ASX RELEASE

25 August 2026

Acusensus Appendix 4E and FY26 Annual Report

In accordance with ASX Listing Rules, attached are the Appendix 4E and Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2026 for Acusensus Limited (ASX:ACE) (**Acusensus**).

The following year end reporting documents will be released separately:

- Acusensus FY26 Results Release;
- Acusensus FY26 Investor Presentation; and
- Acusensus Corporate Governance Statement and Appendix 4G.

Acusensus will host an investor webinar with its Managing Director, Alexander Jannink, and Chief Financial Officer, Anita Chow, at 11:00AM (AEST) today. Investors and interested parties can register for the webinar via the following link:

https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_MIBTNSnITFKqE_fEITNmug

Questions can be pre-submitted to simon@nwrcommunications.com.au or asked via the Q&A function during the webinar.

END

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This announcement is authorised by the Board of Acusensus Limited.

About Acusensus

Acusensus is a technology company that was founded in 2018 with a mission to design and develop artificial intelligence enabled road safety solutions. Collaborating with governments and commercial stakeholders to tackle distracted driving globally is Acusensus' first priority. Acusensus has pioneered intelligent solutions that provide anywhere, anytime digital evidence that can be used in conjunction with law enforcement to drive behavioural change and improve road safety. Acusensus technology is used to detect and provide prosecutable evidence of distracted driving (mobile phone use), seatbelt compliance, speeding, railway crossing compliance and the monitoring of vehicles of interest.

Leveraging AI and sensing expertise, Acusensus also provides technology that protects workers in live traffic environments. The Forsite by Acusensus road worker safety system integrates roadside sensors, connected wearables and real time analytics to give crews early warning of approaching vehicle risks, delivering the vital seconds needed to avoid harm while generating data that helps make worksites safer over time.

Acusensus listed on the Australian Securities Exchange in January 2023. Acusensus is headquartered in Melbourne, Australia, with offices also in Sydney, Brisbane, Perth, Auckland (New Zealand), Christchurch (New Zealand), London (United Kingdom), Las Vegas Nevada (United States) and Hartford Connecticut (United States).

Acusensus Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report

1. Company details

Name of entity:	Acusensus Limited
ABN:	17 625 231 941
Reporting period:	For the year ended 30 June 2026
Previous period:	For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Results for announcement to the market

				30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000
Revenues from ordinary activities	up	45.2%	to	86,167	59,350
Loss from ordinary activities after tax attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited	up	825.8%	to	(24,291)	(2,624)
Loss for the year attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited	up	825.8%	to	(24,291)	(2,624)

Financial statements
For additional Appendix 4E disclosure, refer to Acusensus Limited's Annual Report, Full Year Results ASX Announcement and Full Year Results Presentation lodged with the Australian Securities Exchange on 25 August 2026.

3. Net tangible assets

	30 June 2026 $'000	30 June 2025 $'000
Net tangible assets per ordinary security	0.36	0.31

4. Control gained or lost over entities

Not applicable.

5. Dividends

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared for the year ended 30 June 2026 nor for the comparative year ended 30 June 2025.

6. Dividend reinvestment plan

Not applicable.

Acusensus Limited
Appendix 4E
Preliminary Final Report

7. Details of associates and joint venture entities

Not applicable.

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8. Foreign entities

The Company's foreign entities include Acusensus, Inc. (a Delaware corporation that is incorporated in the United States of America), Acusensus UK Limited (incorporated in the United Kingdom) and Acusensus NZ Limited (incorporated in New Zealand). The Company's foreign entities' financial results are compiled in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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9. Audit qualification or review

Details of audit/review dispute or qualification (if any):

The financial statements have been audited and an unmodified opinion has been issued.

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10. Attachments

Details of attachments (if any):

The Annual Report of Acusensus Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026 is attached.

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11. Annual General Meeting

Acusensus Limited advises that its Annual General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 28 October 2026. The time and other details relating to the meeting will be advised in the Notice of Meeting, which will be sent to all shareholders and released to the ASX.

In accordance with the ASX Listing Rules, valid nominations for the position of Director are required to be lodged at the registered office of the Company by 5:00pm AEST on Wednesday, 9 September 2026.

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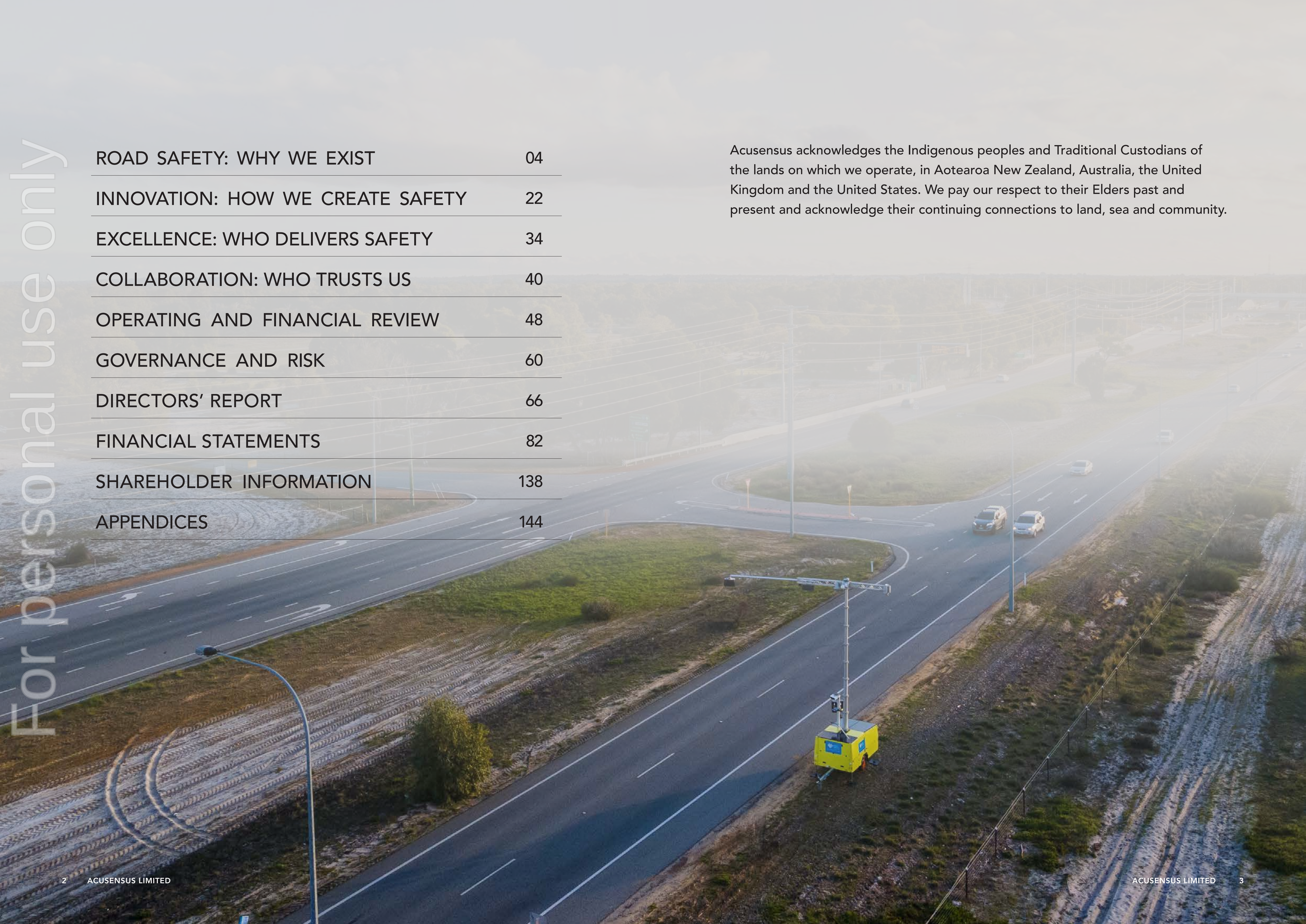
12. Signed

Signed ____________________________ Date: 25 August 2026

Alexander Jannink
Director
Melbourne, Australia

ACUSENSUS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT FY26

ACN 625 231 941



Acusensus acknowledges the Indigenous peoples and Traditional Custodians of the lands on which we operate, in Aotearoa New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States. We pay our respect to their Elders past and present and acknowledge their continuing connections to land, sea and community.

01

ROAD SAFETY

WHY WE EXIST

Acusensus operates in the belief that everybody should be able to return home safely every day.

FY26 HIGHLIGHTS

IMPACT ACROSS 3 CONTINENTS

36%

reduction in unrestrained fatalities in Queensland since the world's first automated seatbelt enforcement program.

~29

people alive in Queensland today who would not have been.

Zero

fatalities on Highway 7, Minnesota in 2025.

Down from 5 in 2024.

"The numbers are great and to be able to say 'yes, we made a difference,' but really just being able to say that we saved lives out here by the work that we did, and you can't put a price tag on that." – Sgt. Adam Moore, Director, Highway 7 Safety Coalition, South Lake Minnetonka Police Department.

80%

drop in mobile phone offences in Devon and Cornwall compared to 2023.

83%

drop in seatbelt offences in Devon & Cornwall compared to 2023.

"The year-on-year data shows a prolonged and significant reduction in both seatbelt and mobile phone offences, which is really encouraging" – Adrian Leisk, Head of Road Safety, Devon & Cornwall Police.

GROWTH THAT COMPOUNDS

~220

transportable and fixed units now enforcing.

47%

increase YoY.

45%

revenue growth in FY26.

$86.2m

FY26 revenue.

~$220m

in estimated remaining contract value at 30 June 2026.

INNOVATION IN EVERY DETECTION

6.5 million+

vehicles are processed by our solutions in a single day.

810,000+

More than 810,000 vehicles have been monitored approaching protected roadside worksites.

22

globally recognised awards since founding Acusensus.

GROWING OUR GLOBAL TEAM

367

global employees as at 30 June 2026, +41% vs prior year.

2.3x

international employees vs prior year.

PARTNERS WHO CHOOSE US

20

jurisdictions across four countries during FY26.

75%

of Australian contracts were expanded during FY26, driving account growth across a fully retained client base.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

RAVIN MIRCHANDANI

ACUSENSUS LIMITED

"ACUSENSUS HAS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSITIONED INTO A MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL, MULTI-OFFENCE TECHNOLOGY PROVIDER."

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am pleased to present the FY26 Annual Report for Acusensus Limited. This has been a year of substantial strategic achievement - one which has demonstrated the resilience of our business model and the value of our technology. In a period of rapid international scaling, the Board has remained focused on supporting the executive leadership team to execute a clear, sequential growth strategy, while maintaining disciplined capital allocation, robust risk oversight and strong corporate governance.

EXECUTING A VISION FOR GLOBAL IMPACT

Acusensus was founded with a profound mission: to design and develop artificial intelligence-enabled road safety solutions that drive behavioural change and reduce road trauma globally. We have seen significant strides toward this vision. Our multi-function technology platform is uniquely positioned to address the Fatal Five dangerous road behaviours, expanding beyond distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance into multi-jurisdictional speed enforcement, fatigue monitoring and pioneering real-world impaired driving detection.

Through deep, collaborative relationships with government bodies, transport authorities, and commercial partners, we have scaled our operational deployments to over 40,000 deployments per year. These milestones represent tangible progress in making roads safer for communities worldwide.

DELIVERING ON STRATEGY AND GEOGRAPHICALLY DIVERSIFYING REVENUE

From a strategic perspective, Acusensus has successfully transitioned into a multi-jurisdictional, multi-offence technology provider. The Board is extremely pleased with the milestone contract wins, expansions and operational rollouts executed this year, which have diversified our geographic footprint and reduced customer concentration.

- **Accelerated International Footprint:** The seamless operational rollout of our NZ$92.0 million nationwide mobile speed camera contract in New Zealand, alongside our first major statewide automated work zone speed contract win in the United States with the Connecticut Department of Transportation valued at US$22.6 million, represent a structural step change in our global scale. International business now contributes 27% of group revenues compared with 7% a year ago.

- **Domestic Deepening:** In Australia, our government customers continue to expand their utilisation of our unique road safety platforms. Key contract milestones include securing a $19.9 million multi-function fixed site enforcement camera contract with WA Road Safety Commission, and $13 million contract variation to extend and double our transportable multi-function fleet in Western Australia. Growth was further supported by a $16.6 million contract to further expand the transportable units for the Department of Transport and Main Roads' speed program in Queensland and the ACT Government also enhanced their program to include seatbelt enforcement.

- **Vertical Innovation via Forsite:** The commercial launch of the Forsite platform successfully addresses the critical, multi-billion-dollar global challenge of roadside worker safety. Securing long-term commercial agreements with Tier-1 infrastructure and construction enterprises establishes an exciting, highly scalable, recurring-revenue matrix for the Company.

PRUDENT CAPITAL ALLOCATION AND BALANCE SHEET MANAGEMENT

A core focus of the Board during the period has been ensuring that Acusensus remains fully funded to execute its expanding global tender pipeline and product innovation. To support this, the Company successfully undertook a $30.0 million capital raise in December 2025. We closed the year in a strong liquidity position, with $26.2 million in cash and term deposits. This capital baseline is further enhanced by a three-year debt facility established with Citibank in December 2025, which grants us access to a $5.0 million revolving credit facility, an on-demand $10.0 million letter of credit facility, and a $10.0 million accordion facility.

The period further saw the resolution of outstanding litigation with Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd (Redflex), which the Board considers an important step in removing uncertainty and allowing management to focus fully on executing the Company's growth strategy. As part of the settlement, no Acusensus intellectual property was provided to Redflex.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Acusensus enters FY27 with considerable momentum. Our proprietary AI platform, proven across multiple offence types and jurisdictions, is increasingly recognised by government customers as the benchmark for high-quality, scalable road safety enforcement. The ongoing maturation of our international businesses in New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom, combined with the continued strength of our Australian operations and the early traction of Forsite, gives the Board real confidence in the trajectory of the business.

I would like to extend my appreciation to our dedicated executive team and all Acusensus employees for their tireless efforts, innovation and passion. Their commitment is the driving force behind our success. To our shareholders, thank you for your confidence and support. We are confident that Acusensus is well-positioned for continued success. We remain committed to delivering both long term shareholder value and a significant positive impact on road safety globally.

Yours faithfully,

Ravin Mirchandani
Chair
Acusensus Limited

LETTER FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR

ALEXANDER JANNINK

ACUSENSUS LIMITED

"WE LOOK FORWARD TO AN EVEN MORE IMPACTFUL FY27"

Dear Shareholders,

As we reflect on Financial Year 2026, I am proud to report on a period of meaningful operational progress, disciplined execution and measurable improvements to road safety in the communities we serve. This past year has solidified our position as a global leader in advanced road safety solutions, delivering tangible results both financially and in our mission to save lives, while we continued to take the pivotal steps required to build a global business.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE AND GLOBAL SCALE

Our global operations delivered significant achievements across both our domestic and international portfolios this year:

- **United States Milestone:** A personal highlight for me was securing our first major, long-term automated enforcement contract in the United States with the Connecticut Department of Transportation (CTDOT). Valued at an expected US$22.6 million over a five-year term, this automated work zone speed program represents a step-change for our US business. The program went live on 1 June 2026.

- **Completion of New Zealand Nationwide Mobilisation:** Our team successfully completed the full nationwide mobilisation of the New Zealand mobile speed camera program for NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) on schedule. We now have 44 trailer and vehicle assets operating across 16 regions. The real measure of success, however, is on the road, where we have already observed a clear behavioural shift delivered by a steady decline in individual speeding incidents captured compared to when the nationwide program first started.

- **Strengthening Our Domestic Core:** In Australia, we have extended our market leadership and deepened our partnerships with key state government authorities. In Western Australia, we expanded our relationship with the WA Road Safety Commission by securing a five year multi-function fixed site contract valued at $19.9 million, and executed a variation to double our transportable multi-function trailer fleet in operation across the state. In Queensland, we continued to grow our transportable footprint, progressively delivering additional trailer units to support the Department of Transport and Main Roads' speed, mobile phone and seatbelt compliance programs. The ACT Government also exercised its option to extend our mobile device detection program, which coincided with the activation of our seatbelt enforcement module. This expansion reinforces the value of our all-in-one capability to address multiple dangerous driving behaviours from a single asset.

PIONEERING TECHNOLOGY AND CORE INNOVATION

Our leadership in road safety technology is sustained by a continuous commitment to research and development, translating our proprietary technology into commercially proven field applications. In addition to the continuous improvement across our suite of solutions, we released two new capabilities this year:

- **Red-Light Enforcement Solutions:** We successfully installed our first low-CAPEX fixed red-light and speed enforcement test site in New South Wales. Operating from a single pole without requiring invasive road loops or traffic signal integration, this unique architecture significantly lowers installation costs and positions us well for future tenders.

- **Bi-Directional Enforcement Capabilities:** We have expanded our technology to include bi-directional enforcement functionality across the spectrum of multi-function enforcement. Currently being deployed across our transportable platforms for the NSW mobile phone and seatbelt contract, this innovation enables a single trailer to simultaneously detect phone and seatbelt offences in both directions of travel, significantly maximising operational reach and network efficiency.

LAUNCHING THE NEXT GENERATION OF PREDICTIVE SAFETY

Beyond our traffic enforcement services, a major milestone for the company was the introduction of our Forsite business segment. Formally launched at the end of October 2025, the Forsite brand emphasises predictive safety by integrating roadside sensors, worker wearables, and cloud analytics into a highly scalable recurring-revenue subscription model.

Demonstrating rapid early market maturity, the division has undertaken a number of successful pilots and secured long-term commercial contracts with foundational enterprise clients, including tier-1 constructors like Fulton Hogan. To accelerate this momentum, we established our first dedicated international business development capability with a UK-based appointment in May 2026 to support early market entry across the United Kingdom and Western Europe.

STRONG TOP-LINE PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

FY26 saw robust financial performance, underpinning our strategic investments. Our revenue for FY26 grew to $86.2 million, a commendable 45% increase compared to the prior year. With gross profit increasing by 36% to $36.2 million, we achieved a gross profit margin of 42.0%. Our adjusted EBITDA was $8.5 million (+49%) in FY26.

Operating cash flow was positive at $3.0 million (excluding the litigation settlement). Our balance sheet remains robust, with cash reserves (including term deposits) standing at $26.2 million at the end of June 2026. This financial strength provides us with the flexibility to continue investing in innovation and growth.

Looking ahead, our FY27 priorities are clear: disciplined execution across our US and Forsite growth engines, continued expansion of our Australian footprint, and ongoing investment in innovation. We enter the new year with a proven multi-jurisdictional platform, a more diversified contract base, and a clear line of sight to further growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my sincere gratitude to our dedicated employees for their hard work, which remains central to our success. To our customers, thank you for your continued partnership in our shared mission to enhance road safety. To our shareholders, thank you for your ongoing belief in our vision. We look forward to an even more impactful FY27 as we continue our work to make roads safer worldwide.

Yours faithfully,

Alexander Jannink

Founder and Managing Director

Acusensus Limited

WHAT SETS ACUSENSUS APART

MISSION

Acusensus pioneers intelligent solutions that can be rapidly deployed to address road safety challenges.

VISION ZERO

Everybody home safe every day.

OUR PROMISE

We create solutions that change behaviours and save lives.

Vision Zero holds that life can never be exchanged for other benefits in society. Whenever someone is killed or seriously injured, steps must be taken to stop it happening again.

Acusensus is committed to the journey towards Vision Zero.

OUR FOUR PILLARS

01 ROAD SAFETY

WHY WE EXIST

Acusensus' mission is to save lives, fostering behavioural change on roads through high tech enforcement solutions. Offence rates measurably reduce where governments choose to enforce with Acusensus.

Measured offence rate declines in the jurisdictions we operate in.

02 INNOVATION

HOW WE CREATE SAFETY

Acusensus solutions are purpose-built for road safety enforcement. We are continuously innovating to reduce global road trauma following the world's first automated mobile phone detection program.

World's first distracted driving enforcement solution, followed by world's first seatbelt non-compliance enforcement solution, then the world's first multi-function enforcement solution (across distracted, seatbelts and speeding). Continuously innovating from then on.

03 EXCELLENCE

WHO DELIVERS SAFETY

Designed to scale rapidly, we invest in local experts. Engineers, operators and local teams turn ambitions into dependable deployments.

22 global awards across road safety, technology and innovation.

04 COLLABORATION

WHO TRUSTS US

Long term government partnerships are built by co-designing programs to suit changing road safety needs and environments.

20 jurisdictions have chosen to partner with Acusensus to improve road safety.

OUR PROGRESS

FY18

Acusensus is founded in Melbourne with the purpose of utilising AI solutions to change driver behaviour and save lives.

FY19

NSW awards the first pilot contract for automated mobile phone detection and formalise their contract. The world's first automated mobile phone enforcement program prepared for go-live.

FY20

NSW becomes the world's first jurisdiction to enforce mobile phone use with automated AI cameras in December 2019. Offence rates fall from 1.2% to 0.3% within six months.

FY21

Western Australia begins Smart Freeway pilot.

UK agencies begin piloting.

