

Ferrovial Construction (Ireland) Limited

Reports and Financial Statements
for the financial year ended
31 December 2024

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

E. Gomez (Appointed 7 July 2025)
C. Hernandez Larranaga
M. Toribio Garcia

SECRETARY

S. Strudwick

REGISTERED OFFICE

Floor 3
Block 3
Miesian Plaza
Dublin 2

AUDITORS

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Charlotte Quay
Limerick

BANKERS

Citibank International plc
1 North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

Santander Corporate & Investment Banking
2 Triton Square
Regent's Place
London
BT9 5U

SOLICITORS

Maples and Calder (Ireland) LLP
75 St. Stephen's Green
Dublin 2
D02 PR50

COMPANY NUMBER

366924

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES, BUSINESS REVIEW AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The principal activity of the company is the design and construction of various forms of public and private infrastructure in Ireland and Northern Ireland, in particular roads and highways.

The company currently has no active contracts and is engaged in the final completion of projects that were substantially finished in previous financial years. The profit before tax is €45,000 in 2024 compared with a loss before tax in €22,000 in 2023.

Looking ahead, the pipeline for new projects in Ireland and Northern Ireland is still limited. Nonetheless, opportunities are starting to increase. In particular, there are some significant road projects due to be launched in the medium-term.

For the reasons described above, the company plans to continue to tender for infrastructure projects in both Ireland and Northern Ireland, either on a consortium basis or on its own account as appropriate.

In summary, the company remains focussed on finalising its existing contracts, while waiting for suitable new projects to be launched on which to bid.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES FACING THE BUSINESS

The main risks and uncertainties facing the company are those associated with the current reduced level of public infrastructure spending in Ireland and Northern Ireland and the challenges facing the construction industry, given the current downturn in economic activity and budgetary restraint.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the market environment and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out by a central treasury department of the company's parent company (Ferrovial, SE) under policies approved by the Ferrovia SE Board of Directors. Ferrovia SE identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks. Written principles are provided to the company from central treasury. The company is compliant with all relevant areas as laid down by Ferrovia SE. Ferrovia SE provide written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and pooling of funds.

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Foreign exchange risk

The company has exposure to foreign exchange risk arising from trading and foreign currency denominated assets. Any foreign exchange requirements are met by spot purchasing the currency from local banks.

(b) Credit risk

The company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. It has policies in place to ensure that the sale of services is made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The company has policies that limit the credit exposure to any customer based on a set of criteria and a stringent vetting procedure.

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities, and the ability to collect customer receipts. Due to the dynamic nature of the business, the company aims to maintain flexibility in funding through local and group sources.

(d) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

GOING CONCERN

The directors have reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements. See note 2 for further details.

DIVIDENDS

There was no dividend paid during the financial year (2023: Nil).

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors and secretary, who served at any time during the financial year and up to the date of the signing of these financial statements are listed below.

Directors:

C. Hernandez Larranaga

M. Toribio Garcia

K. Goose

E. Gomez

Secretary:

S. Strudwick

On 7 July 2025 K. Goose retired as director. E Gomez was appointed in his stead.

None of the directors nor the secretary in office at 31 December 2024 nor their spouses and minor children had any interest in the share capital of the company or of any other company in the Ferrovial Group at any time during the current or preceding financial year.

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The measures that the directors have taken to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at Plato Business Park, Damastown Road, Mulhuddart, Dublin 15.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

STATEMENT ON RELEVANT AUDIT INFORMATION

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of Section 330 of the Companies Act 2014.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Deloitte Ireland LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm, continue in office in accordance with Section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



M. Toribio Garcia
Director



C. Hernandez Larranaga
Director

Date: 22/12/2025

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework issued by the Financial Reporting Council* ("relevant financial reporting framework"). Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company Financial Statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors' report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion on the financial statements of Ferrovial Construction (Ireland) Limited ("the company")

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2024 and of the loss for the financial year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant financial reporting framework and, in particular, with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

The financial statements we have audited comprise:

- the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income;
- the Balance Sheet;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 18, including material accounting policy information as set out in note 2.

