)
Accumulated losses		(274,379)	(252,453)
Total Equity		**177,365**	**191,006**

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read with the accompanying notes.

Australian Vintage Ltd

Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Equity – settled employee benefits reserve	Hedging reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Accumulated losses	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2025	**455,759**	**1,601**	**(14,217)**	**316**	**(252,453)**	**191,006**
Profit / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(21,926)	(21,926)
Net gain on foreign exchange hedges	-	-	8,286	-	-	8,286
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**-**	**-**	**8,286**	**(1)**	**(21,926)**	**(13,641)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Purchase and issuance of treasury shares to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of capital net of transaction costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend paid						
Recognition of share based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	**455,759**	**1,601**	**(5,931)**	**315**	**(274,379)**	**177,365**
Balance at 1 July 2024	**455,421**	**1,506**	**(747)**	**314**	**(242,889)**	**213,605**
Profit / (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(473)	(473)
Net loss on foreign exchange hedges	-	-	(7,054)	-	-	(7,054)
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	3	-	3
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**-**	**-**	**(7,054)**	**2**	**(473)**	**(7,525)**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners						
Purchase and issuance of treasury shares to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of capital net of transaction costs	338	-	-	-	-	338
Dividend paid						
Recognition of share based payments	-	155	-	-	-	155
Purchase and issuance of treasury shares to employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	**455,759**	**1,661**	**(7,801)**	**316**	**(243,362)**	**206,573**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts from customers	134,291	131,599
Payments to suppliers and employees	(151,118)	(134,606)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(16,827)	(3,007)
Interest paid (commercial bills)	(3,435)	(2,683)
Interest paid (resulting from leases under AASB 16)	(1,982)	(2,096)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	(22,244)	(7,786)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(5,750)	(2,922)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	67	29
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities	(5,683)	(2,893)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Repayments of lease liabilities	(4,692)	(5,984)
Payments to exit vineyard leases	(2,000)	-
Net proceeds from / (repayments of) borrowings	26,500	15,000
Proceeds from issue of share capital	-	337
Net cash (used in) / provided by financing activities	19,808	9,353
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(8,119)**	**(1,326)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	**8,877**	**6,017**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**758**	**4,691**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read with the accompanying notes

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 1: About this report

General information

Australian Vintage Ltd is a for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and limited by shares which are traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (trading under the ticker code 'AVG'). The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Australian Vintage Ltd (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (collectively, the 'Group') for the six months ended 31 December 2025 (herein referred to as the 'half-year financial report') were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 19 February 2026.

The Group's registered office is 275 Sir Donald Bradman Drive, Cowandilla SA 5033 and its principal activities are wine making, wine marketing, and vineyard management.

Basis of preparation

This general purpose half-year financial report has been prepared in accordance with AASB 134 Interim Financial Reporting and the Corporations Act 2001. The half-year financial report does not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Accounting policies, significant accounting estimates and judgements

The accounting policies, significant accounting estimates and judgements adopted in the preparation of the half-year financial report are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial report for the year ended 30 June 2025, except where otherwise noted in the notes that follow for any updated or new accounting policies.

There are newly issued accounting standards, effective for the first time in this reporting period. These standards did not have a material impact on the Company's financial reporting. The Company has not elected to early adopt any accounting standards, interpretations, or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies where significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods. Further information on policies where critical estimates and judgements are made are listed within the annual financial statements:

- Key assumptions used in impairment testing for goodwill and other intangible assets
- Valuation of inventories
- Grape pricing and Self Generating and Regenerating Assets (SGARA)
- Recognition of income tax losses
- Determining lease term of contracts with renewal options

Note 2: Segment information

Accounting policy– segment reporting

Operating segments are determined based on the reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'). The Group's CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Group has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer ('CEO').

- ANZ: engaged in the growing of grapes, manufacturing, sales and marketing of alcoholic wine, non-alcoholic wine, other beverages and wine derived ingredient and commercial products in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific, through wholesale and retail channels.
- Export: engaged in the sales, distribution and marketing of alcoholic wine, non-alcoholic wine, other beverages and wine derived ingredient and commercial products in markets in the rest of the world, through wholesale and retail channels. Asia was historically shown as a separate segment, however given this represented less than 10% of the overall segment this has been included in Export below.