FY22

Queensland becomes the world's first jurisdiction to simultaneously enforce mobile phone use and seatbelt non-compliance.

NSW expands: Speed Detection Camera Program commences.

FY23

ACT commences mobile phone enforcement.

Queensland launches Australia's first trailer-based mobile speed program.

North Carolina (USA) becomes the first US state to commit to ongoing automated commercial vehicle distracted driving + seatbelt enforcement – the first American government to act.

Acusensus lists on ASX.

FY24

South Australia begins mobile phone enforcement on fixed sites – 5 out of 8 Australian states/territories now active.

Arkansas (USA) delivers first US state-level speed enforcement program in work zones.

NSW announces seatbelt detection to activate across existing camera network.

FY25

Devon & Cornwall Police (UK) begins the UK's first ongoing enforcement program in August 2024. The first UK government to commit beyond a pilot.

Arkansas transitions from trial to full contract.

Western Australia multi-function contract commences – phone, seatbelt, average and point speeds from a single installation.

NSW signs new 5 year framework contract following the end of the world's first mobile phone enforcement program.

New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi awards NZ$92m 5 year nationwide mobile speed contract. Enforcement commences May 2025.

South Lake Minnetonka Police Department (Minnesota, USA) launches first US passenger vehicle phone and seatbelt program.

FY26

Connecticut (USA) commits to US$22.6m 5 year work zone speed program – Acusensus' largest US contract.

Arkansas (USA) work zone speed program expands to include mobile phone and seatbelt enforcement in work zones.

Western Australia signs new $19.9m fixed site multi-function 5 year contract – converting the Smart Freeways pilot to a long term program.

New Zealand fully mobilised across all 16 regions.

ACT activates seatbelt enforcement.

Queensland expands speed program, doubling trailer count.

Transport Scotland, **West Midlands, Sussex Police** commence UK pilots – three agencies in one year.

South Lake, Minnesota (USA) reports 0 fatalities on Highway 7 in calendar year 2025, down from 5 in 2024.

ACUSENSUS IN FIGURES

Revenue	$86.2m in FY26	+45% YoY growth
Units enforcing	~220 transportable and fixed units	+47% YoY
Australian states/jurisdictions operating in		5
US states/jurisdictions operating in		10
International revenue growth	+443% YoY	27% of group revenue
Adjusted EBITDA	$8.5m	9.9% margin
Cash (including term deposits) as at 30 June 2026		$26.2m

DETECTION ENABLES DETERRENCE: CHANGING BEHAVIOURS, SAVING LIVES

Acusensus solutions are designed to reduce road trauma by increasing visibility and enforceability of the Fatal Five most common causes of road trauma globally: speeding, distracted driving, seatbelt non-compliance, drugs and alcohol impairment and fatigue.

THESE FATAL FIVE BEHAVIOURS ARE KNOWN TO INCREASE THE RISK OF ROAD FATALITIES 2X OR MORE:

2x risk speeding:

Every 5 km/h above 60 km/h speed limit doubles the risk and severity of a speeding fatality.

4x risk distracted driving:

Crash risk increases 4x if a driver utilises their mobile phone, and crash data under-reports the issue.

2x risk seatbelt non-compliance:

Not wearing a seatbelt doubles the chance of a vehicle occupant death in a crash.

up to 30x risk drugs impaired:

Fatal crash risk increases up to 30x depending on the illicit substance, often compounding dramatically when combined with alcohol.

7x+ risk fatigued:

Severely delayed reaction times from being awake 17+ hours correlates to a 0.05% blood alcohol concentration, which is estimated to 7x or higher fatality risk. Crash data under-reports fatigued driving.

Simultaneous offenders of the Fatal Five driving behaviours are the most dangerous to road safety. In a multi-function trial in Missouri, US, offenders who are simultaneously speeding, on their mobile phone and seatbelt noncompliant represented over 20% of fatality risk, despite being only 0.6% of drivers. Enforcing these few dangerous drivers is a crucial step toward safer roads, and Acusensus' world-first multi-function enforcement solution offers an efficient solution to address these behaviours simultaneously and across road networks. We simultaneously enforce speeding, distraction and seatbelt non-compliance today, and are pioneering impaired and fatigued detection capabilities.

TECHNOLOGY INCREASES VISIBILITY, ENABLING AGENCY ACTIONS THAT SUSTAIN SAFER DRIVING BEHAVIOURS.

Behaviour improves within weeks:

Violations halved within one month. Sussex Police utilised Acusensus Heads-Up to enforce mobile phone use and seatbelt non-compliance, experiencing 50% fewer mobile phone detections and 60% fewer seatbelt non-compliance detections within one month.

Offences -35% in six months. South Australia Police phone offences dropped from 28,120 to 18,356 in the first six months of enforcement in 2025 (comparing the second three months to the first three months of enforcement).

Improved behaviours sustain across years:

Offences -80% to -83% in two years in Devon & Cornwall, UK. Both mobile phone and seatbelt offences fell over 80% across two years utilising Acusensus (2023–2025).

Work zone crashes -20% and -27% in one year. The Arkansas Department of Transportation, USA, experienced fewer annual work zone speeding crashes at I-49 and I-57 since 2023 utilising Acusensus Harmony Real Time.

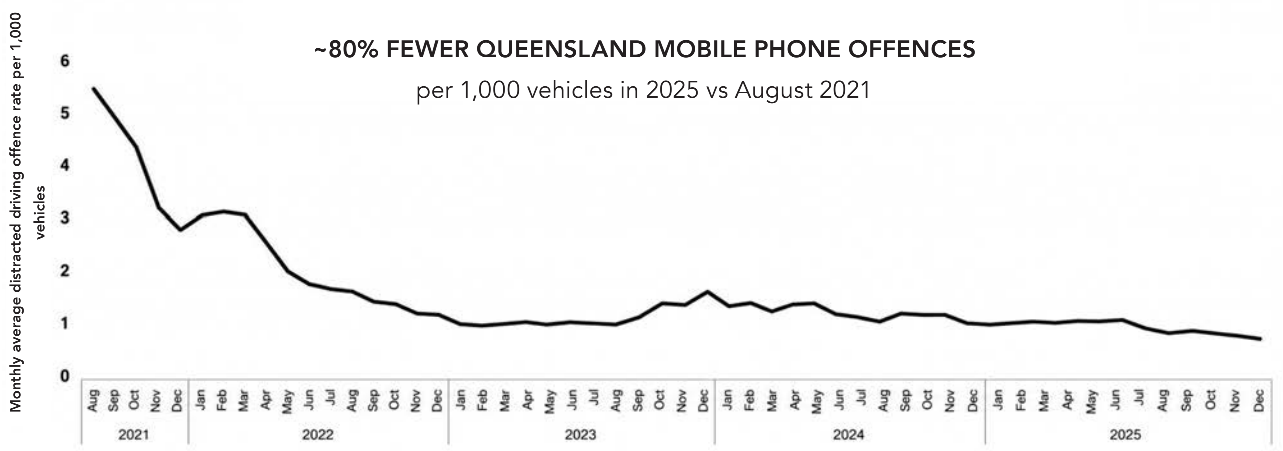
Offence rate -80% since August 2021. Queensland Transport and Main Roads has continued expanding their Acusensus programs since 2021, experiencing ~80% fewer mobile phone offences per 1,000 vehicles detected (2025 vs August 2021).

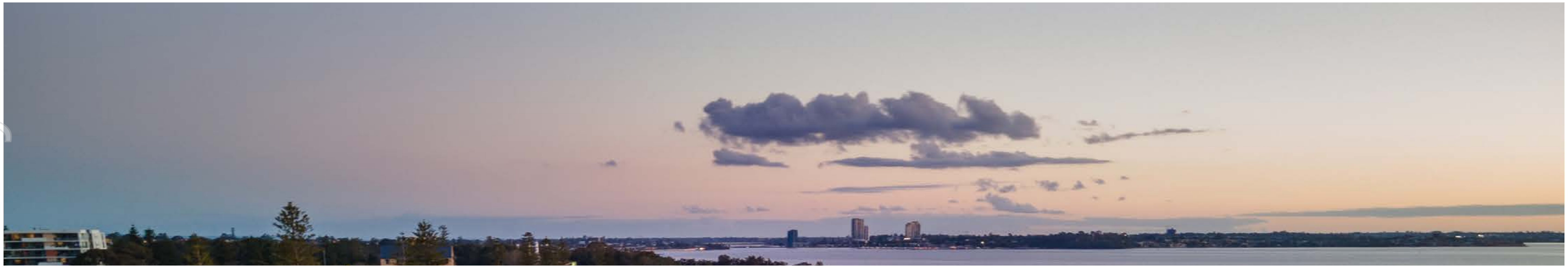
Behaviour change correlates to reduced fatalities:

New South Wales road fatalities -13% in the last five years (ending 2025 vs ending 2019), despite more vehicles on the road (January 2025 vs January 2019)**.** Distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance offences reduced within months, continuing to trend down to ~60% fewer seatbelt and ~67% fewer phone offences after five years.

Zero Fatalities on Highway 7, Minnesota, USA since February 2025 using Acusensus Heads-Up real-time detection of distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance.

36% fewer Queensland seatbelt fatalities. Since the Acusensus seatbelt enforcement program commenced in Queensland, there has been a significant drop in seatbelt related fatalities. Queensland Government's trauma data shows that during 2024 and 2025, there were 36% fewer unrestrained fatalities compared to the prior four-year average (2020-2023 inclusive), representing approximately ~15 lives saved per year.





SECURITY, PRIVACY & CYBERSECURITY

Earning the trust to operate inside government infrastructure.

Enforcement technology only works if the public, and the jurisdictions who deploy it, trust how it handles data.

Isn't it wrong to photograph innocent drivers?

All images are reviewed via machine learning first. Where there's no evidence of an offence, it's deleted automatically, within minutes. Only likely offences are ever referred for human review.

Don't citizens have a right to privacy in their own vehicles?

The Acusensus solution can only see what a passing driver or bystander could already see through your windows. Data collection and retention is minimised to what's needed to enforce the safety laws.

Could someone be wrongly penalised by the AI?

No penalty is ever issued by Acusensus solutions or machine learning systems. Our solutions flag likely offences for review by a human at the relevant authority before a penalty issues, and drivers retain the right to a no cost review or to contest the matter in court.

Who can access images, and how is it protected?

Evidence is encrypted from the moment it's created, with file access restricted throughout its life. Review workflows use cropped, anonymised, pixelated imagery – never more than what's needed to confirm an offence.

Is Acusensus ready for GDPR privacy laws?

Our systems align with GDPR: a lawful basis for collection, purpose limited for road safety enforcement and retention limited in line with local law – including immediate deletion of non-offending driver data where required.

Who controls the data?

Government agencies own and control the data. Evidence is encrypted so only the customer can decrypt and view it. Acusensus itself cannot open incident files, except in special circumstances where the client provides access keys.

ISO CERTIFICATIONS

ISO9001:2015 – Quality Management

Consistent, customer focused delivery standards.

ISO14001:2015 – Environmental Management

Minimising environmental impact site to site.

ISO/IEC27001:2022 – Information Security

Protects the confidentiality and integrity of data.

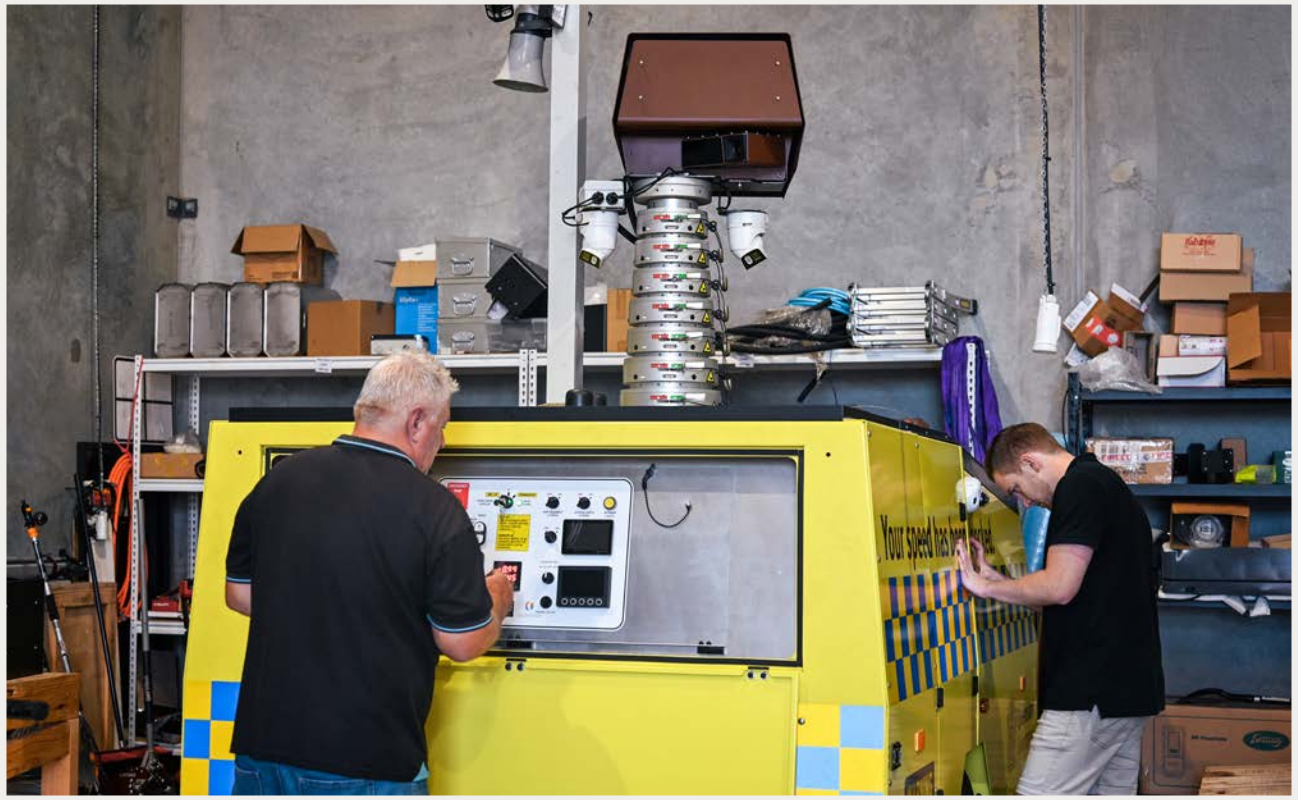
ISO45001:2018 – Health & Safety

Safe working conditions across all offices and deployments.

02

INNOVATION

HOW WE CREATE SAFETY



The Fatal Five behaviours cause most of the world's road deaths. Acusensus technology was designed to address them, and the platform has since evolved to cover additional risky driver behaviours and enforcement needs.

ACUSENSUS ROAD SAFETY SOLUTIONS

THE FATAL FIVE: WHERE WE ARE TODAY

Streamlining road safety with the world's first multi-function platform. Addressing mobile phone use, seatbelt compliance and speeding all through a single system.

DISTRACTED DRIVING

Detecting illegal mobile phone use, in any lane, at any time. (Live)

SEATBELT NON-COMPLIANCE

Detecting unrestrained drivers and passengers from the same in-cabin capture. (Live)

SPEEDING

Point and average speed detection. (Live)

IMPAIRED DRIVING

World first pilot deployed in the UK. (Piloted)

FATIGUE

Exploring fatigue detection using the same underlying platform, currently in development.

GLOBAL COVERAGE, AT A GLANCE

	AUSTRALIA	NZ	USA	UK
DISTRACTION	Commercial	Piloted	Commercial	Commercial
SEATBELT	Commercial	Piloted	Commercial	Commercial
SPEEDING	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial	Not yet
IMPAIRED DRIVING	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet	Piloted
FATIGUE	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet

● Commercial ● Piloted ○ Not yet

SCALE

18
active contracts globally

~220
units enforcing

40,000+
deployments per year

1 billion+
images checked per year

BEYOND THE FATAL FIVE

Rail Crossing Monitoring Active vs. passive sites.

Close Following Photo-finish-derived technology.

Red Light and Speed Enforcing on signalised intersections.

SEPARATE MARKET

Forsite Connected Safety

Stay Ahead of Risk: Built on Acusensus' ability to understand road risk, Forsite gives workers earlier warning, supervisors faster understanding and organisations better insight to make every shift safer.

DISTRACTED DRIVING

FATAL FIVE 1 OF 3

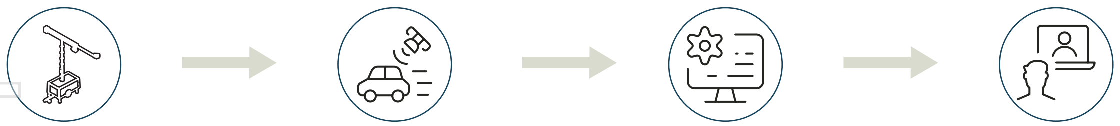
Heads-Up: The world's first machine vision solution to address distracted driving.

THE PROBLEM

Distraction is the main contributing factor in an estimated 16% of Australia's serious casualty crashes[1] – a scale of harm comparable to drink driving. Worldwide, road crashes claim an estimated 1.19 million lives[2] every year (WHO).

HOW IT WORKS

Patented imaging cuts through glare, sees phones on laps not just at the ear, and is enforceable at high speeds. Machine learning distinguishes phones from other items such as wallets and food, and is continuously improving to reduce false positives. Non-offence images are deleted within minutes, flagged images are anonymised and verified by a human reviewer.



DEPLOY

Fixed locations or mobile units are deployed. The Acusensus technology reviews all traffic flow in the enforced lanes in which it is deployed.

CAPTURE

The solution automatically records clear images of passing vehicles through a number of cameras, an infra-red flash and a lensing and filtering system.

AUTOMATED ANALYSIS

Machine learning software automatically reviews images and data, detecting potential offending drivers and excluding non-offending drivers.

REVIEW

Detections identified as likely to contain evidence of an offence are sent for anonymised human review to confirm that an offence has occurred.

1 Australian Road Safety Foundation / Australian Automobile Association distraction research — ~16% of Australia's serious casualty crashes. No reliable global % exists for distraction-caused deaths.
2 WHO, "Road traffic injuries" fact sheet — ~1.19 million global road deaths/year.

SEATBELT NON-COMPLIANCE

FATAL FIVE 2 OF 3

Acusensus was first in the world to supply seatbelt enforcement technology, added to Heads-Up.

THE PROBLEM

Seatbelts have been proven to reduce the risk of fatal injury by 45-50% for front seat occupants (WHO)[3]. 151 lives were lost unrestrained in Queensland alone in 2016-2020.

HOW IT WORKS

Shares the same machine learning and privacy architecture as Distracted Driving. Patented imaging detects clear evidence of seatbelt non-compliance through windscreens at high speeds.

3 WHO, "Road traffic injuries" fact sheet — seatbelts reduce fatal injury risk by 45–50% for front-seat occupants.

SPEEDING

FATAL FIVE 3 OF 3

The Acusensus Harmony solution is a complete end-to-end speed enforcement solution designed to deliver lasting behavioural change.

THE PROBLEM

Speeding is linked to approximately a third of the world's road deaths[4] and closer to half in low and middle income countries (WHO). For every 1% increase in mean traffic speed, fatal crash risk rises by roughly 4%[5]. A pedestrian struck at 65 km/h faces roughly 2.5x the fatality risk of someone struck at 50 km/h[6].

HOW IT WORKS

The Acusensus Harmony solution provides an anywhere, anytime approach to enforce and discourage speeding behaviours via fixed, car or trailer-based platforms. AI-enabled pre-verification minimises false positives, every measurement is double checked with a secondary method (SISV or LiDAR), a digital signature protects each package from tampering.

Average speed (point-to-point) is deployed as an additional module to trailer-based multi-function solutions, also enforcing distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance.

Differential Speed for Heavy Vehicles

Long vehicles (>10m) must travel at slower enforced speeds in 100 km/h+ zones under some jurisdiction's rules. Identified by length, cross-referenced against a registration database by the client, Acusensus speed solutions are capable of enforcing differential speed for heavy vehicles.

4 WHO, "Reducing speed to save lives" — ~1/3 of preventable road deaths globally, closer to half in low- and middle-income countries.

5 WHO, "Road traffic injuries" fact sheet — 1% mean speed increase ≈ 4% increase in fatal crash risk.

6 Rosén & Sander (2009), "Pedestrian fatality risk as a function of car impact speed," Accident Analysis & Prevention — fatality risk ~29% at 50km/h vs. ~75% near 69km/h.

Average Speed Overview (Mobile Point-to-Point)

$$\frac{\text{TOTAL DISTANCE}}{\text{TOTAL TIME}} = \text{AVERAGE SPEED}$$

IMPAIRED DRIVING

THE FATAL FIVE IN PROGRESS

Extending the same detection platform to drug and alcohol impaired driving.

THE PROBLEM

Alcohol alone is estimated to be a factor in around 31% of the world's road traffic deaths (WHO)[7]. Estimates vary widely by country, depending on how impairment is tested and recorded.

HOW IT WORKS

Acusensus is building a machine learning based solution to identify signs of impairment, using the same detection platform that underpins the three live solutions. A world first pilot of this technology was deployed in the UK.