The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("the relevant financial reporting framework").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are described below in the "*Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*" section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Reports and Financial Statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Reports and Financial Statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on IAASA's website at: <https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-of-the-financial-statements>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.
- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.
- In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.
- In our opinion, those parts of the directors' report specified for our review, which does not include sustainability reporting when required by Part 28 of the Companies Act 2014, have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the provisions in the Companies Act 2014 which require us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by law are not made.

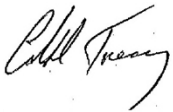
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

Use of our report

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



Cathal Treacy
For and on behalf of Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House, Charlotte Quay, Limerick

22 December 2025

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	<i>Note</i>	2024 €'000	2023 €'000
REVENUE	3	221	203
Cost of sales		(195)	(55)
GROSS PROFIT		26	148
Administrative expenses		(204)	(281)
OPERATING LOSS	4	(178)	(133)
Finance income (net)	8	223	155
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		45	22
Corporation tax charge	9	(78)	(32)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		(33)	(10)
Movement on retranslation reserve		34	16
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		1	6

All results derive from continuing operations.

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	<i>Note</i>	2024 €'000	2023 €'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Deferred income tax asset	10	-	20
		-	20
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables			
- Due within one year	11	263	545
- Due after more than one year	11	5,294	5,015
Cash and cash equivalents	12	2,534	5,334
		8,091	10,894
TOTAL ASSETS		8,091	10,914
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	109	2,832
Provisions for liabilities and charges – current	14	791	892
		900	3,724
TOTAL LIABILITIES		900	3,724
EQUITY			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital presented as equity	15	14,100	14,100
Retained deficit		(7,063)	(7,030)
Translation reserve		154	120
TOTAL EQUITY		7,191	7,190
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		8,091	10,914

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on ~~22nd December 2025~~ 22nd December 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



M. Toribio Gardia
Director



C. Hernandez Larranaga
Director

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Share capital €'000	Retained deficit €'000	Translation reserve €'000	Total equity €'000
Balance at 1 January 2023	14,100	(7,020)	104	7,184
Loss for the financial year	-	(10)	-	(10)
Movement on retranslation reserve	-	-	16	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2023	14,100	(7,030)	120	7,190
Profit for the financial year	-	(33)	-	(33)
Movement on retranslation reserve	-	-	34	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>14,100</u>	<u>(7,063)</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>7,191</u>

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Ferrovial Construction (Ireland) Limited is involved in the construction of property and roads through joint operations with third parties. The construction of the properties is now complete, and contract completion is in the process of agreement with the customers. The company's participation in the joint operations to construct roads is still on-going. However, at financial year end all projects have been substantially completed.

The financial statements incorporate the results of the company, together with its share of the results and assets and liabilities of the joint operation in which it participates, using the proportionate consolidation method. As the joint operations are deemed joint arrangement whereby the parties have joint control of the arrangement and have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement, the directors recognise their assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses in proportion to its interest in a joint operation.

The company is a limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland under the Companies Act 2014. The address of its registered office is Floor 3, Block 3, Miesian Plaza, Dublin 2.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 (Financial Reporting Standard 100) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The financial statements have therefore been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' as issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of a cash-flow statement, key management compensation and related party transactions.

Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of Ferrovial SE. The group financial statements of Ferrovial SE are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 16.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014. A summary of the significant accounting policies is set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the directors' report. The directors' report describes the financial position of the company; its financial risk management objectives; and its exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company should be able to operate within the level of its current available cash and facilities.

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

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in euros, which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at financial year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(b) Transactions and balances

For the purpose of presenting financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of transaction are used. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at either: amortised cost; fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'); or fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI'), as appropriate. The classification and measurement depend on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. All the financial assets that the Company holds are either classified at amortised cost or, in the case of derivative financial instruments, FVTOCI.

Financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified and measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The Company's amortised cost financial assets comprise: trade, intercompany and other receivables; and cash and cash equivalents as included on the balance sheet.

