Registered number: 588045

INTERSPAN POST TENSIONING LIMITED

Abridged financial statments

for the year ended 30 June 2025

INTERSPAN POST TENSIONING LIMITED

Contents

Company Information

Directors	David Huw Jones James Robert Laws Marc O'Dalaigh (appointed 2 June 2025)
Company secretary	CBF Secretarial Limited
Registered number	588045
Registered office	The Black Church St Mary's Place Dublin 7
Independent auditors	MSD Audit Limited Statutory Audit Firm A6, Santry Business Park Swords Road Santry Dublin 9
Bankers	Lloyds Bank plc 17 Heath Road Twickenham United Kingdom
	Bank Of Ireland O Connell Street Dublin 1
Date of Incorporation	23 August 2016

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Members of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited Pursuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

On 12 November 2025 we reported as auditors of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited to the directors of the Company on the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 6 to 17 and our report was as follows:

We have examined:

(i) the abridged financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 on pages 6 to 17 which the directors of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited propose to annex to the Annual Return of the Company; and
(ii) the financial statements to be laid before the Annual General Meeting which form the basis for those abridged financial statements.

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

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

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

Basis of opinion

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

Opinion on financial statements

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

Other information

On 12 November 2025 we reported as auditors of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited to the members on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 to be laid before its Annual General Meeting and our report was as follows:

"We have audited the financial statements of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 30 June 2025, which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 2. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standard 102 ‘The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued in the United Kingdom by the Financial Reporting Council.

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Members of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited (continued) Pursuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 30 June 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Members of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited (continued)
Pursuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

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

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Respective responsibilities and restrictions on use

Responsibilities of directors

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: https://iaasa.ie/publications/description-of-the-auditors-responsibilities-for-the-audit-ofthefinancial statements/. This description forms part of our Auditors' Report."

Independent Auditors' Special Report to the Members of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited (continued) Pursuant to Section 356 of the Companies Act 2014

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

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 Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Brendan Murtagh

for and on behalf of
MSD Audit Limited

Statutory Audit Firm

A6, Santry Business Park
Swords Road
Santry
Dublin 9
Date: 12 November 2025

Abridged Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

	Note		2025 €		2024 €
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		1,192
Current assets					
Inventory		20,970		137,450	
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	5	97,157		70,814	
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	5	436,431		469,646	
Cash at bank and in hand	6	330,977		156,771	
		885,535		834,681	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	(124,168)		(534,514)	
Net assets			761,367		301,359
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital presented as equity	9		100		100
Profit and loss account			761,267		301,259
Shareholders' funds			761,367		301,359

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

We, as directors of Interspan Post Tensioning Limited, state that:
The Company has relied on the specific exemptions contained in section 352 of the Companies Act 2014; the Company has done so on the grounds that it is entitled to the benefit of that exemption as a small Company and the abridged financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with section 353 of the Companies Act 2014.

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

David Huw Jones
Director

Marc O'Dalaigh
Director

Date: 11 November 2025

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	€	€	€
At 1 July 2023	**100**	**367,266**	**367,366**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	**-**	**(66,007)**	**(66,007)**
At 1 July 2024	**100**	**301,259**	**301,359**
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	**-**	**460,008**	**460,008**
At 30 June 2025	**100**	**761,267**	**761,367**

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

1. General information

Interspan Post Tensioning Limited is a private company limited by shares (registered under Part 2 of Companies Act 2014), incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. The Registered Office is The Black Church, St. Mary's Place, Dublin 7.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Euro.

Transactions and balances

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

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

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Revenue

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

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

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

2.4 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.5 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Taxation

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Office equipment	-	10%
Computer equipment	-	33%

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

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase and cost of conversion and other costs incurred bringing the inventory to their present location basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each reporting date, inventory is assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

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

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.11 Creditors

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

2.12 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 “Basic Financial Instruments” of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company has elected to apply the recognition and measurement provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (as adopted by the UK Endorsement Board) with the disclosure requirements of Sections 11 and 12 and the other presentation requirements of FRS 102.