7 WHO Global status report on road safety (~31% global alcohol-involvement figure, most commonly cited); a 2012 systematic review put the global figure closer to 17%; country-level range of 2–38% per ITF-OECD, "Alcohol-Related Road Casualties in Official Crash Statistics."

BEYOND THE FATAL FIVE

Separate road safety problems, innovated based on the same underlying detection platforms.

RED LIGHT AND SPEED

Placed in signalised intersections, this non-invasive red light and speed enforcement solution is built to be easily integrated into urban landscapes and environments. It captures multiple lanes and works bidirectionally and can be installed in existing platforms, including existing infrastructure such as poles or gantries.

RAIL CROSSING MONITORING

The Rail Crossing Monitoring solution categorises active vs passive sites at level crossings, detecting signal activation periods to identify drivers disobeying signals, evading boom gates and queueing.

CLOSE FOLLOWING (TAILGATING)

Photo-finish-derived technology measuring vehicle gaps, fitted as an enhancement to Heads-Up.

FORSITE CONNECTED SAFETY

A NEW LAYER OF PROTECTION FOR PEOPLE WORKING BESIDE LIVE TRAFFIC.

EVERY WORKER CONNECTED. EVERY WORKER PROTECTED.

Acusensus built its reputation using AI and sensing to change driver behaviour.

Forsite applies that same capability to protect the people working closest to live traffic.

ADDING CONNECTED PROTECTION TO ESTABLISHED SAFETY CONTROLS

Passive Controls → Connected Protection

Passive Controls	Connected Protection
Static signs. Manual processes. Reactive protection.	Real-time awareness. Worker alerts. Data-driven decisions.

DETECT

Approaching vehicle speed, trajectory and work-zone risk.

ALERT

Worker-level warnings through vibration, light and sound.

LEARN

Event data, reporting and insights for safer planning.

WHERE FORSITE IS GAINING

- COMMERCIAL DEPLOYMENT
- FIELD DEPLOYMENTS AND PILOTS
- INTERNATIONAL EVALUATIONS

Backed by Acusensus road safety intelligence.

FROM FIELD VALIDATION TO COMMERCIAL DEPLOYMENT

In FY26, Forsite moved from product development into customer-backed field activity, supported by early commercial deployment, sector expansion and international market validation.

Forsite Connected Safety™

CUSTOMER SPOTLIGHT

FULTON HOGAN: FROM COLLABORATION TO COMMERCIAL DEPLOYMENT

Forsite was developed in collaboration with Fulton Hogan, helping validate the platform in live roadside environments and supporting the transition from trial to long-term deployment

First long-term commercial Forsite contract disclosed in FY25

LGC Traffic Management

Award-recognised deployment demonstrating practical connected protection in live traffic environments.

Roadside Response

Extending protection into reactive roadside assistance environments where exposure is immediate and dynamic.

International Pathway

Early validation across UK and European markets supports a broader pathway to international scale.

6 Active programs	4 Core Sectors	3 Markets Active or Evaluating	Hardware-enabled Subscription Model

HOW FORSITE SCALES

- Vehicle-mounted Protection
- Connected Work Zones
- Customer Reporting and Analytics
- International Scale

Forsite's next phase is about turning field validation into repeatable deployment, recurring revenue and a broader connected worker safety platform.

03

EXCELLENCE

WHO DELIVERS SAFETY

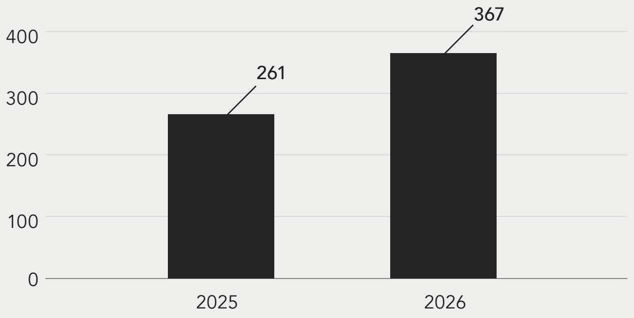
Acusensus invests in our global teams and operations to rapidly deploy quality solutions.

DESIGNED TO SCALE RAPIDLY, WE INVEST IN PEOPLE AND PLACES AHEAD OF NEED

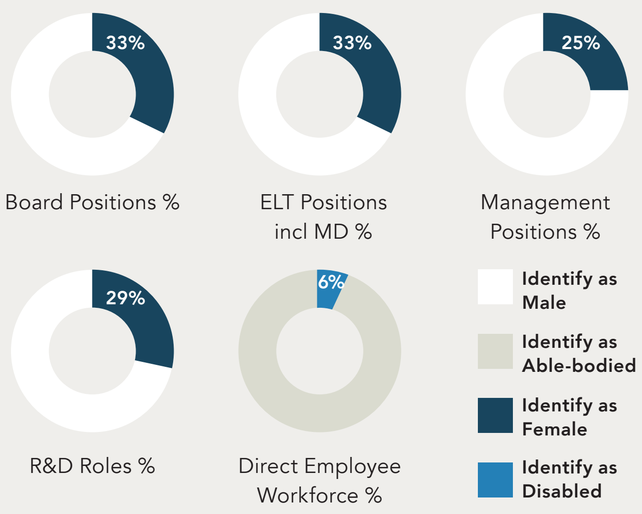
WE INVEST IN LOCAL TEAMS, LEADERSHIP AND RESOURCES

+41% GLOBAL EMPLOYEES IN FY26 VS FY25

Global employee count in FY25 and FY26.



LEADERSHIP IS COMMITTED TO DIVERSITY OF BACKGROUNDS AND IDENTITIES



TWO US LEADERSHIP HIRES STRENGTHEN OUR LOCAL AND INDUSTRY EXPERTISE

Our US team brings deep expertise in US traffic enforcement, legislation, road safety technology and leadership. Two new leadership hires, General Manager Kevin Tenbrunsel and Director of People Operations Danny Miller, add decades more experience, so every agency works with a team that understands their legislation and citizens.

> *"I spent 35 years in US Public Safety and traffic enforcement technology before joining Acusensus as General Manager, including leading revenue growth at an established industry vendor. What drew me to Acusensus is the opportunity to lead a team that has worked as our collaborators, experiencing driving behavior enforcement challenges firsthand and believing in the impact our solution has to make safer American roads."*
>
> — Kevin Tenbrunsel, General Manager of Acusensus North America

EXPANDED INTERNATIONAL OFFICES PROVIDE NATIONWIDE SERVICE

The US Nevada office expanded to a larger space and we opened a new Connecticut office to support our new work zone speed contract, our largest US program to date.

Our local New Zealand office successfully completed their nationwide mobile speed enforcement rollout within six months.

> *"Acusensus demonstrated commitment to New Zealand by quickly building local teams and depots. That foundational work enabled us to rapidly scale to 12x higher enforcement capabilities from June 2025 to June 2026. This nationwide expansion represents an outstanding operational achievement and demonstrates how local collaborations drive measurable road safety outcomes at scale."*
>
> — New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi

BUILDING TOMORROW'S ROAD SAFETY TALENT TODAY

"SEEING THE OPPORTUNITIES THAT THIS INVESTMENT HAS CREATED FOR ME HAS REINFORCED THE IMPORTANCE OF SUPPORTING WOMEN AND GIRLS IN STEM, AND I HOPE TO PAY THAT FORWARD BY INSPIRING THE NEXT GENERATION OF ENGINEERS."

Acusensus collaborates with organisations building careers for people with disability, indigenous people and women in STEM. These partnerships strengthen our team's skill base and experiences and emotional investment in our mission of reducing road trauma.

INVESTING IN WOMEN IN STEM

Acusensus sponsors a University of Melbourne Women in STEM scholarship. We also initiated a partnership with Australia's Robogals to support educating and empowering girls to pursue careers and skills in STEM fields.

> *"Receiving the Acusensus Women in STEM Scholarship while studying my Master of Mechatronics Engineering at the University of Melbourne has been one of the highlights of my degree. Together, the scholarship and internship experience have enabled me to study abroad, take on additional projects and grow as an engineer, both technically and professionally. This support has also allowed me to continue my work with Robogals as Regional Mentor for Japan, supporting its Japanese chapters and helping encourage more girls to pursue STEM. Seeing the opportunities that this investment has created for me has reinforced the importance of supporting women and girls in STEM, and I hope to pay that forward by inspiring the next generation of engineers."*
>
> — Lisa Yamamoto, Acusensus Software Engineer Intern and latest Acusensus Women in STEM scholarship recipient

CONSULTING FOR INDIGENOUS INCLUSION

Acusensus works with the Indigenous Australian consultant SM Co to hire, train and foster inclusion for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees. SM Co provides structured guidance on the development of organisational settings, training frameworks and internal resources that embed cultural and psychological safety and wellbeing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees and the broader Acusensus workforce.

OUR GLOBAL TEAM EXECUTES HIGH-QUALITY RAPID DEPLOYMENTS

RAPID DEPLOYMENTS SUPPORT CUSTOMERS IN CHANGING BEHAVIOURS, SAVING LIVES

Building local capabilities supports fast global deliveries without compromise:

Built and commissioned multiple systems within six weeks.

Our US team collaborated heavily with the global team to hit an unprecedented timeline for the expansion of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet work zone speed program.

Detecting behaviours within two weeks of contract sign with Sussex Police, UK.

OUR TEAM ENSURES DELIVERY QUALITY IS SUSTAINED AS WE SCALE

Every offence is human-verified to ensure quality. Since 2020, Acusensus has partnered with Spinal Cord Injuries Australia to employ people with lived experience of road trauma in the human verification of our AI-flagged offence images and on our Helpdesk team, ensuring every offence package delivers evidentiary standards.

We build these hiring and resourcing partnerships because they strengthen our team's diversity of thought and experience and open real career paths for people with spinal cord injuries from road trauma, indigenous persons and women in STEM.

"When I was first injured, I had to reconsider what I was going to do with my life. Joining Acusensus gave me a role I found interesting and could be truly proud of. We're actively seeing a downward trend in road offences, and it is incredibly rewarding to know our daily enforcement work is making a difference in improving people's driving behaviours."

— Andrew Truong, Image Review Team, Acusensus

EXCELLENT GLOBAL TEAMS AND SOLUTIONS ARE REFLECTED IN GLOBAL RECOGNITION

22

GLOBAL AWARDS OVER SEVEN YEARS

Across road safety, technology and innovation and entrepreneurship and growth.

THREE NEW AWARDS IN FY26

Technology & Founder Award for Outstanding Achievement – Australian Road Safety Foundation: The Australian Road Safety Foundation (ARSF) recognised Acusensus for pioneering the world's first automated seatbelt detection solution. Our end-to-end platform pairs patented technology with rigorous human review, supporting Queensland Transport and Main Roads' approximately 61% fewer seatbelt offences in 2025 compared to August 2021. This award validates the solution's effectiveness in supporting vital road safety objectives and deterring dangerous driving behaviours.

Knowledge & Innovation – Melbourne Awards: The City of Melbourne awarded Acusensus for significantly contributing to the local and global technology knowledge economy. Since 2018, we have collaborated with Melbourne programs and talent to build and scale world-first road safety technology solutions, including partnerships with the University of Melbourne, Swinburne University, Melbourne Accelerator Program and LaunchVIC. This recognition highlights the global impact of our safety technology engineered in Victoria.

Excellence in Road Safety – UK Highways Awards: The UK Highways Excellence Awards recognised Acusensus for outstanding international partnerships that demonstrably improve the safety of road users. This accolade acknowledges our successful Heads-Up solution deployments and legal defensibility across global jurisdictions. Providing evidentiary-grade data to government clients, we support reliable behavioural intervention that successfully reduces road trauma.

04

COLLABORATION

WHO TRUSTS US

Acusensus partners with global law enforcement and government agencies to achieve Vision Zero goals - everybody home safely every day.

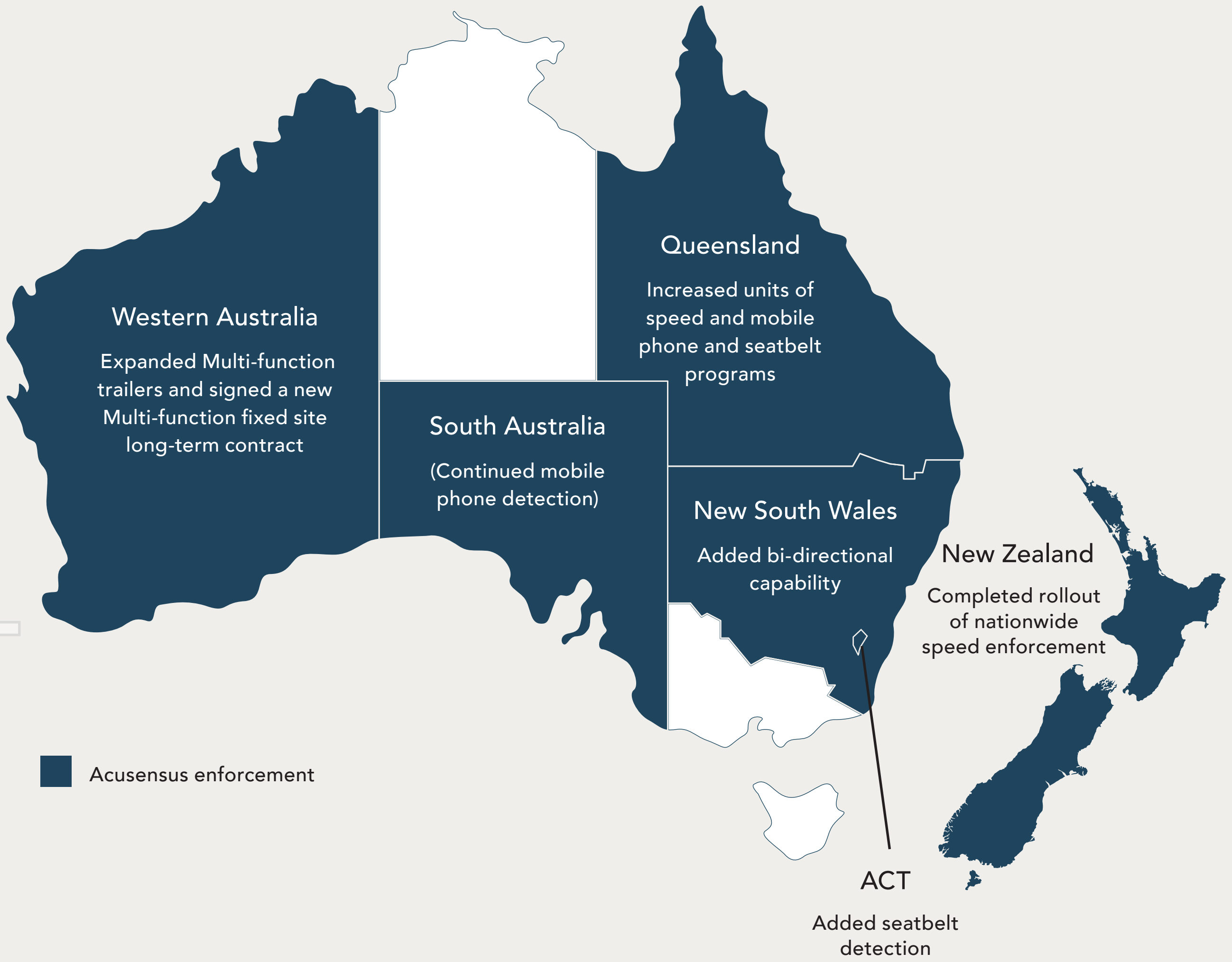
AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALASIA IS PRIORITISING ANYWHERE, ANYTIME ENFORCEMENT TO REDUCE ROAD TRAUMA

75%

of Australian contracts were expanded in FY26 to reduce dangerous driving behaviours at scale, driving account growth across a fully retained client base.

EXPANDED AUSTRALASIA DETECTION CAPABILITIES IN FY26 VS FY25



ADDITIONAL UNITS STRENGTHEN ENFORCEMENT EFFICIENCY ACROSS VAST ROAD NETWORKS

~69%

of Australian road fatalities occur on rural or regional roads despite only ~27% of the Australian population living in a rural or regional area.

Traditional policing is resource-intensive across vast road networks. Automated enforcement complements it by providing critical capabilities to motivate anywhere, anytime behaviour change. Together, the approaches work cohesively to deliver consistent, scalable road safety outcomes.

Nationwide rollout of automated speed enforcement in New Zealand.

Acusensus and the New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) successfully rolled out nationwide mobile speed enforcement across approximately 100,000 km of New Zealand roads.

"Outsourcing the operation of safety cameras gives us access to the latest technology and processes and systems that are proven...providing significant flexibility for operations...saving money and increasing safety for operators."

— NZTA Media Release, December 2024

Additional units in Queensland.

Queensland Transport and Main Roads expanded both their speed and mobile phone detection and seatbelt non-compliance programs to address the nationwide concern about increasing regional fatalities. Increasing units expedites behaviour change because it detects more people across various trips across Queensland's approximate 183,911 km road network.

"To think seatbelts have been mandatory for 50 years, and almost 29,000 people have been caught doing the wrong thing in just six months is outrageous...This has got to stop."

— Mark Bailey, Queensland Minister for Transport and Main Roads, June 2022

Additional units in Western Australia.

Western Australia's Road Safety Commission expanded all unit types in FY26. These multi- function units simultaneously detect speeding, mobile phone use and seatbelt non- compliance across their 182,693 km road network.

"The Western Australia Road Safety Commission (RSC) is embracing innovative technology to reduce road trauma by changing the behaviour of drivers and passengers on our roads. As the first jurisdiction globally to use integrated multi-function enforcement and point-to-point average speed detection, the RSC's collaboration with Acusensus has created anywhere, anytime enforcement that fundamentally changes driving behaviours. Drivers and passengers alike must make safe choices – drive safely, stay focussed, wear seatbelts correctly and assume another safety camera is ahead. Most importantly, this integrated approach combining enforcement together with community education has seen a 78% reduction in the rate of seatbelt offences in the first nine months of enforcement operations. This is safer driving behaviour change at scale."

— Adrian Warner, Western Australia Road Safety Commissioner

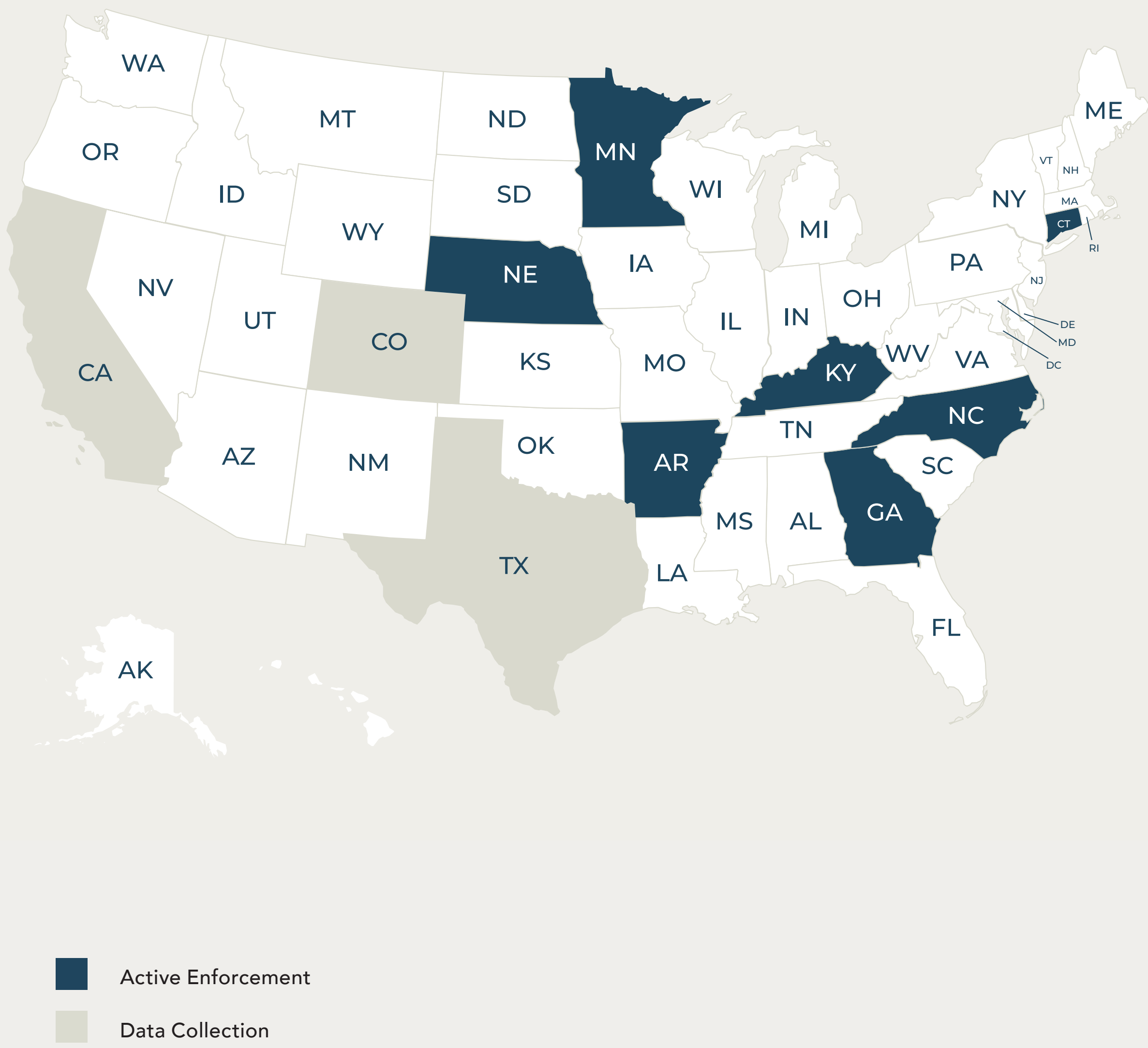
UNITED STATES

ACROSS THE UNITED STATES, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE SCALING ACUSENSUS SOLUTIONS TO REDUCE ROAD TRAUMA

The United States loses 14.2 people per 100,000 to road trauma each year – more than double the rate of Australia. The majority of US road fatalities involve the Fatal Five behaviours, including distracted driving, seatbelt non-compliance and speeding.