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 2: Segment information (continued)

The following table presents revenue and profit information for the Group's operating segments for the six months ended 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively:

	Revenue		EBITS*	
	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
ANZ*	49,445	53,093	(1,379)	1,270
Export	74,521	73,005	(5,972)	2,937
Total	**123,966**	**126,098**	**(7,351)**	**4,144**

- *Includes New Zealand and Pacific Islands*

Unallocated corporate expenses		
Fair value (loss) on grapes	-	(1,409)
Net interest expense (commercial bills)	(3,927)	(3,027)
Interest expense (AASB 16) (1)	(219)	(197)
Dividend income and fair value adjustment to investments	53	16
Strategic review costs and CEO transition costs	(300)	0
Profit / (loss) before tax	**(11,744)**	**(473)**
Fair value (loss) on grapes	-	1,409
Net interest expense (commercial bills)	3,927	3,027
Interest expense (AASB 16) (1)	219	197
EBITS(2)	**(7,598)**	**2,751**

(1) net of interest capitalised to inventory under AASB 102

(2) EBITS refers to earnings before interest, tax and SGARA

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

For the six months ended 31 December 2025

Segments	ANZ $'000	Export $'000	TOTAL $'000
Type of goods or service			
Sales of wine – point in time	44,253	74,521	**118,774**
Other – point in time	5,192	-	**5,192**
	49,445	**74,521**	**123,966**

For the six months ended 31 December 2024

Segments	ANZ $'000	Export $'000	TOTAL $'000
Type of goods or service			
Sales of wine – point in time	47,624	73,005	**120,629**
Other – point in time	5,469	-	**5,469**
	53,093	**73,005**	**126,098**

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 3: Revenue and expenses

Accounting policy - revenue
Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer. The group recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer. The transaction price is net of rebates and discounts and sales-related taxes and duties including excise duties, but includes extended producer (EPR) charges collected from customers payable to the UK Government. Credit terms granted to customers is generally between 30 days and 60 days depending on the customer type and shipping arrangements.

- Sales of wine is the sale of bottled and bulk alcoholic wine, non-alcoholic wine and other beverages, as well as grape concentrate to retail and wholesale customers. There is one performance obligation associated with the sale of goods, being the delivery of the product to the location specified in the agreement with the customer. Accordingly, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which control of the product is passed from the Group to the customer. This is typically by way of delivery to the customer's warehouse for wholesale customers, or at the point of sale at a cellar door outlet for a retail customer.

Other revenue from contracts with customers is comprised of the following:

- Contract processing involves manufacturing a wine product based on the agreed specifications required by the customer. There is one performance obligation, being the delivery of the completed wine product to the site or location in the agreement with the customer. Accordingly, revenue is recognised at a point in time once control of the completed product has passed to the customer.
- Commission income is earned when the Group facilitates the sales of wine or wine derived products produced by a third party to an end customer. The performance obligation is the facilitation of a sale transaction. Revenue is earned at a point in time when the sale transaction is complete, generally when the wine or wine derived product is delivered to the end customer.

Any amounts received from customers prior to the performance obligations being completed are recorded as Income received in advance and held in the consolidated statement of financial position, until the relevant performance obligations have been completed in line with the policies above.

		31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
(a)	**Revenue from contracts with customers**		
	Sales of wine – point in time	118,774	120,629
	Other – point in time	5,192	5,469
		123,966	**126,098**

		31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
(b)	**Other income**		
	(Loss) on unrealised foreign exchange	(81)	(323)
	Gain on changes in fair value of investments held at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
	Wine equalisation tax rebate	175	175
	Other rebates and grants	116	74
	Gain / (loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	67	(67)
	Transactions relating to Vineyard exits	(3,482)	1,790
	Interest income	40	99
	Dividend income from investments held at fair value through profit and loss	13	16
	Rental income	12	11
	Other gain / (loss)	91	108
		(3,049)	**1,883**
(c)	**Depreciation and amortisation**	7,330	7,034

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 4: Dividends

	31/12/25		31/12/24	
	Cents per share	Total $'000	Cents per share	Total $'000
2025 final dividend – nil (2024: nil)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

No dividend was declared in respect of the half-year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

Note 5: Impairment testing

Accounting policy - impairment testing
The Group tests for impairment by determining the recoverable amount of each cash generating unit ('CGU') and compares this to its carrying value. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate independent cashflows.