Financial instruments are recognised in the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusted for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial assets that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss) and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other debtors due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, which includes investments in equity instruments which are not classified as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the recognised transaction price. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with the changes in fair value being recognised in the profit or loss. Where other financial assets are not publicly traded, hence their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are measured at cost less impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are impaired when events, subsequent to their initial recognition, indicate the estimated future cash flows derived from the financial asset(s) have been adversely impacted. The impairment loss will be the difference between the current carrying amount and the present value of the future cash flows at the asset(s) original effective interest rate.

If there is a favourable change in relation to the events surrounding the impairment loss then the impairment can be reviewed for possible reversal. The reversal will not cause the current carrying amount to exceed the original carrying amount had the impairment not been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the profit or loss.

Basic financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities, which include trade and other creditors, bank loans and other loans are initially measured at their transaction price (adjusting for transaction costs except in the initial measurement of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss). When this constitutes a financing transaction, whereby the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest, discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Financial instruments (continued)

course of business from suppliers. Trade creditors are classified as current liabilities if the payment is due within one year. If not, they represent non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are initially recognised at their transaction price and subsequently are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

Other financial instruments

Derivatives, including forward exchange contracts, futures contracts and interest rate swaps, are not classified as basic financial instruments. These are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into, with costs being charged to the profit or loss. They are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in the profit or loss.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions as set out in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through the profit or loss. This recognition and measurement would also apply to financial instruments where the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

Derecognition of financial instruments

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised when their contractual right to future cash flow expire, or are settled, or when the Company transfers the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another party. If significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained after the transfer to another party, then the Company will continue to recognise the value of the portion of the risks and rewards retained.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

2.13 Share Capital

Share capital is presented as an equity. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a reduction in equity

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

3. Employees

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

	2025 No.	2024 No.
Directors	3	2
Administration	-	1
	3	3

4. Tangible fixed assets

	Office equipment €	Computer equipment €	Total €
At 1 July 2024	688	504	1,192
Disposals	(688)	(504)	(1,192)
At 30 June 2025	-	-	-
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	-	-	-
At 30 June 2024	*688*	*504*	*1,192*

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

5. Debtors

	2025 €	*2024 €*
Due after more than one year		
Other receivables	**97,157**	*70,814*

	2025 €	*2024 €*
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	**70,060**	*47,713*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**-**	*232,875*
Other receivables	**57,406**	*67,130*
Prepayments	**2,519**	*2,386*
RCT Recoverable	**306,446**	*119,542*
	436,431	*469,646*

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	2025 €	*2024 €*
Cash at bank and in hand	**330,977**	*156,771*

Notes to the Abridged Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30 June 2025

7. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2025	*2024*
	€	*€*
Trade creditors	**493**	*171,957*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**96,499**	*332,602*
Taxation and social insurance	**16,519**	*3,345*
Other creditors	**667**	*17,275*
Accruals	**9,990**	*9,335*
	124,168	*534,514*

Some trade creditors have reserved title to goods supplied to the company. Since the extent to which such creditors are effectively secured depends on a number of factors and conditions, some of which are not readily determinable, it is not possible to indicate how much of the above amount is secured under reservation of title.

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

8. Financial instruments

	2025	*2024*
	€	*€*
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**330,977**	*156,771*
Financial assets held at amortised costs	**330,977**	*280,588*
	661,954	*437,359*
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured ar amortised cost	**-**	*(504,559)*

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise of trade debtors and amounts owed to group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise of trade creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings.

9. Share capital

	2025 €	*2024 €*
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 *(2024 : 100)* Ordinary shares of €1.00 each	**100**	*100*

10. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, Section 33 Related party transactions, from the requirement to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

11. Post balance sheet events

There were no significant events affecting the company since the year end that require adjustment to, or disclose the in the financial statements.

12. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Interspan Europe Limited, a company incorporated in the the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent company is Interspan Holdings Pty Limited which is incorporated in Australia.

Interspan Holdings Pty has the power to amend the financial statements after their issue, should it wish to do so.

Interspan Post Tensioning Limited is consolidated into the accounts of Interspan Holdings Pty Limited, copies of which are available via the Australian Securities & Investments Commission.

The directors are considered to be the ultimate controlling party.

13. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 11 November 2025