US law enforcement agencies are investing to reduce road trauma utilising Acusensus for anywhere, anytime enforcement of three of the Fatal Five.

10 US JURISDICTIONS HAVE UTILISED ACUSENSUS TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS ONE OR MORE OF THE FATAL FIVE IN FY26



US LAW ENFORCEMENT

US LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE REDUCING THE FATAL FIVE DRIVING BEHAVIOURS BY INVESTING IN ACUSENSUS SOLUTIONS

VISION ZERO IN ACTION

since February 2025 on Highway 7 in South Lake, Minnesota, deploying Real Time detection of distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance for passenger motor vehicles.

"This has been the only tool that has allowed us to effectively enforce distracted driving. If you are looking to actually tackle this problem, which is a pervasive problem in Minnesota and the rest of the United States, I'd recommend using this [the Acusensus] product to effectively enforce"

— Sgt. Adam Moore, South Lake Police Department, Minnesota

The Connecticut Department of Transportation commenced our largest US contract to date in June 2026. The five-year contract detects work zone speeding to improve road worker safety across the state.

20% and 27% fewer work zone crashes on Arkansas Interstates 49 and 57 respectively in 2025 compared to their 2023-2024 average. Arkansas Department of Transportation utilises Acusensus for real-time speed work zone enforcement, recently contracting for Heads-Up Real Time trailers to reduce distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance. This is the first US contract to expand from a speed program to also detect with Heads-Up Real Time, reducing road trauma of three of the Fatal Five most common causes of road fatalities.

"Speeding continues to be one of the most dangerous behaviors we encounter. That's one of the reasons the Arkansas Highway Police has stepped up its efforts to first make drivers aware of the laws and then enforce them. By using Acusensus technology it has helped us greatly with those efforts."

— Chief Holmes, Arkansas Highway Police

31% to 61% fewer severe speed violations across work zones for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) after two months of real-time speed enforcement. In August 2026, the KYTC signed our largest real-time program and second largest US contract to date.

UNITED KINGDOM

DEVON & CORNWALL IS DEMONSTRATING HOW TECHNOLOGY DELIVERS PROGRESS TOWARD THE UK'S AMBITIOUS ROAD SAFETY STRATEGY

The latest UK Road Safety Strategy is ambitious: **65% fewer fatalities and serious injuries by 2035** by investing to reduce distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance, two of the most common causes of road fatalities.

Traditional policing under-represents dangerous behaviours, according to the UK Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety (PACTS) report. In pursuit of Safe Systems models, they recommend technology is one of the strongest levers to support behaviour deterrence.

The UK's largest road behaviours survey is sizing the problem. Transport Scotland began the UK's largest survey of the prevalence of distracted driving and seatbelt non-compliance. The six-month survey covers 12 Scottish locations across diverse road environments, including urban, rural, motorway and worksite conditions. Survey results will be used to inform enforcement strategies and investment for Transport Scotland's Road Safety Framework targets and enforcement resources allocation, establishing the foundation for deployments across the nation.

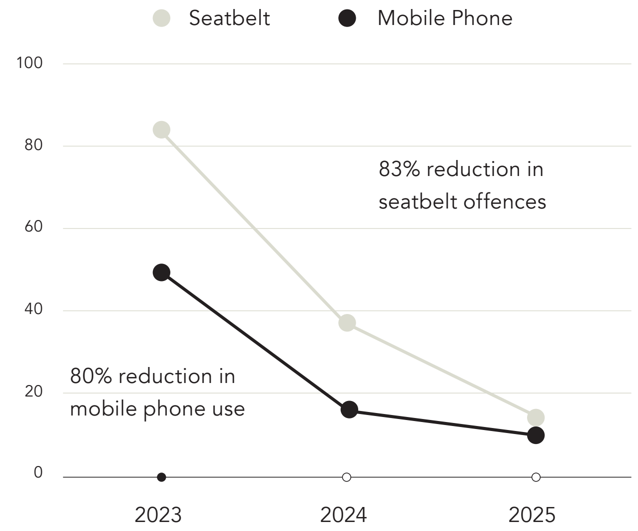
REAL-WORLD PROGRAMS DEMONSTRATE HOW TECHNOLOGY CAN IMPROVE UK DRIVING BEHAVIOURS

"We regularly hear... across Sussex that they are tired of seeing people using their mobile phones whilst driving... These AI cameras are not designed to replace modern day policing, but to enhance it. By embracing the technology available to us, we can build a better picture of driver behaviour, influence behavioural change and take action where necessary."

— Chief Constable Jo Shiner, Sussex Police

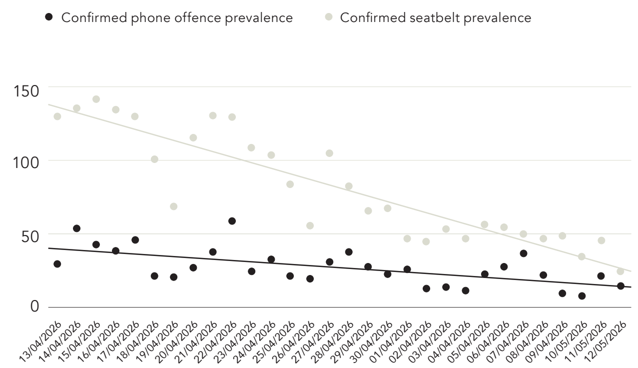
80% fewer phone and 83% fewer seatbelt offences. Since 2023, Devon & Cornwall Police reduced mobile phone violations 80% and seatbelt offences 83% in 2025 in comparison to the 2023 trials.

DAILY OFFENCES FROM THE SAME D&C SITE, A38 LANDRAKE



50% to 61% reduced violations within one month from the Sussex Police utilising Acusensus Heads-Up to enforce phone and seatbelt non-compliance respectively.

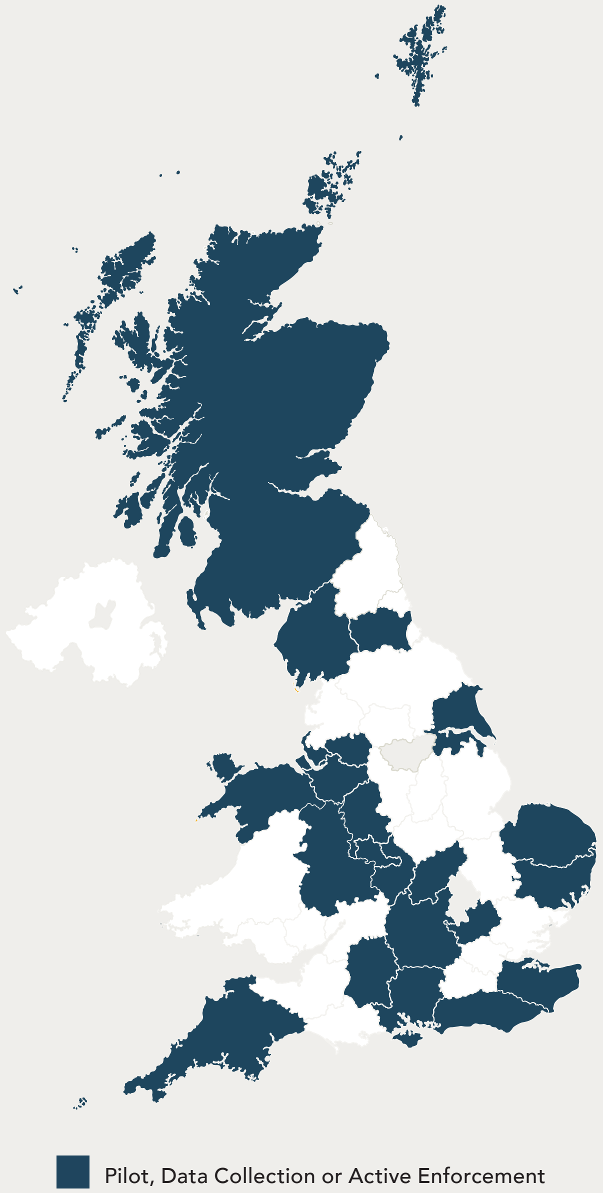
SUSSEX UK - CONFIRMED PHONE OFFENCE PREVALENCE AND CONFIRMED SEATBELT PREVALENCE



DAILY CONFIRMED DETECTIONS CHART

22 of 43 UK police forces have utilised Acusensus.

11 of these police forces have utilised offence evidence for active enforcement.



05

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

This operating and financial review (the 'OFR') is designed to assist shareholders to make an informed assessment of Acusensus' operations, financial position, business strategies, and prospects for future financial years. The OFR forms part of the Directors' Report and supplements, complements, and should be read together with the financial report section that commence on page 82.

While Acusensus' results are reported under IFRS, the OFR also includes non-IFRS information such as Gross Profit, Adjusted EBITDA and EBITDA. The Board considers that the included non-IFRS metrics are necessary for shareholders to understand Acusensus' financial performance. The non-IFRS information has not been independently audited or reviewed, and should not be considered an indication of, or an alternative to, IFRS measures.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS

			Variance	
($m)	FY25	FY26	$	%
Revenue	**59.4**	**86.2**	**26.8**	**45%**
Cost of services	(32.8)	(50.0)	(17.2)	53%
Gross profit	**26.6**	**36.2**	**9.6**	**36%**
Operating expenses	(21.1)	(28.0)	(7.0)	33%
Other income	0.2	0.4	0.2	93%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**5.7**	**8.5**	**2.8**	**49%**
One-off costs	(0.8)	(19.0)	(18.3)	2416%
Share based payments expense	(1.9)	(2.1)	(0.2)	8%
EBITDA	**3.0**	**(12.6)**	**(15.6)**	**(515%)**
D&A	(7.2)	(11.7)	(4.4)	61%
EBIT	**(4.2)**	**(24.2)**	**(20.0)**	**475%**
Net interest income/(expense)	0.9	0.1	(0.8)	(86%)
Tax income/(expense)	0.7	(0.2)	(0.9)	(126%)
Net profit/(loss) after tax	**(2.6)**	**(24.3)**	**(21.7)**	**826%**
Gross margin	*44.8%*	*42.0%*	*(280bps)*	
Opex as % of revenue	*35.5%*	*32.5%*	*(297bps)*	
Adjusted EBITDA margin	*9.6%*	*9.9%*	*30bps*	

1. Adjusted EBITDA equals EBITDA pre litigation costs, redundancy costs and share based payments expense

Acusensus delivered a strong financial result for FY26 with significant step-up in performance. FY26 revenue increased $26.8 million or 45% to $86.2 million compared to the prior comparable period.

Revenue growth in FY26 was mainly driven by new contracts: New Zealand mobile speed, Connecticut work zone speed and Western Australia multi-function trailer and fixed site programs. The business also saw expansions from existing contracts, namely Queensland distracted driving and speed and seatbelt enforcement for ACT. Inflation increases from existing customers also played a role to a smaller extent. There has been a significant increase in international revenues with the business segment growing 443% and now contributing 27% to group revenues compared to 7% a year ago.

The Company reported gross profit of $36.2 million, a 36% increase on FY25 driven by revenue growth. Gross margins moderated 280 basis points to 42.0% mainly due to higher growth from international business which has improving but lower margins due to a greater share of revenue coming from speed enforcement.

Adjusted EBITDA (which excludes share based payment expense and one-off costs) increased 49% to $8.5 million, driven by revenue growth partly offset by higher operating expenses to support the business growth. The business saw operating leverage with operating expenses reducing from 36% to 33% of revenue.

NPAT declined to a loss of $24.3 million mainly driven by higher one-off costs associated with $16.0 million litigation settlement, $2.7 million litigation legal fees and $0.3 million redundancy costs. Depreciation and amortisation was also higher due to increased capital expenditure and lease expense.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET

($m)	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-26
Cash (inc term deposits)[1]	21.5	26.2
Trade and other receivables	12.8	18.2
Inventories	1.7	2.7
Plant and equipment	20.1	28.9
Intangibles	3.2	3.0
Contract assets	4.7	7.5
Tax receivable	0.5	0.4
Right-of-use assets	7.9	7.4
Other assets[2]	1.2	1.2
Total assets	**73.5**	**95.6**
Trade and other payables	8.2	13.2
Contract liabilities	7.8	7.4
Lease liabilities	7.9	7.6
Provisions	2.8	3.7
Income tax payable	0.0	0.1
Total liabilities	**26.7**	**32.0**
Net assets	46.8	63.6

1. Term deposits include $1.2m in FY26 ($11.7m in FY25) of cash held in term deposits for bank guarantees and investment for periods of greater than 3 months which is classified as other current and non-current assets in the financial statements

2. Other assets include net deferred tax assets and other current and non-current assets

The Company is well capitalised with a cash balance of $26.2 million (including term deposits).

Net assets increased by $16.8 million, driven by an increase in cash and the following movements:

- Property, plant and equipment increased by $8.8 million (net of depreciation) reflecting investment in assets to support new, expanded and future contracts. Of the $28.9m balance as at 30 June 2026, $3.3 million relates to work-in-progress awaiting completion.

- Contract assets increased by $2.8 million, primarily reflecting mobilisation costs for Connecticut, New Zealand and Western Australia contracts. Contract liabilities decreased by $0.4 million due to lower mobilisation payments received for programs.

- Trade and other receivables increased $5.4 million whilst trade and other payables increased by $5.0 million, largely reflecting growth in the business and the timing of customer billings and supplier payments.

The $5.0 million revolving credit facility with Citibank N.A. remains undrawn and has an accordion feature allowing an increase of a further $10.0 million, subject to meeting certain conditions.

SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW

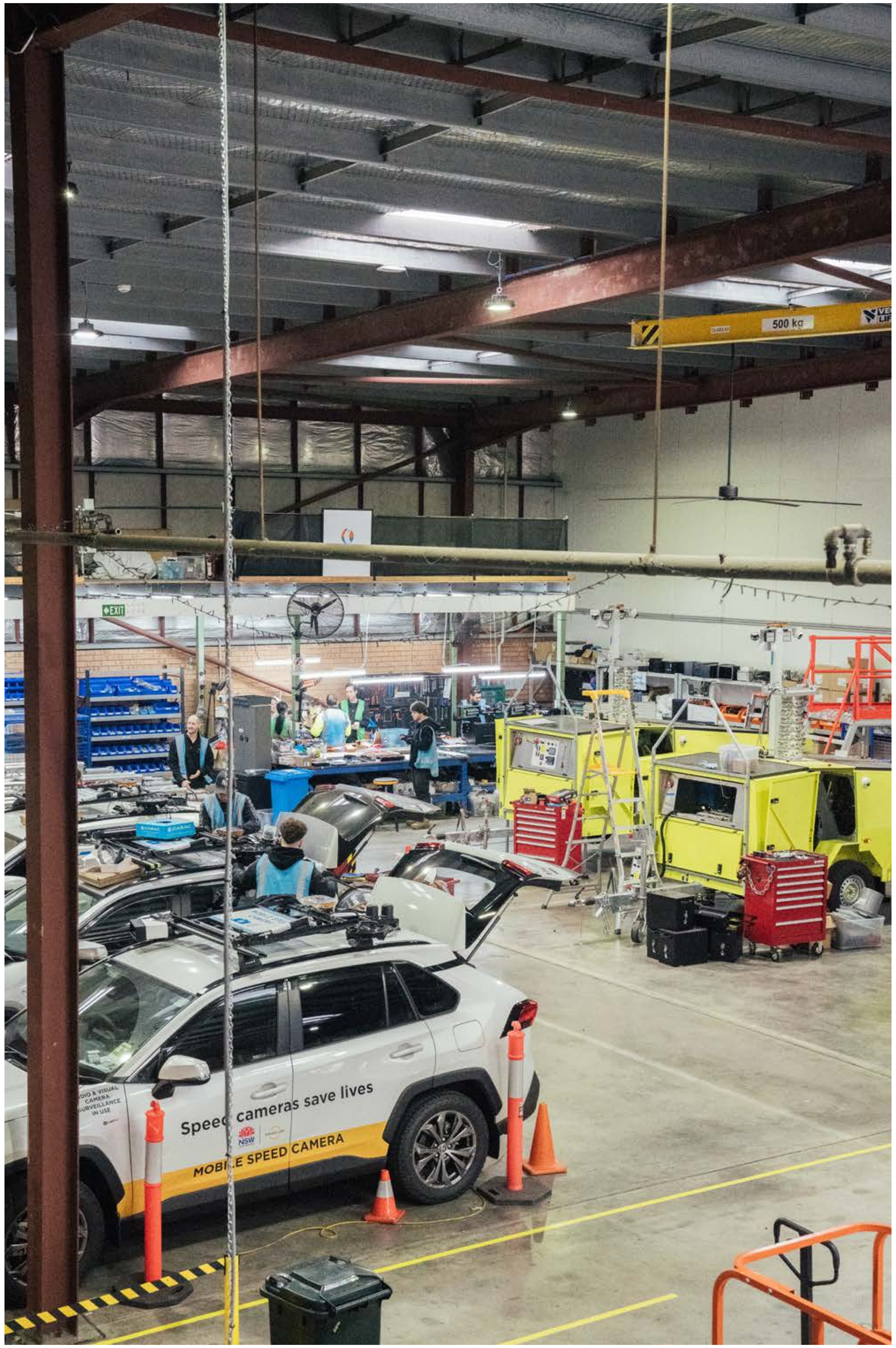
($m)	FY25	FY26
EBITDA (exc litigation settlement)	3.0	3.4
Litigation settlement[1]	0.0	(6.0)
Change in working capital	3.8	(3.1)
Other non-cash items	2.3	2.2
Net interest received	0.8	0.3
Income tax paid	(1.7)	0.1
Cash flow from operating activities	**8.3**	**(3.0)**
Net payment for plant and equipment	(13.2)	(16.5)
Payments for intangibles	(2.2)	(1.7)
Cash flow from investing activities	**(15.5)**	**(18.3)**
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2.2)	(3.2)
Proceeds from issue of shares	11.4	29.6
Cash flow from financing activities	**9.3**	**26.3**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents[2]	**2.1**	**5.1**

1. 6.1m new shares in Acusensus Limited valued at $10m was also provided to VM Consolidated Inc on 28 February 2026 as part of the litigation settlement

2. Cash flow presented on the basis any changes in cash due to movement of term deposit over 3 months balances does not impact cashflow

Acusensus generated $3.0 million of operating cashflow (excluding the litigation settlement) compared with $8.3 million in the prior year. The reduction reflects a negative working capital movement, driven by higher inventory balances and increased contract assets associated with contract mobilisation.

Proceeds from the successful $30.0 million capital raising in December 2025, together with existing cash reserves, were deployed into property, plant and equipment and intangibles to support revenue growth.



EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP TEAM

ALEXANDER JANNINK

MANAGING DIRECTOR

- Alexander is a founder of Acusensus Limited and has pioneered the design, development and deployment of radar and camera enforcement technologies in multiple applications, markets and geographies across the globe.
- Before founding the Company, Alexander was responsible for research and development as the Head of Future Product Group for Redflex Traffic Systems Limited (previously ASX:RDF), leading a team of professional staff spanning Australia and the USA.
- Qualifications: Master of Business Administration (Executive) from RMIT University, Bachelor of Engineering (Honours) in Mechatronics from the University of Melbourne, Bachelor of Computer Science from the University of Melbourne and a Graduate member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

ANITA CHOW

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

- Anita Chow is Acusensus' Chief Financial Officer and brings over 20 years of finance experience across Australia and internationally.
- She joined from Iress Limited, where she held various roles including Interim Chief Financial Officer and Group Financial Controller. Prior to this, Anita was Head of Investor Relations and Treasury at Ansell Limited and EMEA Finance Director at Level 3 Communications. She commenced her career in investment banking, advising companies on strategy, M&A and capital raisings.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) and a Bachelor of Science from the University of Melbourne, Fellow Certified Practising Accountant (FCPA) and Fellow of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (FAICD).