Fair value through profit and loss category comprises financial assets that are either held for trading or are designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Derivative financial assets are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

The fair value of the Company's financial assets is not materially different to their value under the historical cost basis.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value through profit and loss category comprises financial liabilities that are either held for trading or are designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Derivative financial liabilities are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The fair value of the Company's financial liabilities is not materially different to their value under the historical cost basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Cash and cash equivalents

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

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Provisions

End of contract costs are estimated by the directors for each contract and provided for on the basis of the degree of completion of the contract with which the costs are associated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recognition of income

Revenue recognition – construction contracts

IFRS 15 introduced a five-step approach to revenue recognition. This required the Company to identify the performance obligations within its long-term construction contracts. In general, most of the Company's contracts were assessed to be comprise only one performance obligation because they contained no individually distinct promises to transfer services to the client. However, it was concluded that the 'framework' contracts in which the Company is engaged, where work is performed on an 'as instructed by the client' basis over a set time period, generally included multiple performance obligations.

When the outcome of a construction contract (or individual performance obligation) can be estimated reliably, the Company's preferred method of revenue recognition is the output method in which revenue is recognised based on the units of work performed and the price allocated thereto. This method is applied provided that the progress of the work performed can be measured based on the contract and during the contract's performance. Under this output method the units of work completed under each contract are measured monthly and the corresponding output is recognised as revenue.

Where it is not practicable to apply this 'units of production' output method, the 'percentage of completion' input method is used instead. Scenarios where it is considered more appropriate to use the percentage of completion method include where a contract contains a target cost with pain/ gain mechanism. Under this input method, costs are recognised as incurred and revenue is recognised based on the proportion of total costs at the reporting date to the estimated total costs of the contract. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered highly probable.

Where the outcome of a construction contract (or performance obligation) cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of contract costs incurred where it is highly probable they will be recoverable. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

When it is probable that total contract (or performance obligation) costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately as a provision for forecast losses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recognition of income (Continued)

Revenue recognition – construction contracts (Continued)

On the majority of projects applications for payment are made to the client on a monthly basis based on works certified as performed (or costs certified as incurred) by the client plus the contractually agreed fee for those works. Sometimes the monthly certification contains an element of forecast too. The value of these certified works are reconciled to revenue recognised. When contract (or performance obligation) costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses exceed progress billings, the surplus is shown as part of Trade and other receivables as Amounts due from customers for construction work. For contracts where progress billings exceed contract costs incurred to date plus recognised profits less recognised losses, the surplus is shown as part of Trade and other payables as Amounts billed in advance for construction work. Amounts received before the related work is performed are also presented as part of Trade and other payables as Advances from clients.

Amounts billed for work performed but not yet paid by the customer are included on the balance sheet as Trade receivables.

Revenue recognition- services

Revenue from services arises on management and consulting services provided to other Ferrovial Group companies and joint operations.

Leases

Leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and the company have elected to account for lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are discussed above), that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

Provisions

The amount of €748,000 (2023: €892,000) is the directors' best estimate of the costs to be incurred at the end of contracts, such as the removal of site compounds and offices. The actual costs to be incurred may differ depending on the time which has to be incurred in completing the works.

3. REVENUE

The company recognised €0.22m (2023: €0.20m) for the provision of management services to other Ferrovial Group companies in the year.

4. OPERATING LOSS

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Operating profit loss is stated after charging:		
Directors' remuneration		
- Emoluments	-	-
- Pension	-	-
- Redundancy	-	-
Operation lease charges	-	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

5. AUDITORS REMUNERATION:	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
- audit of individual accounts	18	17
- other assurance services	-	-
- tax advisory services	-	-
- other non-audit services	-	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
6. EXPENSES BY NATURE	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Employee costs (Note 7)	327	248
Professional fees & Other expenses	180	88
Provisions Movement	44	-
Foreign Exchange movement	(152)	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total cost of goods sold and administrative expenses	399	336
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
7. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Wages and salaries (including directors)	299	223
Social security costs (including directors)	28	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	327	248
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Average monthly number of employees (including directors)	2	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

8. FINANCE COSTS (NET)	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Finance costs:		
Other finance costs	(82)	(5)
	<u>(82)</u>	<u>(5)</u>
	<u><u>(82)</u></u>	<u><u>(5)</u></u>
Finance Income:		
Interest Income	289	142
Bank interest receivable	16	18
	<u>223</u>	<u>160</u>
	<u><u>223</u></u>	<u><u>160</u></u>
9. CORPORATION TAX CREDIT	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Tax credit comprises:		
Irish corporation tax credit	58	33
Foreign tax charge	-	-
	<u>58</u>	<u>33</u>
Total current tax credit	58	33
Deferred tax charge (Note 10)	20	(1)
	<u>78</u>	<u>32</u>
	<u><u>78</u></u>	<u><u>32</u></u>