The Group's indefinitely lived intangible assets consisting of Brand Names and Water Licences are allocated in full to the Australia / New Zealand ('ANZ') CGU, which is tested for impairment annually or if there are triggering events. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal ('FVLCOD') or its value-in-use ('VIU').

As at 31 December 2025, the Group has used FVLCOD to assess the recoverability of its long lived assets including Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of Use leases as a result of the net book values of the Group exceeding the Group's market capitalisation.

As at 31 December 2025 the FVLCOD assessment showed headroom for the long-lived assets. These FVLCOD computations were not sensitive to reasonably possible changes in assumptions. The carrying value of these assets continue to be appropriate.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements – key assumptions used in impairment testing for long lived assets
The FVLCOD assessment saw assets tested separately for recoverability. The assumptions which are significant to calculations and determinations of fair value less costs of disposal for specific individual assets include:

- External valuation reports from property and asset valuers.
  These valuation reports used methodologies including market approach and depreciable replacement cost. These reports were used to assess Plant, Property and Equipment.
- External or recent transactions identifying current market value.
  These transactions were used to assess Plant, Property, Equipment, Right-of-Use and Intangible assets.
- Industry royalty rates and forecast sales of brands.
  These calculations were used to assess Intangible assets.

Key assumptions include:

- Cash flows used for the FVLCOD valuations are based on Level 3 Valuation techniques. The valuations are most sensitive to the discount rate (assigned 9.2%), sales assumptions utilising market intel for each of the brands and terminal growth rates (assigned 2.5%).

Any significant changes or a prolonged downturn in the wine industry or increase challenges in the global macroeconomic environment subsequent to 31 December 2025 may indicate a trigger for impairment for these assets.

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 6: Inventories and biological assets

Accounting policy – inventories
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on a first in, first out basis.
- Work in progress, bulk wine and bottled wine: cost of direct materials and labour and an allocation of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. The costs include the transfer of grapes at their fair value at the point of harvest to inventory.

Inventories are classified as current or non-current based on the estimated time period in which the goods will be sold to customers.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements – valuation of inventories
Inventory is assessed for obsolescence on an ongoing basis. The assessment considers the quality, age and saleability of the inventory on hand. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. Based on this assessment and if required, a provision is made to reduce the book value of inventories to its realisable value.

The Group recorded a non-current inventories balance of $52.8m (30/06/25: $55.8m), in line with the Company's strategy to premiumise, invest in innovation and utilisation of written down inventory during the year based on the Group's inventory reduction strategy.

Accounting policy – biological assets and produce extracted from vines
The Group has owned and leased vineyards that produce grapes, which are biological assets under AASB 141 *Agriculture*. Grapes growing on the vines are measured at fair value less estimated costs to sell up to the point of harvest. As at 31 December 2025, no active market exists for immature grapes and as such the Group has measured grapes at cost less any impairment, The Group switches to fair value measures once it becomes reliable to measure prior to harvest.

Fair value adjustments as the grapes are growing is recorded in *Fair value (loss) / gain on grapes picked* in the Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Once harvested, grapes are transferred into the cost of wine at their fair value at that point in time and accounted for under AASB 102 *Inventories* and used to make wine products.

	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Current		
Bulk wine	75,431	104,259
Bottled wine	47,271	42,517
Biological assets	17,326	6,497
Other	19,550	11,367
	159,578	**164,640**
Non-current		
Bulk wine	52,848	55,837
	52,848	**55,837**

Note 7: Derivative financial assets and liabilities

	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Current liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments – derivatives in cashflow hedge relationship – foreign currency forward contracts	3,399	6,636
	3,399	**6,636**
Non-current liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments – derivatives in cashflow hedge relationship – foreign currency forward contracts	2,852	7,901
	2,852	**7,901**

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 7: Derivative financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derivative financial instruments are the Group's only significant financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value. Details on the methods used to value the Group's derivative financial instruments are noted below.

Forward Exchange Contracts ('FECs')

FECs are measured using models which utilise inputs such as quoted foreign currency exchange rates, the date of maturity of each contract and foreign currency forward curves. Credit risk on these contracts is considered in the valuation and is generally not material. In the fair value hierarchy referred to in AASB 13, these are Level 2 valuations. For the period ended 31 December 2025, the AUD has strengthened against the hedged currencies reducing the liability between hedge rates and spot rates.