MATTHEW HIGGINS

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

- Matt is Acusensus' Chief Operating Officer. Prior to this, Matt led multi-national manufacturing and engineering teams across his time at Tesla, Inc. Joining Tesla in its infancy, Matt played a key role in scaling its global vehicle manufacturing capacity by designing and launching its major vehicle manufacturing facilities, and growing its operations teams in California, Shanghai and Berlin.
- Matt also brings rich experience from his time at Toyota, where he acquired deep knowledge in lean manufacturing and complex problem solving, established global best practices in vehicle assembly, and led various continuous improvement initiatives to boost safety, quality and efficiency in Toyota's Australian operations.
- Matt has extensive leadership experience across numerous countries, strong analytical skills, a creative mind, and a proven track record in identifying and realising significant efficiency gains.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Engineering (Mechanical) and Bachelor of Science (Applied Mathematics), from the University of Melbourne.

OLIVIA BYRON

CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER

- Olivia was Chief Legal Officer & Company Secretary until 2 July 2026 and 12 June 2026, respectively.
- Olivia is an experienced and highly qualified lawyer, with particular expertise in corporate, financing, technology and projects law. Before joining Acusensus she commenced her legal career in the Corporate team at Corrs Chambers Westgarth, before spending eight years as in-house counsel at ASX top 20 company, Transurban.
- Olivia was a student in the inaugural year of The University of Cambridge's Masters degree in Corporate Law (MCL), which she undertook several years after she commenced her legal career at Corrs. Olivia graduated from the MCL with Honours after finishing third in her cohort.
- Qualifications: Master of Corporate Law (Hons) from the University of Cambridge, Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Laws (Hons) from the University of Melbourne, Graduate Diploma of Legal Practice from the College of Law, Certificate in Governance Practice from the Governance Institute of Australia, Fellow of the Governance Institute of Australia (FGIA) and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

CHRIS KELLS

CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

- Chris is Chief Technology Officer at Acusensus. He has extensive technical expertise in imaging, enforcement and machine learning. He has delivered road safety technology solutions for a number of public sector customers across the world, having previously held senior R&D positions at Redflex Traffic Systems.
- Chris has over 16 years experience in the research, design and development of photo enforcement solutions, as well as in the deployment, demonstration and user acceptance testing of enforcement solutions both in Australia and internationally.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Engineering (Mechatronics) and Bachelor of Computer Science from the University of Melbourne.

DUNCAN MURCOTT

CHIEF CUSTOMER OFFICER

- Duncan is Chief Customer Officer at Acusensus. He started his career over 25 years ago in road safety and has since established himself as a seasoned executive with extensive experience in commercial leadership roles within B2B and B2G sectors in global businesses including KPMG, Programmed and SCA.
- Duncan's experience spans multiple leadership roles across Europe, Asia, the USA and Australia, covering business development, consulting, digital product, marketing and government relations.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Business from Monash University, Master of Business Administration from the University of Melbourne and a Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (GAICD).

SHAUN MILLER

HEAD OF DIVISION - WORKER SAFETY PRODUCTS

- Shaun leads Acusensus Worker Safety Products division.
- Shaun has led business development activities for both Fortune 500 and start-up companies in Australia and internationally, contributing growth and stability across a range of industries including manufacturing and technology. He has led export and business development programs into markets including India, the USA, Europe, China and South-East Asia, and has extensive experience working in and with layers of government both in Australia and globally — including a sister-city program recognised by RMIT University as best practice in Australia.
- Shaun is a non-executive director of Economic Development Australia (EDA).
- Qualifications: Graduate Certificate in Business Administration from Griffith University, Master of Global Development from Griffith University (in progress) and Member of the Australian Institute of Company Directors (MAICD).

STEPHANE HONORE

HEAD OF STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

- Stephane is Head of Strategic Partnerships at Acusensus, having previously served as Head of Services and NSW Business Manager implementing NSW Speed and Mobile Phone contracts.
- Stephane has over 15 years of experience within the road safety industry across operations management, computer-aided design, product design & engineering, product management, customer relationship management and general management. This broad skill set, coupled with his diverse technical background, has positioned him as a versatile and resourceful leader capable of navigating multifaceted challenges with adeptness and efficiency.
- Prior to joining Acusensus, Stephane held a number of sales and operational roles at Pacific Materials Handling and Redflex Traffic Systems.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Engineering in Robotics & Mechatronics from Swinburne University of Technology.

ANNMARIE MCMATH

HEAD OF TEAM EXPERIENCE & PERFORMANCE

- Annmarie is Head of Team Experience & Performance at Acusensus. She brings extensive experience as a senior leader in SaaS Product & People Operations, including as Head of People & Projects at MachShip, an independent cloud-based freight management platform, where she developed and trained global Customer Success and Operations teams and launched People Operations, implementing scalable programs and best practices for world-class operations.
- Annmarie's leadership has been pivotal in delivering outcomes across HR strategy, learning & development, culture, leadership and team development, employee relations, succession planning, employee engagement and feedback, continuous performance management, onboarding, training, rewards and recognition, and organisational learning.
- Qualifications: Certificate of Adolescent Counselling from Monash University, Academic Life Coaching from Life Coaching EDU, Entrepreneurship/Startup Incubator from Founder Institute.

Photo credit: LGC Traffic Management

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RAVIN MIRCHANDANI

CHAIR AND NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BCOMM, MBA, GAICD

- Appointed Chair of the Board and Non-Executive Director (not independent) on 16 May 2018.
- Member of the Audit & Risk Management Committee and Remuneration & Nominations Committee.
- Ravin is the co-founder and Chair of Acusensus Limited. He is also the Executive Chair of Ador Powertron Limited, a company incorporated in India that is a major shareholder of the Company. Ravin has extensive commercial experience across a range of sectors including defence, energy, gas, manufacturing, power electronics and traffic enforcement. Ravin is a member of the Road Safety Partnership Panel for the World Economic Forum Global Road Safety Initiative and Chair of the West India Chapter of the Indo Australian Chamber of Commerce.
- Qualifications: Master of Business Administration (International Business) from Queensland University of Technology, Bachelor of Commerce (Accounting & International Business), University of Pune, India and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
- Other current listed entity directorships: Ador Welding Ltd (NSE:ADOR) since July 2006.
- Former listed entity directorships (last 3 years): None.

ALEXANDER JANNINK

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

BE(HONS), BCS, MBA, GAICD

- Appointed Executive Director and Managing Director on 26 March 2018.
- Alexander is the co-founder of Acusensus Limited and has pioneered the design, development and deployment of radar and camera enforcement technologies in multiple applications, markets and geographies across the globe. Before founding the Company, Alexander was responsible for research and development as the Head of Future Product Group for Redflex Traffic Systems Limited (previously ASX:RDF) responsible for leading a team of staff spanning Australia and the USA.
- Qualifications: Master of Business Administration (Executive) from RMIT University, Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) in Mechatronics from the University of Melbourne, Bachelor of Computer Science from the University of Melbourne and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
- Other current listed entity directorships: None.
- Former listed entity directorships (last 3 years): None.

SUSAN (SUE) KLOSE

NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BSCI, MBA, GAICD

- Appointed Independent Non-Executive Director on 5 January 2023.
- Chair of the Audit & Risk Management Committee and Member of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee.
- Sue is an experienced Non-Executive Director and executive, with a diverse background in digital business growth and operations, corporate development, strategy and marketing. Previously the Head of Digital and CMO of GraysOnline, she was responsible for digital product strategy, brand strategy and marketing operations. In prior roles in digital and media companies including 12WBT and News Ltd, Sue led strategic planning and development and is passionate about helping businesses continually seek new opportunities for growth and innovation. As Director of Digital Corporate Development for News Ltd, Sue screened hundreds of potential investments, led multiple acquisitions and established the CareerOne and Carsguide joint venture. She has also held multiple board roles in high-growth digital and SaaS businesses. Prior to her move to Australia, Sue held various digital media management and strategy roles in the United States, primarily with Tribune Publishing and as a consultant with Marakon Associates. Sue has been a Non-executive Director of WeWork Australia since November 2024.
- Qualifications: Master of Business Administration (Finance, Strategy and Marketing) from Northwestern University, Bachelor of Science (Economics) from the University of Pennsylvania and Graduate of the Australian Institute of Company Directors.
- Other current listed entity directorships: Aussie Broadband (ASX:ABB) since February 2024.
- Former listed entity directorships (last 3 years): Board of Envirosuite (ASX:EVS) for four years until November 2024, Pureprofile (ASX:PPL) for five years up until June 2023, Halo Foods (ASX:HLF) for 1.5 years up until August 2023, and Nearmap (ASX:NEA) for five years up until December 2022.

MICHAEL (MIKE) GIUFFRIDA

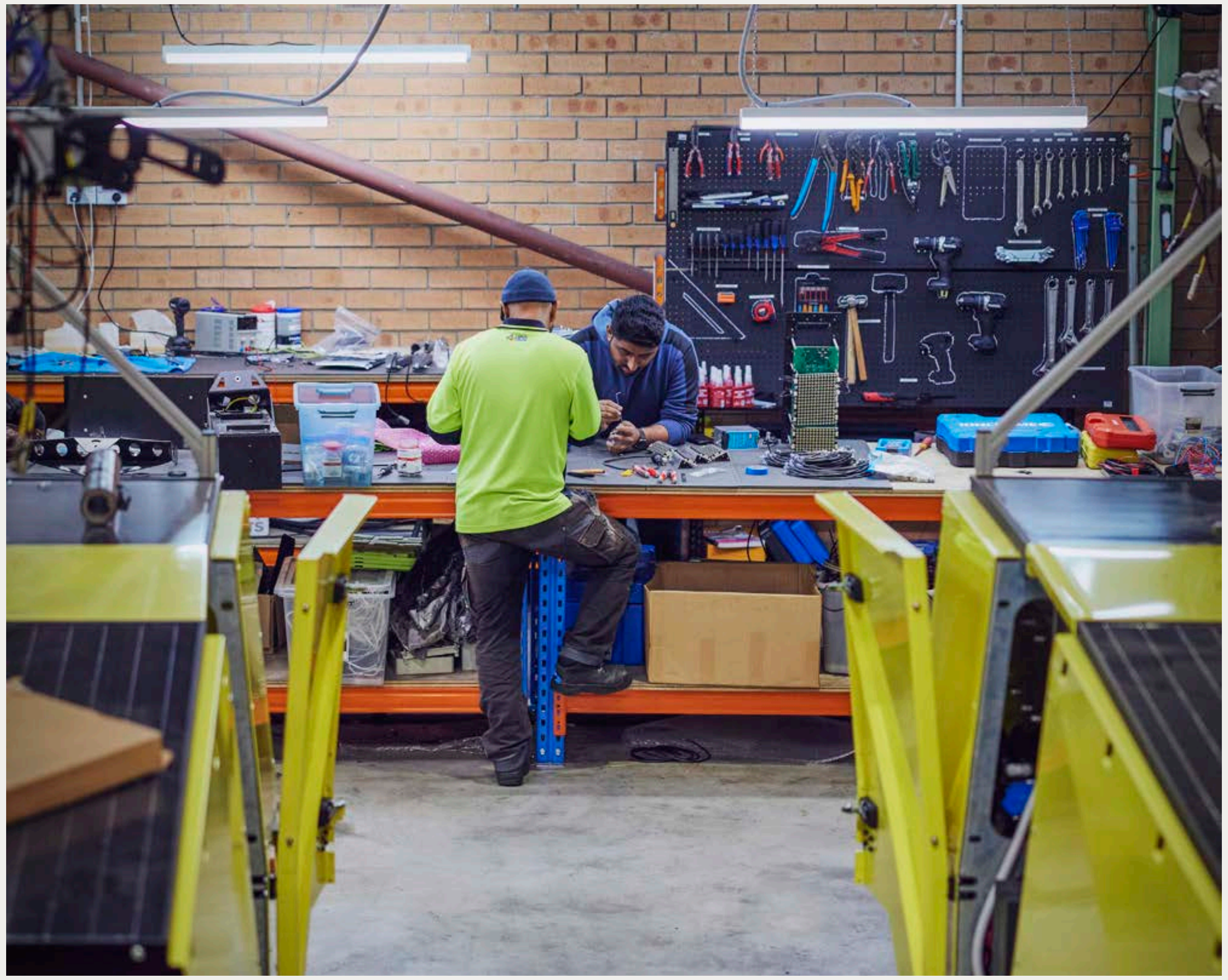
NON EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BENG, MAICD

- Appointed Independent Non-Executive Director on 9 October 2023.
- Chair of the Remuneration & Nominations Committee and Member of the Audit & Risk Management Committee.
- Mike is an Australian entrepreneur with over 25 years of experience. He co-founded and was the CEO of a human resource technology company, Acendre Pty Ltd (now Hire Road Inc.) in 1997. Acendre pioneered using the internet as a means of delivering enterprise 'software-as-a-service' to organisations with the release of the first online resume builder and first online applicant tracking system software to the Australian market, before evolving into a full online talent management space. Under Mike's leadership, Acendre subsequently established a presence in the US, including in the US Federal Government market, before leading a process to identify a majority growth investment partner for Acendre and subsequent acquisition of a US-based HR technology company. At the end of 2019, Mike led a successful transition to a US-based CEO to head up Acendre's next phase of growth, which enabled Mike to return to Australia full-time with his family.
- Since his exit from Acendre, Mike has been supporting Australian technology companies in various capacities including Non-Executive Director, Operating Partner and Executive capacities.
- Qualifications: Bachelor of Engineering from Swinburne University of Technology.
- Other current listed entity directorships: None.
- Former listed entity directorships (last 3 years): None.

06

GOVERNANCE AND RISK



GOVERNANCE AND RISK

THE ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors plays a critical role in the governance and strategic direction of the Company. The Board is committed to acting in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders and its primary responsibilities include overseeing the management, strategic objectives, performance and risk management of Acusensus. The Board has also delegated responsibility for the day-to-day management of Acusensus to its Managing Director and through the Managing Director, to others on the senior management team of the Company.

The Board has established its Audit & Risk Management Committee and its Remuneration & Nominations Committee to assist the Board to discharge its responsibilities, with key issues within the remit of the Committees going to each for consideration. The Board regularly reviews its Charter, and the Charters of the Committees are also reviewed by each Committee, to ensure that they reflect good governance and comply with regulatory requirements.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

The Board is committed to best practice corporate governance and compliance arrangements that are appropriate for the Company, given the Company's size and circumstance. The Acusensus 2026 Corporate Governance Statement and its key governance documents, as approved by the Board, are available on the Acusensus website at https://investors.acusensus.com/corp-gov/. This is in line with the requirement to disclose the extent to which the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations for Australian listed entities, as developed by the ASX Corporate Governance Council (ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations), have been followed during this reporting period.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The names of Directors on the Board who served during FY26 are below. All Directors held their positions for the duration of FY26.

- Ravin Mirchandani - Chairman and Non-Executive Director
- Alexander Jannink - Executive Director and Managing Director
- Susan (Sue) Klose - Non-Executive Director
- Michael (Mike) Giuffrida - Non-Executive Director

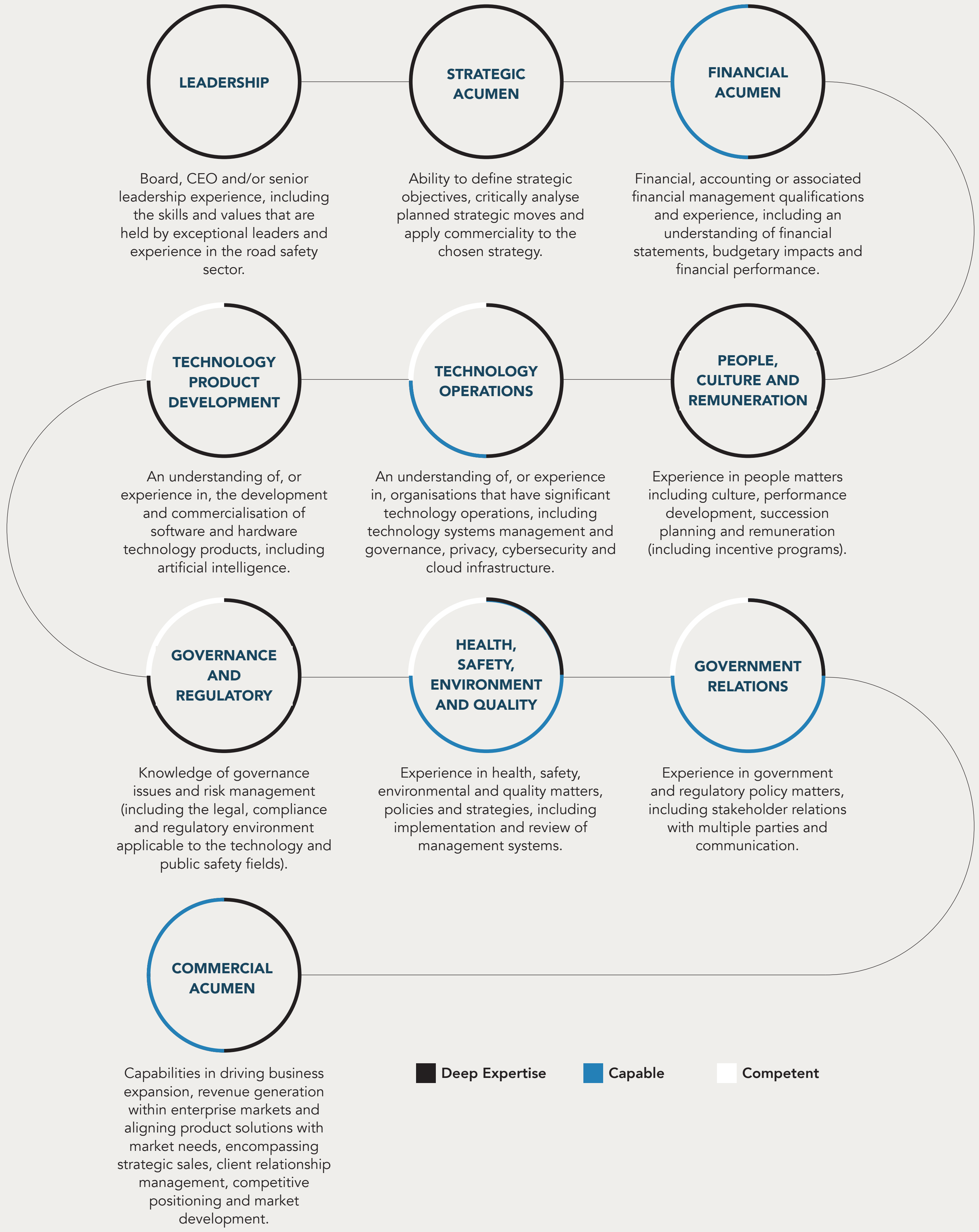
Full profiles of all of the directors are provided in the Board of Directors section on pages 58-59.

BOARD STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

The Company currently has four Directors serving on the Board, including the Managing Director. Detailed biographies of these Directors are provided in the Board of Directors section on pages 58-59.

BOARD SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

The skills matrix below presents the key skills and experience that the four Directors serving on the Board consider necessary, having regard to Acusensus' strategic objectives, core capabilities and the relevant emerging business and governance issues. As part of its succession planning and review processes, the Board consistently looks at the skills, commitment, knowledge, expertise and diversity that any new Directors could bring to the Board to supplement those of the existing Directors and to enhance the Board's effectiveness in the discharge of its duties.



BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established two standing Committees to facilitate and assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities. Each Committee has the responsibilities described in the relevant Charters for each Committee, which have been prepared having regard to the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations. A copy of the Charters for the Committees listed below is available on the Company's website at https://investors.acusensus.com/corp-gov/.

The Board may also establish other Committees from time-to-time to assist in the discharge of its responsibilities.

AUDIT & RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Audit & Risk Management Committee of the Company is responsible for specific activities under its Charter, including the following:

- monitoring and advising the Board on the Company's audit and regulatory compliance policies and procedures;
- overseeing the Company's corporate accounting and financial reporting, including auditing of the Company's financial statements and the qualifications, independence, performance and the terms of engagement of the Company's external auditor; and
- monitoring and developing the Company's risk strategy, including assessing the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls and risk management framework and making recommendations for improvement.

REMUNERATION & NOMINATION COMMITTEE

The Remuneration & Nominations Committee of the Company is responsible for specific activities under its Charter, including the following:

- advising the Board on the composition of the Board and its committees, evaluating potential Board candidates and advising on their suitability, and ensuring appropriate succession plans are in place;
- establishing, amending, reviewing and approving the compensation and equity incentive plans with respect to senior management and employees of the Company, including determining individual elements of total compensation of the Managing Director and other members of senior management; and
- reviewing the performance of the Company's executive officers with respect to these elements of compensation.

POLICIES

The Company has also adopted the following external facing policies, each of which has been prepared having regard to the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and are available on the Company's website at https://investors.acusensus.com/corp-gov/.

- Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy – this policy describes the Company's zero tolerance policy towards bribery and corruption. The policy sets out practices that constitute bribery and corruption and is designed to assist the Company, its subsidiaries, Directors and all personnel to avoid committing acts of bribery or corruption.
- Code of Conduct – this code sets out the standards of ethical behaviour that the Company expects from its Directors, officers, employees, authorised representatives, contractors and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries and also includes a website link to the Company's values as approved by the Board.
- Continuous Disclosure Policy – as a listed entity, the Company must comply with the continuous disclosure requirements of the ASX Listing Rules and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), which require the Company to disclose to ASX any information concerning the Company that a reasonable person would expect to have a material effect on the price or value of its shares, unless that information falls within an exemption to disclosure set out in the ASX Listing Rules. As such, this policy sets out certain procedures and measures that are designed to ensure that the Company complies with its continuous disclosure obligations.
- Diversity & Inclusion Policy – this policy sets out the Company's commitment to achieving diversity and inclusion amongst its personnel.
- Risk Management Policy – this policy is designed to assist the Company to identify, assess, monitor and manage risks affecting the Company's business, including any new or emerging sources of risk.
- Securities Trading Policy – this policy is designed to maintain investor confidence in the integrity of the Company's internal controls and procedures related to the trading of its shares by personnel who may have non-public, price sensitive information and to provide guidance on avoiding any breach of the insider trading laws.
- Shareholder Communications Policy – this policy sets out practices which the Company will implement to ensure effective communication with its shareholders.
- Whistleblower Policy – this policy sets out how and to whom personnel and other people who have a connection with the Company and its subsidiaries may make confidential reports regarding illegal practices or violations of Company policies. The policy sets out processes to follow up and investigate reports and how to respond to them.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Acusensus has exposure to a number of material risks, which are identified and managed within the Company's Risk Management Framework. The Risk Management Framework provides guidance to inform of early identification of risks and ongoing management of those risks. The role of the Board and the Audit & Risk Management Committee in risk oversight includes receiving reports on a regular basis from management regarding material risks faced by the Company and applicable mitigation strategies and activities in accordance with the Company's overarching Risk Management Framework. These reports identify and address material business risks such as technological, strategic, business, operational, financial, human resources, work, health and safety, and legal and regulatory risks. The Risk Appetite Statement sits within the Risk Management Framework and outlines the level of risk that Acusensus will tolerate as part of pursuing its strategy and objectives.

The Board and the Audit & Risk Management Committee review and consider the Risk Management Framework of the Company periodically, as well as receive risk reports that are discussed with management with the aim to identify and evaluate any further or changed strategic or operational risks, including appropriate activity to address those risks.

Further details of the material business risks that the Group is subject to, as well as mitigating actions undertaken to minimise these risks, are set out in the Directors' Report on page 68.

ISO CERTIFICATION

In furtherance of the Company's proactive approach to risk management, and to support the quality of its product offerings, the business maintains ISO certifications in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. In Australia and New Zealand, the Company's ISO certifications include:

- ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems)
- ISO 9001:2015 (Quality Management Systems)
- ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management Systems)
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Information Security Management Systems)

The Company also holds ISO certification in the United Kingdom and United States for ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Information Security Management Systems) and is in the process of pursuing ISO certification for the additional aforementioned ISO standards in these regions.

By maintaining certification in respect of all four of these ISO standards, the Company has been recognised for meeting the global benchmark in respect of these aspects of its business. Furthermore, because ISO certified organisations are required to meet ongoing obligations in order to retain their certification, ISO certification encourages the Company's ongoing commitment to reviewing its existing systems to ensure that they are fit for purpose, engaging in the active implementation of policies and procedures and taking measures to improve existing protocols in the pursuit of best practice.

07

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their report on the consolidated entity consisting of Acusensus Limited (**Company**) and its controlled entities at the end of, or during, the financial year ended 30 June 2026 (collectively, **Acusensus** or the **Group**).

DIRECTORS

The following persons were Directors of Acusensus Limited during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report:

Name	Position Held	Period as a Director
Alexander Jannink	Executive Director and Managing Director	Appointed on 26 March 2018
Ravin Mirchandani	Chair and Non-Executive Director	Appointed on 16 May 2018
Susan (Sue) Klose	Independent, Non-Executive Director	Appointed on 5 January 2023
Michael (Mike) Giuffrida	Independent, Non-Executive Director	Appointed on 9 October 2023

Particulars of the qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each Director, as at the date of this Report, and of their other directorships can be found on pages 58-59.

COMPANY SECRETARIES

The Company Secretary from 1 July 2025 to 12 June 2026 was Olivia Byron (BCom/LLB(Hons), GDLP, MCL(Hons), FGIA, CertGovPrac, GAICD). Olivia was appointed as Company Secretary of Acusensus Limited on 8 August 2022 and served until 12 June 2026. Olivia has an extensive career in legal, governance and company secretariat, including an eight-year career with ASX top 20 company, Transurban, prior to joining Acusensus as its General Counsel and Company Secretary. Olivia began her legal career in the Corporate team at law firm Corrs Chambers Westgarth. Olivia's full profile can be found on page 55.

The Company Secretary from 12 June 2026 to 14 August 2026 was Daniel Petravicius (LLB(Hons), BBus(Econ), GDLP, GAICD, AGIA, CertGovRiskMgt, JP (Qual)). Daniel is a highly regarded corporate governance professional and Senior Company Secretary with over 7 years' experience advising boards, executive teams, and organisations across listed, unlisted and not-for-profit sectors. He specialises in corporate governance, company secretarial practice, regulatory compliance, board effectiveness, and strategic governance frameworks. Before his specialisation, Daniel began his career in the commercial litigation team at a Brisbane boutique law firm.

Annie Mould (LLB (Hons), BSc) was appointed the Company Secretary of Acusensus, effective 14 August 2026. She has significant experience across legal, governance and risk roles, with both senior in-house leadership and in private practice at Herbert Smith Freehills Kramer. Before joining Acusensus, she was General Counsel and Company Secretary at Kinetic. Since Kinetic, Annie has taken on other roles, including company secretarial and governance work for both listed and government owned companies.

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

The number of meetings of the Company's Board of Directors **(Board)** and of each Board committee held during the financial year ended 30 June 2026 and the number of meetings attended by each Director are set out below.

	Board[1]		Audit & Risk Management Committee		Remuneration & Nominations Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Ravin Mirchandani	10	10	4	4	4	4
Alexander Jannink	10	10	-	-	-	-
Sue Klose	10	10	4	4	4	4
Mike Giuffrida	10	10	4	4	4	4

[1] Additional ad hoc Board meetings were convened during the Financial Year in connection with the equity raise detailed in the ASX release dated 15 December 2025 and legal proceedings with Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd detailed in the ASX release dated 6 February 2026.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the financial year the principal activity of Acusensus is the pioneering of intelligent solutions that provide anywhere, anytime digital evidence that can be used in conjunction with law enforcement to drive behavioural change and improve road safety. Acusensus technology is used to detect and provide prosecutable evidence of distracted driving (mobile phone use), seatbelt compliance, speeding, railway crossing compliance and the monitoring of vehicles of interest.

Leveraging the same expertise that powers the enforcement systems, Acusensus is also developing technology to safeguard people working in live traffic environments. Acusensus' road worker safety product links roadside sensors, connected wearables, and real-time analytics to give work crews early warning of fast-moving vehicles.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Operating and Financial Review for the Group for the financial year is set out on pages 48 to 52 and forms part of the Directors' Report.

MATERIAL BUSINESS RISKS

The Group is subject to risks of both of a general nature and ones that are specific to its business activities. The material business risks that have the potential to impact Acusensus' financial position, future financial results, operations and the success of the Company's strategy are outlined below, together with mitigating actions undertaken to minimise these risks.

Risk	Nature of Risk
Customer concentration, acquisition and retention	Acusensus has two contracts which contributed to 55% of FY26 revenues. This figure has reduced from 68% in FY25. There is the risk that these contracts may not be renewed at expiry or terminated for convenience or for breach on short notice by the government counterparties. Acusensus maintains relationships at multiple levels and sets high standards for service quality to mitigate the risk of loss. Further growth including international expansion will also naturally lessen customer concentration over time. Acusensus' business largely revolves around competitive tenders with no guarantee that Acusensus will be awarded the proposed contracts. Also, there is a risk that another party may be successful securing a contract for the provision of services that the Company delivers in any tender process, which may see a transition process to another provider. Acusensus has developed strong capabilities in tender response and business development, with active involvement of senior executives as required to pursue growth opportunities.
Government policy, legislation and public sentiment	Changes in government or key government personnel can result in changes in policy, laws or taxes, which may impact operations and lead to the early termination of multi-year contracts. Public sentiment may also move against Acusensus' programs due to privacy concerns or other factors. To mitigate this risk, Acusensus cultivates strong relationships with key government decision makers to anticipate policy shifts and works to stay continually updated on applicable regulations.
Industry environment	Other industry participants may invest significant resources to develop new products or improve existing products that are similar to the Company's products. Acusensus has a strong focus on its core product set and sources of differentiation to maintain its advantage in the market. Acusensus may fail to anticipate and/or respond to changing opportunities, technology or customer requirements relative to other market participants or technological developments in future technologies in road safety and transport may render Acusensus' existing and new products obsolete unless Acusensus evolves so that its solutions remain relevant.

Risk	Nature of Risk
Protection and potential infringement of intellectual property	Acusensus' intellectual property may be copied or stolen and the Company may be unable to detect and prevent the unauthorised use of its intellectual property rights in all instances. In this respect, as announced on 18 April 2024, Acusensus IP Pty Ltd (Acusensus IP), a fully owned subsidiary of the Company, commenced proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against One Task Pty Ltd (**One Task**) alleging that One Task infringes Acusensus IP's certified innovation patent relating to a system for detecting and providing prosecutable evidence of drivers illegally using mobile phones whilst driving, as well as seatbelt offences. Acusensus has commenced these proceedings to protect its intellectual property rights, having deployed the world's first ongoing enforcement camera program to detect drivers illegally using phones whilst driving in New South Wales in 2019. One Task has cross claimed that the patent that is the subject of this proceeding is invalid for a range of reasons. There is also a risk that the Company may infringe the intellectual property rights of third parties and if this was to occur, the Group may be subject to intellectual property or other claims, which are costly to defend, could result in significant awards of monetary remedies against the Group, could limit the Group's ability to use certain technologies in the future and may also require the reallocation of resources, including management attention.
Reliance on third party providers	At times, there is a need to subcontract certain operational roles or responsibilities to third parties for certain critical aspects of service delivery. Acusensus' ability to successfully deliver these services and maintain its high standards of quality is dependent on the operational efficiency, regulatory compliance and performance of these third parties. Any issues related to these, could subject Acusensus to financial penalties, loss of current and future clients and reputational damage and would have a material adverse effect on the business and financial performance. Pre-qualification and due diligence in selection of providers and clear contractual performance requirements are used to manage risks related to subcontractors. Acusensus also relies on third-party providers, like AWS, for critical network infrastructure and software. Any significant disruption, system failure, or termination of services by these providers could severely impact our platform's accessibility, harm our reputation, and materially affect Acusensus' business and financial performance. Network performance is continually monitored, data backups are conducted regularly and disaster recovery plans are in place to minimise risk.
Financial performance of contracts	The assumptions used during the tender process to price contracts may prove incorrect or not reflect actual experience once the contract is awarded and mobilised. Variances between initial pricing assumptions and real-world situations may result in profitability that is lower than anticipated. Should the profitability of material contracts be materially less than what was tendered, this would adversely affect Acusensus' financial position, operating results and future cash flows. Acusensus manages this risk through regular reporting of financial performance against budget assumptions, and by providing tender assumptions to the business to guide resourcing and spending decisions.
Cybersecurity and privacy risks	Cybersecurity risks may arise from the failure to appropriately manage, govern and protect customer and company data and systems from cyber threats, resulting in information or data loss and operational disruption. Acusensus continually reviews and manages privacy and cyber risks and threats by establishing procedures in line with ISO27001 and conducting penetration testing on critical systems. Regular reports are provided to the Board, executive and management regarding cyber security incidents, response and protections. A cyber insurance program is in place to maintain the appropriate security posture within the approved risk appetite.
Technological faults and errors	In relation to the existing products of Acusensus, there is the potential for technical errors to take place, such that the data or information that is provided to customers is inaccurate. This could cause Acusensus to be liable to a customer for lost fine revenue under the terms of some of the key contracts. Despite the measures that Acusensus has in place to manage and mitigate disruptions, if such services are unavailable, customers will be unable to use the Acusensus platform for their services. Ongoing monitoring and testing is conducted and backup processes are in place to manage this risk.

Risk	Nature of Risk
Employee wellbeing and retention	Failure to recruit and retain suitable staff to carry out its business operations could impact the Group's ability to operate. Loss of key personnel, including senior executives, or the inability to recruit new personnel with the required technical skills, may disrupt operations and the Group's ability to implement its growth strategies. Succession plans are in place for key roles and strong relationships are maintained with recruiters to ensure access to talent if required. In addition, the wellbeing of employees and other stakeholders could be impacted due to the nature of some of the work activities if controls are inadequate. Robust health and safety practices have been established including regular detailed reporting to executives and the Board. Practices are regularly reviewed to ensure effectiveness and compliance with all applicable regulations.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

On 12 December 2025, the Company established a new debt facility with Citibank N.A. to support growth opportunities and provide access to facilities such as revolving credit, accordion, bank guarantee and letter of credit. The debt facility has financial covenants of interest cover ratio and net leverage ratio and is secured by way of charge over assets of Acusensus and certain group subsidiaries.

On 15 December 2025, the Group completed an institutional placement which raised $30.0 million of cash and resulted in the issue of 20,000,000 ordinary shares on 22 December 2025.

On 6 February 2026, Acusensus Limited announced that it has reached a global settlement with Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd (Redflex) in relation to the Federal Court proceedings that Redflex served in June 2025 on Acusensus IP Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of the Company), the Company and Acusensus' Managing Director, Alexander Jannink. The key outcomes of the settlement agreement are as follows:

- The proceedings will be dismissed with no order as to costs, subject to the Court making final orders to that effect.
- Without admission of liability or any wrongdoing, the Company will provide a total settlement package valued at $16 million to VM Consolidated, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Verra Mobility (NASDAQ:VRRM) (the parent company of Redflex), comprising of a cash component of $6 million and 6,136,475 new shares in the Company to be held in voluntary escrow for 12 months. The settlement package has now been completed.
- Acusensus IP Pty Ltd continues to be the registered proprietor of its existing worldwide patent portfolio and continues to use its technology unencumbered.
- Acusensus has agreed to provide a global non-exclusive licence of relevant patents held by Acusensus IP Pty Ltd to relevant Redflex entities and their affiliates.
- The parties and their affiliates have released one another from all claims on a worldwide basis related to the dispute and any associated actions.
- Redflex undertakes that Redflex and its relevant affiliates will not, and will not assist any third party to, challenge the validity of the relevant patents.

There were no other significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND EXPECTED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The information on likely developments and expected results of operations have been disclosed as part of the Operating and Financial Review.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION

The Group is not currently subject to any significant environmental regulation under Australian Commonwealth or state law.

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends paid, recommended or declared during the current or previous financial year.

Acusensus Limited does not have any present plan to pay dividends. The payment of a dividend by the Company, if any, is at the discretion of the Directors and will be a function of a number of factors (many of which are outside the control of the Company and its Directors and management, and are not reliably predictable), including the operating results, the general business environment, cash flows and the financial condition of the Company, future funding requirements, capital management initiatives, taxation considerations, any contractual, legal or regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends by the Company and any other factors the Directors may consider relevant. Where an Australian resident Company pays dividends to its Australian resident shareholders, franking credits may be available to the Australian resident shareholders to the extent that Australian income tax has already been paid in respect of those dividends. As at 30 June 2026, there are $1,570 thousand franking credits (30 June 2025: $1,656 thousand) available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30%.

UNISSUED SHARES UNDER OPTION AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

There were 11,209,938 unissued ordinary shares under option and performance rights as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: 11,993,136). There has been no change to the number of unissued ordinary shares under option and performance rights between 30 June 2026 and the date of this report.

SHARES ISSUED ON THE EXERCISE OF OPTIONS AND PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

There were 3,045,516 ordinary shares of Acusensus Limited issued on the exercise of options and performance rights during the year ended 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: 471,427). Refer to note 36 for further information on shares issued.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF OFFICERS

The Company has indemnified the Directors and Officers of the Company and other Group entities for costs incurred, in their capacity as a Director or Officer, for which they may be held personally liable, except where there is a lack of good faith.

During the financial year, the Company paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the Directors and Officers of the Company against a liability to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE OF AUDITOR

The Company has not, during or since the end of the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify the auditor of the Company or any related entity against a liability incurred by the auditor.

During the financial year, the Company has not paid a premium in respect of a contract to insure the auditor of the Company or any related entity.

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied to the Court under section 237 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) for leave to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company, or to intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or part of those proceedings.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the financial year by the auditor are outlined in note 29 to the financial statements.

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services during the financial year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf), is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

The Directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor; and
- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) issued by the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the Company, acting as advocate for the Company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY WHO ARE FORMER PARTNERS OF BDO AUDIT PTY LTD

There are no Officers of the Company who are former partners of BDO Audit Pty Ltd.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) is set out on page 84.

AUDITOR

BDO Audit Pty Ltd continues in office in accordance with section 327 of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). This report is made in accordance with a resolution of Directors, pursuant to section 298(2)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instruments 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report and the financial statements have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, unless specifically noted.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO REPORTING DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

The Directors' Report is signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Acusensus Limited.

Alexander Jannink
Director

25 August 2026
Melbourne, Australia

REMUNERATION REPORT (AUDITED)

The Directors of Acusensus Limited (**Company)** present the Remuneration Report for the Company and its controlled entities (together, Acusensus or the Group) for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 (**FY26**). This Remuneration Report forms part of the Directors' Report and has been prepared in accordance with section 300A of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) and is audited.

The Remuneration Report is set out under the following main headings:

- Key Management Personnel
- Executive remuneration principles and structure
- FY26 Executive KMP remuneration outcomes (statutory remuneration)
- FY26 Non-Executive Director remuneration (statutory remuneration)
- Summary of shareholdings

SECTION 1: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key Management Personnel (KMP) are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly. This includes the Board of Directors and Executive KMP. Executive KMP consists of the Executive Director and Managing Director and the Chief Financial Officer.

The following table illustrates who were considered KMP during FY26:

Non-Executive Directors

Name	Position Held	Term
Ravin Mirchandani	Chair and Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Sue Klose	Independent, Non-Executive Director	Full Year
Mike Giuffrida	Independent, Non-Executive Director	Full Year

Executive KMP

Name	Position Held	Term
Alexander Jannink	Executive Director and Managing Director	Full Year
Anita Chow	Chief Financial Officer	Full Year

SECTION 2: EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE

The objective of the Company's executive reward framework is to ensure reward for performance is competitive and appropriate for the results delivered. The framework aligns executive reward with the achievement of strategic objectives and the creation of value for shareholders, and it is considered to conform to the market best practice for the delivery of reward. The Board ensures that executive reward satisfies the following key criteria for good reward governance practices:

- competitiveness and reasonableness;
- acceptability to shareholders;
- performance linkage / alignment of executive compensation; and
- transparency.

The Board, with assistance from its Remuneration & Nominations Committee, is responsible for determining and reviewing remuneration arrangements for executives. The performance of the Company depends on the quality of its executives. The remuneration philosophy is to attract, motivate and retain high performance and high-quality personnel.

The reward framework is designed to align executive reward to shareholders' interests. The Board has considered that it should seek to enhance shareholders' interests by:

- having financial performance as a core component of plan design;
- focusing on sustained growth in shareholder wealth, consisting of growth in share price, and delivering constant or increasing return on assets as well as focusing the executive on key non-financial drivers of value; and
- attracting and retaining high calibre executives.

Additionally, the reward framework should seek to enhance executives' interests by:

- rewarding capability and experience;
- reflecting competitive reward for contribution to growth in shareholder wealth; and
- providing a clear structure for earning rewards.

As a growth-oriented technology company operating in highly competitive global markets, the Company seeks to attract, motivate and retain individuals capable of creating long-term shareholder value. The Board believes this is best achieved when a meaningful proportion of remuneration is delivered through equity incentives that align employee outcomes directly with those of shareholders. The Company is committed to an ownership culture - executives and key employees should participate in the long-term value they help create. Equity-based remuneration is accordingly a fundamental and enduring component of the Company's remuneration philosophy, not an ancillary benefit.

The Company aims to reward executives based on their position and responsibility, with a level and mix of remuneration which has both fixed and variable components. The executive remuneration and reward framework for FY26 deliberately balances three components:

- Fixed remuneration: consists of base salary and superannuation (together Fixed Annual Remuneration (FAR)), long service leave and non-monetary benefits. This considers the individual's responsibilities, qualifications, experience and performance compared against comparable market remuneration. Executives may receive their fixed remuneration in the form of cash or other fringe benefits where it does not create any additional costs to the consolidated entity and provides additional value to the executive.
- Short-term incentives (STI): cash based in nature designed to align annual financial targets of the business with individual and business financial performance. For FY26, level of achievement was dependent on Acusensus' financial performance against Incentive EBITDA target and the individual's core values rating.
- Long-term incentives (LTI): rights to receive fully paid ordinary shares subject to performance by way of performance rights. The performance rights vest equally over three years with 50% of the LTI award being based on Cumulative Total Shareholder Return (TSR) and 50% based on gross profit uplift.