The tax on the company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the standard rate of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%) applicable to results as follows:

	€'000	€'000
Profit before tax	45	22
	<u>45</u>	<u>22</u>
Tax at standard rate 12½% (2023: 12½%)	6	3
Non Trading Income	38	20
Tax withheld	1	1
Underprovision in respect of prior year	19	9
	<u>58</u>	<u>33</u>
	<u><u>58</u></u>	<u><u>33</u></u>

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

10. DEFERRED TAX	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
The deferred tax asset comprises the following:		
Losses forward	-	20
	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>
	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>20</u></u>
	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
At beginning of financial year	20	19
(Released)/ charge during the financial year (Note 9)	(20)	1
	<u>-</u>	<u>20</u>
At end of financial year	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>20</u></u>
	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
11. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Amounts falling due within one financial year:		
Trade and other receivables	3	22
Amounts due from group companies	258	518
VAT receivable	2	5
	<u>263</u>	<u>545</u>
	<u><u>263</u></u>	<u><u>545</u></u>
Amounts falling due after one financial year:		
Long-Term Loan Receivables	5,294	5,015
	<u>5,294</u>	<u>5,015</u>
	<u><u>5,294</u></u>	<u><u>5,015</u></u>

There is no material difference between the fair value of trade and other receivables and amounts stated above. All receivables are due within 12 months.

During a prior financial year, the company advance a loan to a group entity, Ferrofin SL. The loan initially bore an interest rate of 0.30% per annum with a maturity date of 12 July 2023. During the prior financial year an agreement was made to extend the maturity date to 12 July 2026, with an interest rate of 5.55% per annum.

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Cash at bank	2,534	5,334

The company's bank balances comprise of short term bank deposits. The directors consider that the value of these assets approximates their carrying value. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies and supported by government guarantees.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Trade payables	1	2
Amounts due to group companies	-	2,782
Corporation tax payable	54	23
Other payables	54	25
	109	2,832

There is no material difference between the fair value of trade and other payables and the amounts stated above.

14. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER LIABILITIES AND CHARGES	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
End of contract expenses:		
At 1 January	892	1,456
Utilised during the financial year	(145)	(564)
Increase in provision	44	-
At 31 December	791	892

The provision for end of contract expenses relates to the costs associated with the completion of contracts still to be finalised. The directors consider that the carrying value of the provisions approximates to the fair value. In the current financial year the directors consider the remaining balance to be due in less than one year due to the pending finalisation of the main contracts.

FERROVIAL CONSTRUCTION (IRELAND) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

15. SHARE CAPITAL	Number of shares	€'000
At 31 December 2023	14,100,000	14,100,000
At 31 December 2024	14,100,000	14,100,000
Presented as follows:		
Called up share capital presented as equity	14,100	14,100

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 14,100,000 with a par value of €1 per share.

16. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate parent undertaking of the company is Ferrovial Construction Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

On June 16, 2023, the Spanish corporate Ferrovial, S.A., the former ultimate parent company of the Ferrovial group of companies and sole shareholder of Ferrovial SE, was merged into Ferrovial SE (at the time named Ferrovial International SE), as a result of which Ferrovial SE acquired all of Ferrovial S.A.'s assets and liabilities under universal title (the "Merger"). As from that date, (i) Ferrovial SE is the ultimate parent company of the Ferrovial Group of companies and (ii) its shares are listed on both Euronext in Amsterdam, a regulated market of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. (the "Dutch Stock Exchange") and the Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao and Valencia Stock Exchanges, regulated markets of Bolsas y Mercados Españoles, Sociedad Holding de Mercados y Sistemas Financieros, S.A (the "Spanish Stock Exchanges"). These financial statements are consolidated into Ferrovial SE. Ferrovial SE's registered office is:

Kingsfordweg 151
1043GR Amsterdam
Netherlands

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The company, in the joint venture agreements it has entered into, is jointly and severally liable to the client and third parties.

The directors have not approved or contracted for any capital commitments at 31 December 2024 (2023: €Nil).

18. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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