Note 8: Borrowings

Accounting policy - borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Non-current

	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Bank loan - commercial bills	110,500	84,000
	110,500	**84,000**

Bank facilities utilisation

	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Total facilities	**124,500**	**109,500**
Used (including bank guarantees)	121,122	90,182
Unused	3,378	19,318

Loan covenants
The Group has two main financial covenants associated with the Commercial Bills, the nature of which is as follows: leverage ratio and interest coverage. These covenants were waived in December 2025 until 31 March 2027, when the facilities are due for renewal. Management has initiated the renewal process and anticipates completion before 30 June 2026.

Debt facility increase and extension
During the half year ended, the Group received from the existing financier, National Australia Bank (*"NAB"*), additional working capital support to fund innovation growth, including Poco Vino™ and Lemsecco™, and increasing flexibility of sourcing through the provision of an as required $15 million facility until 31 March 2027.

Cash flow forecasts for the 12 months from the date of issuing these financial statements shows adequate funds to meet and pay debts as and when they fall due as we begin to see the benefits of the targeted actions of our strategic initiatives.

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 9: Income taxes

Accounting policy – income taxes
Income tax expense is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities. This is calculated based on tax laws enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences, to the extent it is probable there will be sufficient future profits in the Group to utilise them against. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the way the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Tax consolidation
The company and all its wholly owned Australian resident entities are part of a tax-consolidated group under Australian taxation law. Australian Vintage Ltd is the head entity in the tax-consolidated group. The members of the tax-consolidated group are identified in the full year financial report.

Current tax liabilities and assets, and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and relevant tax credits of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised by the company (as head entity in the tax-consolidated group).

Entities within the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement and a tax-sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of the tax funding arrangement, Australian Vintage Ltd and each of the entities in the tax-consolidated group have agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity, based on the current tax liability or current tax asset of the entity.

Significant accounting estimates and judgement – recognition of income tax losses
The Group recognised deferred tax assets in relation to temporary differences. The Group performs an assessment of whether there will be sufficient taxable profit in the foreseeable future to support the ongoing recognition of deferred tax assets. This assessment is subject to a level of judgement and if the actual conditions vary to the assumptions adopted, the carrying value of the asset would need to be reassessed.

For the period ended 31 December 2025, the Group has not recognised additional deferred tax assets arising from current period's operations, and has derecognised $10.2m of previously recognised deferred tax benefit. The recent accounting losses incurred by the Group over the last couple of years have triggered the technical requirement set out in AASB 112 Income Taxes to derecognise the remaining deferred tax assets. Over $100 million of cumulative tax losses are available to offset profit in the medium term.

At 31 December 2025, the assessment performed has not materially deviated from the assessment disclosed in the 30 June 2025 Financial Report.

	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
Reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Accounting profit / (loss) before tax	(11,744)	(473)
Tax at the Australian Corporate tax rate of 30%	(3,523)	(142)
Other non-deductible expenses	-	-
Under / (over) provision from prior year	-	27
DTA arising from timing differences not recognised	3,523	90
Derecognition of DTA arising from timing differences and tax losses*	(10,182)	-
Other	-	25
Total tax expense	(10,182)	-

* The Group's carried forward tax losses are made up of deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses arising from previous acquisitions.

Notes to the financial statements
For the half-year ended 31 December 2025

Note 10: Earnings per share

Accounting policy – earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing net profit attributable to equity holders of Australian Vintage Limited, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share uses an adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in the same calculation, which assumes the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	31/12/25	31/12/24
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ('000) used in calculating basic earnings per share	329,463	327,611
Weighted average number of ordinary shares ('000) used in calculating diluted earnings per share	329,463	327,611

	31/12/25 $'000	31/12/24 $'000
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(21,926)	(473)
Basic earnings per share (cents per share)	(6.66)	(0.14)
Diluted earnings per share (cents per share)	(6.66)	(0.14)

Note 11: Other

Related party transactions
There are no material transactions with related parties of the Group during the current or comparative periods.

Contingent liabilities
There are no additional contingent liabilities that have come to the Directors' attention during the current or comparative periods.

Bank guarantees

	31/12/25 $'000	30/06/25 $'000
Bank guarantees	7,785	6,182

Note 12: Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period
There have been no matters or circumstances, other than those referred to in the half-year report or notes thereto, that have arisen since 31 December 2025, that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.