The Board believes this structure promotes decisions that enhance long-term enterprise value rather than short-term outcomes, and supports retention of the key talent critical to the Company's growth strategy. Accordingly, equity-based long-term incentives are expected to remain a cornerstone of Acusensus' remuneration framework.

SERVICE AGREEMENTS

Remuneration and other terms of employment for Executive KMP are formalised in service agreements. Details of these agreements are as follows

Name:	Alexander Jannink
Title:	Managing Director
Agreement commenced:	26 March 2018
Term of agreement:	No specified term
Details:	FAR for the year ended 30 June 2026 of $410,000, STI up to 30% of FAR and LTI up to 50% of FAR to be reviewed annually by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. Six months termination notice by either party

Name:	Anita Chow
Title:	Chief Financial Officer
Agreement commenced:	23 November 2023
Term of agreement:	No specified term
Details:	FAR for the year ended 30 June 2026 of $351,000, STI up to 25% of FAR and LTI up to 25% of FAR to be reviewed annually by the Remuneration & Nomination Committee. Three months termination notice by either party.

Key management personnel have no entitlement to termination payments in the event of removal for misconduct.

GROUP PERFORMANCE AND LINK TO REMUNERATION

Remuneration is directly linked to the performance of the consolidated entity. Cash bonus and incentive payments are dependent on defined targets being met. Refer to the table below for details of the financial and total shareholders return for the last five years.

Item	FY26	FY25	FY24	FY23	FY22
Revenue (A$m)	86.2	59.4	49.6	42.0	28.7
Gross profit (A$m)	36.2	26.6	22.6	18.4	12.5
Adjusted EBITDA (A$m)[1]	8.5	5.7	6.4	5.5	4.6
EBITDA (A$m)	(12.6)	3.0	4.5	5.1	4.4
Share price (30 June)	1.24	0.95	0.59	0.64	NA

1. Adjusted EBITDA equals EBITDA excluding one-off costs related to litigation (FY26: $18.7m, FY25: $0.8m, FY24: $0.5m, FY23 and prior: nil), redundancy costs (FY26: $0.3m, FY25 and prior: nil) and share based payments expense (FY26: $2.1m, FY25: $1.9m, FY24: $1.4m, FY23: $0.4m, FY22: $0.2m)

The Remuneration & Nominations Committee is of the opinion that the continued improved results can be attributed in part to the adoption of performance-based compensation and is satisfied that this structure should result in increased shareholder wealth if maintained over the coming years.

Use of independent remuneration consultants

The Remuneration & Nominations Committee may, from time to time, receive advice from independent remuneration consultants to ensure fees and payments are appropriate and in line with the market. No advice was received from independent remuneration consultants during FY26.

Voting and comments made at the Company's 2025 Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The Company received 99.99% of votes "For" its Remuneration Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025. The Company received no specific feedback on its Remuneration Report at the AGM.

SECTION 3: FY26 EXECUTIVE KMP REMUNERATION OUTCOMES

Short-term incentive outcome

In determining STI for FY26, the outcome of incentive EBITDA measure was assessed along with a qualitative assessment of the individual's performance against Acusensus' five core values of integrity, collaboration, delivery, care and impact.

Achievement against the budgeted incentive EBITDA would result in 50.0% achievement of financial outcome. Incentive EBITDA is defined as EBITDA prior to STI and LTI expenses and may consider any board initiated projects. For FY26 incentive EBITDA was above the budget resulting in an achievement of 94.18%. The table below provides a summary of the STI awarded to Executive KMP for FY26.

Name	% Award Achieved	STI Awarded[1]	% STI Forfeited
Alexander Jannink	94.18%	A$115,841	5.82%
Anita Chow	94.18%	A$82,643	5.82%

[1] STI awarded includes superannuation.

A discretionary cash bonus of $15,000 was also awarded to Alexander Jannink for FY26 due to over achievement of the Company's financial objectives.

Long-term incentive outcome

For FY26, LTI were issued by way of performance rights which vest equally over three years, subject to gross profit uplift and cumulative TSR targets. The FY26 LTI grant to the Managing Director was approved by shareholders at the Acusensus 2025 Annual General Meeting for the purposes of ASX Listing Rule 10.14.

Year 1 of FY26 grant, year 2 of FY25 grant and year 3 of FY24 grant were tested at the end of FY26. The Group achieved gross profit of $36.2m for FY26 and a 20-day VWAP share price at 30 June 2026 of $1.22 per share. The table below summarises the outcome of the performance rights tested for FY26.

Grant	Year	Performance Measures Applied	Outcome
FY26	1	Cumulative TSR 0-10% vs 30 June 2025	100% achievement
		$0-$5.30m gross profit uplift on FY25	100% achievement
FY25	2	Cumulative TSR 0-20% vs 30 June 2024	100% achievement
		$0-$6.78m gross profit uplift on FY24	100% achievement
FY24	3	Cumulative TSR 0-30% vs 30 June 2023	100% achievement
		$0-$15.40m gross profit uplift on FY23	100% achievement

The table below provides a summary of the performance rights granted to Executive KMP for FY26 and the number that vested or were forfeited upon release of FY26 results. Once vested, the performance rights are either automatically converted or the individual needs to exercise the right to convert them to ordinary shares.

	Alexander Jannink	Anita Chow
PRs granted in FY26	225,275	96,429
FY26 grant - Year 1 PRs vested	75,092	32,144
FY26 grant - Year 1 PRs forfeited	0	0
FY25 grant - Year 2 PRs vested	106,946	47,224
FY25 grant - Year 2 PRs forfeited	0	0
FY24 grant - Year 3 PRs vested	93,857	21,580
FY24 grant - Year 3 PRs forfeited	0	0
TOTAL	**275,895**	**100,948**

Statutory remuneration details

The following table details the nature and amount of each element of remuneration of the Executive KMP. There were no transactions or loans between Executive KMP and the Company or any of its subsidiaries during FY26.

	Alexander Jannink		Anita Chow		Total	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term benefits						
Base salary	380,000	355,068	321,000	310,068	701,000	665,136
STI	115,841	69,416	82,643	43,422	198,484	112,838
Others[1]	7,380	(11,216)	18,254	14,455	25,634	3,239
Discretionary cash bonus	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-
Long term benefits						
Long service leave	9,849	4,840	4,008	2,878	13,857	7,718
Post-employment benefits						
Superannuation	30,000	29,932	30,000	29,932	60,000	59,864
Share based payments						
Performance rights	334,717	221,157	75,062	68,860	409,779	290,017
Ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	18,228	-	-	-	18,228
Total	**892,787**	**687,425**	**530,967**	**469,615**	**1,423,754**	**1,157,040**
Performance related[2]	**52%**	**46%**	**30%**	**24%**	**44%**	**36%**

[1] Represents movement in annual leave accruals.
[2] Represents the sum of cash STI, performance rights and options as a percentage of total remuneration.

SECTION 4: FY26 NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REMUNERATION

Fees and payments to Non-Executive Directors reflect the demands and responsibilities of their role. Non-Executive Directors' fees and payments are reviewed annually by the Remuneration & Nominations Committee.

The maximum aggregate fee limit is $350,000 per annum. Remuneration and other terms of employment for Non-Executive Directors are formalised in service agreements. The Chair receives a fee of $95,000 per annum whilst the other Non-Executive Directors receive a fee (inclusive of superannuation where applicable) of $71,825 and an additional fee of $5,000 for fulfilling the role of a Chair of a committee. Non-Executive Directors also receive a grant of options when first joining the Company. There was an increase to the remuneration for the Chair and introduction of additional fees for fulfilling the role of a Chair of a committee on 1 January 2025.

Non-Executive Directors may be reimbursed for travel and other expenses reasonably incurred when attending meetings of the Board or conducting the business of the Company.

The following table details the nature and amount of each element of remuneration of Non-Executive Directors. There were no transactions or loans between the Non-Executive Director and the Company or any of its subsidiaries during FY26.

	Ravin Mirchandani		Sue Klose		Mike Giuffrida		Total	
	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term benefits								
Base salary	95,000	83,413	68,594	66,659	76,825	72,473	240,419	222,545
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post-employment benefits								
Superannuation	-	-	8,231	7,666	-	1,852	8,231	9,518
Share based payments								
Performance rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ordinary shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	12,427	24,000	13,859	9,463	26,286	33,463
Total	**95,000**	**83,413**	**89,252**	**98,325**	**90,684**	**83,788**	**274,936**	**265,526**
Performance related[1]	**0%**	**0%**	**14%**	**24%**	**15%**	**11%**	**10%**	**13%**

[1] Represents the sum of performance rights and options as a percentage of total remuneration.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY OF SHAREHOLDINGS

Ordinary shares

The following table shows the shareholdings and movements in ordinary shares held directly, or indirectly, by each KMP, including their related parties. No shares held by any KMP were held nominally.

Name	Financial year	Balance at start of year	Received as part of remuneration	Additions	Disposals	Balance at end of year
Non-Executive Directors:						
Ravin Mirchandani[1]	2026	477,093	0	0	0	477,093
	2025	443,760	0	33,333	0	477,093
Sue Klose	2026	270,354	0	0	0	270,354
	2025	250,000	0	20,354	0	270,354
Mike Giuffrida	2026	48,665	0	0	0	48,665
	2025	45,001	0	3,664	0	48,665
Executive Directors:						
Alexander Jannink[2]	2026	15,130,262	200,804	510,660	0	15,841,726
	2025	16,750,000	46,929	0	(1,666,667)	15,130,262
Other Key Management Personnel:						
Anita Chow	2026	0	68,804	0	0	68,804
	2025	0	10,790	0	(10,790)	0
Total	**2026**	**15,926,374**	**269,608**	**510,660**	**0**	**16,706,642**
Total	**2025**	**17,488,761**	**57,719**	**57,351**	**(1,677,457)**	**15,926,374**

[1] Ravin Mirchandani is the Chair, a Director and a shareholder in Ador Powertron. Ador Powertron's interest in shares of Acusensus Limited was 18,896,968 at the start of and at the end of the financial year ended 30 June 2026.

[2] Includes shares owned by associated entity, Jannink & Associates Pty Ltd atf Jannink Family Trust.

Unvested and unexercised performance rights

The following table shows the performance rights held directly, or indirectly, by each Executive KMP, including their related parties.

Name	Financial year	Balance at start of year	Received as part of remuneration	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at end of year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Executive Directors:								
Alexander Jannink[1]	2026	508,549	225,275	(200,804)	0	533,020	0	533,020
	2025	281,573	320,834	(46,929)	(46,929)	508,549	0	508,549
Other Key Management Personnel:								
Anita Chow	2026	184,827	96,429	(68,804)	0	212,452	0	212,452
	2025	64,740	141,667	(10,790)	(10,790)	184,827	0	184,827
Total	**2026**	**693,376**	**321,704**	**(269,608)**	**0**	**745,472**	**0**	**745,472**
Total	**2025**	**346,313**	**462,501**	**(57,719)**	**(57,719)**	**693,376**	**0**	**693,376**

[1] Includes performance rights owned by associated entity, Jannink & Associates Pty Ltd atf Jannink Family Trust.

Options

The following table shows the options held directly, or indirectly, by each KMP, including their related parties.

Name	Financial year	Balance at start of year	Granted	Exercised	Expired / Forfeited	Balance at end of year	Vested and exercisable	Unvested
Non-Executive Directors:								
Ravin Mirchandani	2026	750,000	0	0	0	750,000	750,000	0
	2025	750,000	0	0	0	750,000	750,000	0
Sue Klose	2026	250,000	0	0	0	250,000	250,000	0
	2025	250,000	0	0	0	250,000	187,501	62,499
Mike Giuffrida	2026	250,000	0	0	0	250,000	166,666	83,334
	2025	250,000	0	0	0	250,000	83,333	166,667
Executive Directors:								
Alexander Jannink[1]	2026	510,660	0	(510,660)	0	0	0	0
	2025	510,660	0	0	0	510,660	510,660	0
Other Key Management Personnel:								
Anita Chow	2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**2026**	**1,760,660**	**0**	**(510,660)**	**0**	**1,250,000**	**1,166,666**	**83,334**
Total	**2025**	**1,760,660**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,760,660**	**1,531,494**	**229,166**

[1] Includes options owned by associated entity, Jannink & Associates Pty Ltd atf Jannink Family Trust.

Grants during FY26

The table below provides the fair value of performance rights issued to each Executive KMP during 1 July 2025 and 30 June 2026.

Name	Date of grant	Date of expiry	Date of vesting	Number granted	Exercise price	Fair value per performance right at grant
Alexander Jannink[1]	20/11/2025	20/11/2030	Various	225,275	$0.00	$1.72
Anita Chow	08/09/2025	07/09/2030	Various	96,429	$0.00	$0.76

[1] Includes performance rights owned by associated entity, Jannink & Associates Pty Ltd atf Jannink Family Trust.

This concludes the remuneration report, which has been audited.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

BDO

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY TONY BATSAKIS TO THE DIRECTORS OF ACUSENSUS LIMITED

As lead auditor of Acusensus Limited for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Acusensus Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Tony Batsakis
Director

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Melbourne, 25 August 2026

CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements cover Acusensus Limited as a consolidated entity consisting of Acusensus Limited and the entities it controlled at the end of, or during, the year. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Acusensus Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Acusensus Limited is a listed public company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office and principal place of business is:

Level 1, 31 Queen Street
Melbourne, VIC 3000

A description of the nature of the consolidated entity's operations and its principal activities are included in the Directors' Report, which is not part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue, in accordance with a resolution of Directors, on 25 August 2026. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue	3	86,167	59,350
Other income	4	1,009	1,205
Expenses			
Cost of services	5	(50,011)	(32,783)
Employee benefits	5	(18,883)	(14,190)
Depreciation and amortisation	5	(11,663)	(7,243)
Administration	5	(26,814)	(7,462)
Contracting		(2,214)	(1,542)
Marketing		(495)	(229)
Impairment of plant and equipment		(701)	(315)
Finance costs	5	(504)	(118)
Loss before income tax		(24,109)	(3,327)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	6	(182)	703
Loss after income tax for the year attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited		(24,291)	(2,624)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Foreign currency translation		(547)	151
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited		(24,838)	(2,473)
		$	$
Basic earnings/(loss) per share*	22	(0.16)	(0.02)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share**	22	(0.16)	(0.02)

**Basic earnings/(loss) per share have been rounded to two decimal places.*

***Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as otherwise it would be antidilutive.*

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 30 June 2026

	Notes	Consolidated 2026 $'000	2025 $'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	24,983	9,800
Trade and other receivables	8	18,244	12,810
Contract assets	9	2,460	1,464
Inventories	10	2,683	1,698
Income tax receivable		381	459
Other current assets	12	81	10,000
Total current assets		48,832	36,231
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	13	28,922	20,129
Right-of-use assets	11	7,420	7,895
Intangibles	14	2,977	3,197
Contract assets	9	5,020	3,209
Net deferred tax asset	6	1,063	1,123
Other assets	12	1,327	1,741
Total non-current assets		46,729	37,294
Total assets		95,561	73,525
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	13,173	8,156
Contract liabilities	16	3,188	3,005
Lease liabilities	17	3,025	2,733
Provisions	18	2,077	1,311
Income tax payable		116	—
Total current liabilities		21,579	15,205
Non-Current Liabilities			
Contract liabilities	16	4,199	4,819
Lease liabilities	17	4,567	5,195
Provisions	18	1,635	1,516
Total non-current liabilities		10,401	11,530
Total liabilities		31,980	26,735
Net assets		63,581	46,790
EQUITY			
Issued capital	19	89,652	49,151
Reserves	20	5,657	5,076
Accumulated losses		(31,728)	(7,437)
Total equity		63,581	46,790

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Issued Capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Accumulated Losses $'000	Total Equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2024	37,577	3,418	(5,071)	35,924
Loss after income tax for the year	—	—	(2,624)	(2,624)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	—	151	—	151
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	—	151	(2,624)	(2,473)
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	11,276	—	—	11,276
Share options exercised	156	(17)	—	139
Performance rights exercised	142	(142)	—	—
Share options and performance rights lapsed	—	(258)	258	—
Share-based payments (Note 36)	—	1,924	—	1,924
Total transactions with owners of the Company	11,574	1,507	258	13,339
Balance at 30 June 2025	49,151	5,076	(7,437)	46,790

	Issued Capital $'000	Reserves $'000	Accumulated Losses $'000	Total Equity $'000
Balance at 1 July 2025	49,151	5,076	(7,437)	46,790
Loss after income tax for the year	—	—	(24,291)	(24,291)
Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax	—	(547)	—	(547)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	—	(547)	(24,291)	(24,838)
Transactions with owners of the Company				
Contributions of equity, net of transaction costs and tax (Note 19)	28,515	—	—	28,515
Share issuance	10,000	—	—	10,000
Share options exercised	1,338	(279)	—	1,059
Performance rights exercised	648	(648)	—	—
Share-based payments (Note 36)	—	2,055	—	2,055
Total transactions with owners of the Company	40,501	1,128	—	41,629
Balance at 30 June 2026	89,652	5,657	(31,728)	63,581

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 30 June 2026

	Notes	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		89,304	70,553
Government grants and stimulus received		54	197
Other income		328	1
Payments to suppliers and employees		(93,070)	(61,637)
Interest received		825	927
Interest paid		(495)	(118)
Income tax refund/(paid)		72	(1,656)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	34	(2,982)	8,267
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for plant and equipment		(16,521)	(13,259)
Payments for intangibles		(1,749)	(2,240)
Proceeds from disposal of PPE		—	35
Term deposit movements		10,503	1,751
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,767)	(13,713)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		30,000	12,000
Transaction costs on issuance of shares		(1,485)	(723)
Proceeds from exercise of options		1,059	139
Repayment of lease liabilities		(3,225)	(2,166)
Net cash from financing activities		26,349	9,250
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		15,600	3,804
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		9,700	5,842
Effects of exchange rate changes		(317)	54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		24,983	9,700
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents:			
Cash and cash equivalents		24,983	9,700
Restricted cash		—	100
Cash and cash equivalents (inclusive of restricted balances) at the end of the financial year	7	24,983	9,800

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

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out either in the respective notes or below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

New or Amended Accounting Standards Adopted

The consolidated entity has adopted all of the new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

The following new/amended accounting standards and interpretations have been issued but are not mandatory for financial years ended 30 June 2026. They have not been adopted in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2026 and are expected to impact the entity in the period of initial application. In all cases the entity intends to apply these standards from application date as indicated in the table below.

AASB Reference	Title and Affected Standard(s)	Nature of Change	Application Date	Impact on Initial Application
AASB 2024-7	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)	These amendments: clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system; clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion; add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows (such as some financial instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance targets); and update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026	Acusensus Limited does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its operations or financial statements.
AASB 18 (issued June 2024)	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and requires income and expenses to be classified in profit or loss as one of five categories, being investing, financing, income taxes, discontinued operations and operating (which is a residual category). There are also two mandatory sub-totals: Operating profit or loss; and Profit or loss before financing and income taxes, which comprises operating profit or loss and all investing income and expenses. AASB 18 also requires disclosures related to management-defined performance measures in the notes to the financial statements.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027	When these amendments are first adopted on 1 July 2027, subtotals in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2028 may differ, including restated comparatives for the year ended 30 June 2027. However, there will be no change to net profit or loss after taxation in either period. There may also be changes in the way interest and dividend cash inflows and outflows are presented in the Statement of Cash Flows, which may impact the subtotals for cash generated or utilised from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities. Lastly, additional information will be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if the entity uses management-defined performance measures in public communications outside the financial statements to communicate management's view of aspects of the entity's financial performance.

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Going concern

The consolidated entity financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis of accounting, which assumes the continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

Basis of preparation

Acusensus Limited is a for-profit entity, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and listed on the Australian Securities Exchange ('ASX'). These general purpose financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), as appropriate for for-profit oriented entities. These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Accounting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In addition, the consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution by Directors on the date stated in the accompanying Directors' Declaration.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 2.

Comparatives

Comparative figures where appropriate, have been reclassified to be comparable with the figures presented for the current financial year.

Parent entity information

In accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), these financial statements present the results of the consolidated entity only. Supplementary information about the parent entity is disclosed in Note 30.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Acusensus Limited ('Company' or 'parent entity') as at 30 June 2026 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Acusensus Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity' or 'the Group'.

Subsidiaries are all those entities over which the consolidated entity has control. The consolidated entity controls an entity when the consolidated entity is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the consolidated entity. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Acusensus Limited's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Australian dollars 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 profit or loss.

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the exchange rates at the reporting date. The revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated into Australian dollars using the average exchange rates, which approximate the rates at the dates of the transactions, for the period. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income through the foreign currency reserve in equity.

The foreign currency reserve is recognised in profit or loss when the foreign operation or net investment is disposed of.

Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the consolidated entity's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are included as part of the initial measurement, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets are subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value depending on their classification. Classification is determined based on both the business model within which such assets are held and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset unless an accounting mismatch is being avoided.

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. When there is no reasonable expectation of recovering part or all of a financial asset, its carrying value is written off.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset represent contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Note 1. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The consolidated entity recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets which are measured at amortised cost.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. The value-in-use is the present value of the estimated future cash flows relating to the asset using a pre-tax discount rate specific to the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Assets that do not have independent cash flows are grouped together to form a cash-generating unit.

Goods and Services Tax (GST) and other similar taxes

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the tax authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of the acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority is included in other receivables or other payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the tax authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the tax authority.

Rounding of amounts

The Company is of a kind referred to in Corporations Instruments 2026/183, issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission, relating to 'rounding-off'. Amounts in this report have been rounded off in accordance with that Corporations Instrument to the nearest thousand dollars, or in certain cases, the nearest dollar.

Note 2. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

Share-based payment transactions

The consolidated entity measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value of share-based payment transaction has been determined by an independent valuation expert. Estimating the fair value of share-based payment transactions requires the determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. Assumptions regarding the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model must be made. This includes, but is not limited to, share price volatility, discount rate and dividend yield. The long-term incentives as described in the remuneration report, have market based vesting conditions (i.e. Total Shareholder Return ('TSR')) and non-market based vesting conditions (i.e. Gross Profit). In measuring the fair value of awards which are subject to the TSR vesting condition, a Monte

Note 2. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Carlo simulation option pricing model has been utilised to assess the probability of achieving the TSR hurdle. In measuring the fair value of awards subject to non-market based vesting conditions, an assessment of the probability of achievement is made with the starting point as 100% achievement until there is information to the contrary.

Estimation of useful lives of assets

The consolidated entity determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation and amortisation charges for its plant and equipment and finite life intangible assets. The useful lives could change significantly as a result of technical innovations or some other event. The depreciation and amortisation charge will increase where the useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold will be written off or written down.

Impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets

The consolidated entity assesses impairment of non-financial assets other than goodwill and other indefinite life intangible assets at each reporting date by evaluating conditions specific to the consolidated entity and to the particular asset that may lead to impairment. If an impairment trigger exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. This involves fair value less costs of disposal or value-in-use calculations, which incorporate a number of key estimates and assumptions.

Income tax

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The uncertain tax treatment also applies to the Group's transfer pricing arrangements that were implemented during the year. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the consolidated entity's current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the carrying amounts, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only if the consolidated entity considers it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Lease term

The lease term is a significant component in the measurement of both the right-of-use asset and lease liability. Judgement is exercised in determining whether there is reasonable certainty that an option to extend the lease or purchase the underlying asset will be exercised, or an option to terminate the lease will not be exercised, when ascertaining the periods to be included in the lease term. In determining the lease term, all facts and circumstances that create an economical incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, are considered at the lease commencement date. Factors considered may include the importance of the asset to the consolidated entity's operations; comparison of terms and conditions to prevailing market rates; incurrence of significant penalties; existence of significant leasehold improvements; and the costs and disruption to replace the asset. The consolidated entity reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option, if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances.

Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the consolidated entity estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

Note 2. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions (continued)

Employee benefits provision

As discussed in Note 18, the liability for employee benefits expected to be settled more than 12 months from the reporting date are recognised and measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows to be made in respect of all employees at the reporting date. In determining the present value of the liability, estimates of attrition rates and pay increases through promotion and inflation have been taken into account.

Capitalised development costs

Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the consolidated entity is able to use or sell the asset thereby generating probable future economic benefits; the consolidated entity has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably. Development costs which are capitalised are predominantly associated with employee benefits of R&D personnel. Activities associated with the development of a new asset or enhancement of an existing asset are capitalised.

Revenue recognition and contract assets

As set out in Note 3, the Group recognises income from service contracts with customers, typically over time, which often requires an assessment of the extent to which performance obligations have been satisfied or are not yet satisfied, the results of which are used to determine the measurement of revenue, or otherwise contract liabilities recognised. In addition, the Group also regularly incurs incremental costs in the initial phase of its service contract obligations that are assessed for capitalisation and subsequent amortisation over the term of the contract period.

Note 3. Revenue

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Rendering of services — recognised over time	86,167	59,333
Sale of goods — recognised at a point in time	—	17
Revenue	86,167	59,350

Accounting policy for revenue recognition

The consolidated entity recognises revenue as follows:

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the consolidated entity is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the consolidated entity: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are recognised as a refund liability.

Note 3. Revenue (continued)

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the goods, which is generally at the time of delivery.

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised over time as the services are rendered based on either a fixed price or an hourly rate. The output method is used to measure performance obligations satisfied over time. The output method provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of services given service units provided and time elapsed are the assessed value transferred to customers.

Major customers

The Group has two customer contracts which contributed to 55% of current year revenues (30 June 2025: 68%).

Geographical information

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Australia	63,220	55,121
International*	22,947	4,229
Revenue	86,167	59,350

*International revenue represents predominately United States of America, United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Contract security arrangements

In fulfilling its contracts with customers, the Group may be required to provide bank guarantees, performance bonds and payment bonds in the ordinary course of business. These instruments have not given rise to any assets or liabilities at 30 June 2026 and have not impacted the recognition or measurement of revenue in the 2026 financial year.

The Group considers the following arrangement individually material and discloses it separately. As at 30 June 2026, the Group and a surety insurer has issued a performance bond and a payment bond to the Connecticut Department of Transportation in support of its obligations under the automated work zone speed enforcement contract, for an aggregate amount of US$45,276 thousand (30 June 2025: $nil). As security for the surety insurer's exposure under these bonds, the Group has indemnified and agreed to reimburse the surety insurer for any amount paid by the insurer and Acusensus Inc has provided the insurer with a letter of credit of US$2,260 thousand (30 June 2025: $nil), issued under the Group's debt facility with Citibank N.A. (refer Note 26). This letter of credit is included within the bank guarantees and letters of credit disclosed as a contingent liability in Note 27.

Total customer contract bank guarantees, performance bonds and payment bonds issued by, or on behalf of, the Group at 30 June 2026 is $67,252 thousand (2025: $1,733 thousand).

Note 4. Other Income

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Insurance proceeds	327	—
Interest income	627	1,007
Other income	1	1
Government grants	54	197
Other income	1,009	1,205

Insurance proceeds

Insurance proceeds are recognised only when it is reasonably certain that compensation will be received. During the year, insurance proceeds is compensation associated with the impaired plant and equipment of $327 thousand (30 June 2025: $nil).

Interest

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Government grants

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Other income

Other income is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

Note 5. Expenses

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Profit/(loss) before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits – operating expenditure		
Salaries and wages	13,806	10,095
Defined contribution superannuation expense	1,049	844
Share based payments expense	2,074	1,921
Payroll tax expense	736	372
Other	1,218	958
Employee benefits	18,883	14,190
Cost of services		
Included in cost of services are direct employee expenses comprising salaries and wages of $18,370 thousand (30 June 2025: $8,963 thousand), defined contribution superannuation expense of $1,423 thousand (30 June 2025: $886 thousand) and other employee costs of $1,161 thousand (30 June 2025: $652 thousand).		
Capitalised contract, plant and equipment and intangible assets		
During the current period the employee benefits expenses comprising salaries and wages of $2,627 thousand (30 June 2025: $2,499 thousand), defined contribution expenses of $286 thousand (30 June 2025: $259 thousand) and other employee costs of $201 thousand (30 June 2025: $179 thousand) were recognised as contract, plant and equipment and intangibles assets and subsequently accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to these assets.		
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation - plant and equipment	6,318	3,536
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	3,376	2,144
Amortisation	1,969	1,563
Depreciation and amortisation	11,663	7,243
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	138	(22)
Interest and finance charges paid/payable on lease liabilities	366	140
Finance costs	504	118
Unrealised and realised foreign exchange (gains)/losses		
Net unrealised foreign exchange gains	(373)	(54)
Net realised foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(86)	(18)
Net unrealised and realised foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(459)	(72)
Litigation costs – included in Administration expenses		
Settlement litigation costs	16,000	—
Legal litigation costs	2,738	756
Litigation costs	18,738	756

Note 5. Expenses (continued)

As announced by the Company on 18 June 2025, Redflex Traffic Systems Pty Ltd served Federal Court proceedings in Australia against Acusensus IP Pty Ltd, Acusensus Limited and Acusensus Managing Director Alexander Jannink. While the Company initially assessed the matter as a contingent liability at 30 June 2025, a global settlement was reached on 6 February 2026. Consequently, the Company has recognised a settlement expense of $16.0 million within this financial year.

Finance costs

Finance costs attributable to qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the asset. All other finance costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Defined contribution superannuation expense

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 6. Income Tax

Income tax expense	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current tax expense/(benefit)	129	(41)
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	53	(662)
Aggregate income tax expense/(benefit)	182	(703)

Numerical reconciliation of income tax (benefit)/expense and tax at the statutory rate	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Loss before income tax	(24,109)	(3,327)
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 30% (30 June 2025: 30%)	(7,233)	(998)
Tax effect amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Share-based payments	503	535
Share-based payments - exercised via trust	(807)	(34)
Non-deductible expenditure	22	14
R&D tax incentive expenditure	993	1,036
Shares issuance for settlement deed	3,000	—
Tax rate differential in respect of foreign jurisdictions	(38)	(5)
R&D tax offsets	—	(1,180)
Other items	(75)	(30)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	921	—
Current year tax losses not recognised	2,896	—
Over provision in prior year	—	(41)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	182	(703)

Note 6. Income Tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Blackhole expenditure and other deductions	—	301
Employee benefits	676	566
Accrued expenses	537	551
Other liabilities	1,218	1,367
Plant and equipment	(155)	(442)
Right of use asset	(1,186)	(1,353)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(27)	19
Tax losses carried forward	—	114
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	1,063	1,123
Deferred tax assets not recognised	5,160	1,471

The above potential tax benefit, deferred tax assets not recognised, of $5,160 thousand (30 June 2025: $1,471 thousand), comprises $4,426 thousand relating to tax losses of Acusensus Limited, Acusensus, Inc. and Acusensus UK Limited and $734 thousand relating to blackhole expenditure. These amounts have not been recognised in the statement of financial position as the recovery of this benefit is not yet probable as at 30 June 2026.

As at 30 June 2026, there are $1,570 thousand (30 June 2025: $1,656 thousand) franking credits and $2,043 thousand (30 June 2025: $284 thousand) unutilised R&D tax offsets available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30% (30 June 2025: 30%).

Accounting policy for income tax

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on that period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted by the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences, unused tax losses and the adjustment recognised for prior periods, where applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to be applied when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted, except for: when the deferred income tax asset or liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profits; or when the taxable temporary difference is associated with interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

The carrying amount of recognised and unrecognised deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. Deferred tax assets recognised are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that future taxable profits will be available for the carrying amount to be recovered. Previously unrecognised deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there are future taxable profits available to recover the asset.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities; and they relate to the same taxable authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to settle simultaneously.

Acusensus Limited (the 'head entity') and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under the tax consolidation regime. The head entity and each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts.

Note 6. Income Tax (continued)

The tax consolidated group has applied the 'separate taxpayer within group' approach in determining the appropriate amount of taxes to allocate to members of the tax consolidated group.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, the head entity also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from each subsidiary in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax consolidated group. The tax funding arrangement ensures that the intercompany charge equals the current tax liability or benefit of each tax consolidated group member, resulting in neither a contribution by the head entity to the subsidiaries nor a distribution by the subsidiaries to the head entity.

Note 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		
Unrestricted		
Cash at bank	14,733	4,000
Cash at bank for term deposits - less than 3 months maturity	10,250	5,700
	24,983	9,700
Restricted		
Cash at bank for contracts - term deposit less than 3 months maturity	—	100
	—	100
Cash and cash equivalents	24,983	9,800

Accounting policy for cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Restricted cash

Restricted cash balance represents cash held by the entity as required under its bank guarantee arrangements. The cash held is not available for the purposes of the Group's operations. Restricted cash also includes term deposits. Restricted deposits are classified as cash and cash equivalents only if they are less than three months and accessible; otherwise, they are presented within Other Assets (see also Note 12).

Note 8. Trade and Other Receivables

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		
Trade receivables	8,796	6,006
Contract assets - accrued revenue	6,931	4,644
Other receivables and prepayments	2,517	2,160
Trade and other receivables	18,244	12,810

Exposure to credit risk - geographical information

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Australia	11,535	9,728
International[1]	4,192	922
Trade and other receivables[2]	15,727	10,650

[1] International trade and other receivables represents predominately United States of America, United Kingdom and New Zealand.
[2] Exposure to credit risk does not include other receivables and prepayments.

Allowance for expected credit losses

The ageing of the trade receivables and allowance for expected credit losses provided for above are as follows:

Consolidated	ECL Rate 2026 %	ECL Rate 2025 %	Carrying Amount 2026 $'000	Carrying Amount 2025 $'000	Allowance 2026 $'000	Allowance 2025 $'000
Current	—	—	7,696	3,918	—	—
> 30 days	—	—	1,023	1,029	—	—
> 60 days	—	—	77	1,059	—	—
Trade receivables			8,796	6,006	—	—

Accounting policy for trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 to 60 days.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Other receivables are recognised at amortised cost, less any allowance for expected credit losses.

Prepaid expenses represent cash payments made in advance for goods or services to be received or consumed in future accounting periods. Prepayments are initially recognised as assets at historical transaction costs.

Contract assets - accrued revenue primarily relates to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date for services rendered. The entire balance of contract assets – accrued revenue at 30 June 2025 was invoiced and transferred to trade receivables during the current financial year.

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Note 9. Contract Assets

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		
Contract assets	2,460	1,464
Non-Current assets		
Contract assets	5,020	3,209

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Opening balance	4,673	1,123
Additions	6,292	4,605
Transfer to cost of services	(3,485)	(1,055)
Closing balance	7,480	4,673

Accounting policy for contract assets – capitalised contract costs

Contract assets comprise direct costs incurred in fulfilling contracts with customers and are amortised as cost of services expenses on a systematic basis over the contract periods, as services are provided under the contracts.

Note 10. Inventories

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		
Components	2,683	1,698
Inventories	2,683	1,698

Accounting policy for inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on an average cost basis. Inventories mainly comprise purchased items and the cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, import duties and other taxes. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

Note 11. Right-of-Use Assets

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Non-current assets		
Buildings right-of-use assets	5,632	4,888
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,881)	(1,033)
	3,751	3,855
Motor vehicles right-of-use assets	9,618	8,226
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(5,953)	(4,191)
	3,665	4,035
Equipment right-of-use assets	6	6
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(2)	(1)
	4	5
Right-of-use assets	7,420	7,895

	Buildings $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Equipment $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2024	1,186	899	—	2,085
Additions	3,605	3,517	6	7,128
Modifications	—	1,125	—	1,125
Terminations and impairment	(271)	(30)	—	(301)
Foreign exchange movement	3	(1)	—	2
Depreciation expense	(668)	(1,475)	(1)	(2,144)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,855	4,035	5	7,895
Additions	1,434	1,483	—	2,917
Modifications	54	733	—	787
Terminations	(142)	(175)	—	(317)
Foreign exchange movement	(319)	(167)	—	(486)
Depreciation expense	(1,131)	(2,244)	(1)	(3,376)
Balance at 30 June 2026	3,751	3,665	4	7,420

Accounting policy for right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the consolidated entity expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

The consolidated entity has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

The modifications for the year ended 30 June 2026 pertain to extension of lease terms for motor vehicles (12 months).

Note 11. Right-of-Use Assets (continued)

Nature of leasing activities (in the capacity as lessee)

The Group leases a number of properties in the jurisdictions from which it operates. In some jurisdictions, it is customary for lease contracts to provide for payments to increase each year by inflation and in others to be reset periodically to market rental rates (usually at the end on lease periods).

The Group also enters into motor vehicle lease arrangements to support the provision of services under certain customer contracts. Leases of motor vehicles comprise only fixed payments over the lease terms.

Extension options

Some property leases contain extension options exercisable by the Group up to 3 months before the end of the non-cancellable contract period. The Group assesses at the lease commencement date whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options and will include the payments for the residual periods if it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options.

Note 12. Other Assets

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current assets		
Term deposits - more than 3 months maturity	—	10,000
Term deposits for contracts - more than 3 months maturity	81	—
	81	10,000
Non-current assets		
Bonds on leased premises	160	90
Term deposits for contracts - more than 3 months maturity	1,167	1,651
	1,327	1,741
Other assets	1,408	11,741

Term deposits for contracts

Classification of restricted term deposits is based on the expected timing of the release of restrictions rather than solely the contractual maturity date of the underlying deposit. Restricted deposits supporting contractual, lease, or guarantee obligations expected to extend beyond 12 months from the reporting date are classified as non-current assets.

At 30 June 2026, restricted term deposits totalling $1,167 thousand (2025: $1,651 thousand) are presented as non-current assets as they support ongoing lease and bank guarantee security obligations expected to extend beyond 12 months. Comparative balances have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Note 13. Plant and Equipment

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Non-current assets		
Motor vehicles - at cost	2,847	1,368
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,383)	(1,042)
Motor vehicles - net	1,464	326
Computer and office equipment - at cost	2,265	1,808
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,224)	(869)
Computer and office equipment - net	1,041	939
Camera equipment - at cost	36,819	25,158
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(14,132)	(9,947)
Camera equipment - net	22,687	15,211
Forsite equipment - at cost	642	—
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(164)	—
Forsite equipment - net	478	—
Work-in-progress	3,252	3,653
Plant and equipment	28,922	20,129

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	Motor Vehicles $'000	Computer & Office Equip $'000	Camera Equipment $'000	Forsite Equipment $'000	Work-in-Progress $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2024	419	394	9,749	—	—	10,562
Additions	172	846	8,592	—	3,649	13,259
Disposals	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Impairment	—	—	(315)	—	—	(315)
Foreign exchange movement	—	4	152	—	4	160
Depreciation expense	(264)	(305)	(2,967)	—	—	(3,536)
Balance at 30 June 2025	326	939	15,211	—	3,653	20,129
Additions	1,600	660	10,402	566	3,293	16,521
Disposals	—	—	(21)	—	—	(21)
Transfer	129	—	3,401	76	(3,606)	—
Impairment	—	—	(701)	—	—	(701)
Foreign exchange movement	(44)	(34)	(522)	—	(88)	(688)
Depreciation expense	(547)	(524)	(5,083)	(164)	—	(6,318)
Balance at 30 June 2026	1,464	1,041	22,687	478	3,252	28,922

Note 13. Plant and Equipment (continued)

Accounting policy for plant and equipment

Plant and equipment, including work-in-progress, is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure and labour costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis to write off the net cost of each item of plant and equipment over their expected useful lives as follows:

Asset Class	Useful Life
Motor vehicles	3 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Camera equipment	3-7 years
Forsite equipment	2 years

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when there is no future economic benefit to the consolidated entity. Gains and losses between the carrying amount and the disposal proceeds are taken to profit or loss.

Note 14. Intangibles

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Non-current assets		
Capitalised development costs - at cost	8,156	6,407
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(5,193)	(3,234)
Capitalised development costs - net	2,963	3,173
Website costs - at cost	47	47
Less: Accumulated amortisation	(33)	(23)
Website costs - net	14	24
Intangibles	2,977	3,197

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the written down values at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Capitalised Development Costs $'000	Website $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 30 June 2024	2,487	33	2,520
Additions	2,240	—	2,240
Amortisation expense	(1,554)	(9)	(1,563)
Balance at 30 June 2025	3,173	24	3,197
Additions	1,749	—	1,749
Amortisation expense	(1,959)	(10)	(1,969)
Balance at 30 June 2026	2,963	14	2,977

Note 14. Intangibles (continued)

Accounting policy for intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognised at cost. Indefinite life intangible assets are not amortised and are subsequently measured at cost less any impairment. There are no indefinite life intangibles recognised at balance date. Finite life intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less amortisation and any impairment. The gains or losses recognised in profit or loss arising from the derecognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the intangible asset. The method and useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually. Changes in the expected pattern of consumption or useful life are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation method or period.

Research and development

Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Development costs are capitalised when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility; the consolidated entity is able to use or sell the asset; the consolidated entity has sufficient resources and intent to complete the development; and its costs can be measured reliably. Capitalised development costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 3 years.

Recoverability of development costs

Development costs mainly comprise development projects that are presently utilised as part of services delivered to customers. The carrying value of development costs relating to development projects in progress and yet to commence amortisation is not significant at balance date.

Website

Website costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of their expected benefit, being their finite life of 5 years.

Note 15. Trade and Other Payables

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	6,327	3,830
Accrued liabilities	5,135	3,490
Other payables	1,711	836
Trade and other payables	13,173	8,156

Accounting policy for trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. Due to their short-term nature they are measured at amortised cost and are not discounted. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 to 45 days of recognition.

Note 16. Contract Liabilities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	3,188	3,005
Non-current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	4,199	4,819
Contract liabilities	7,387	7,824

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the values at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Opening balance	7,824	1,790
Payments received in advance	5,944	9,409
Transfer to revenue - performance obligations satisfied in the period	(6,381)	(3,375)
Closing balance	7,387	7,824

Accounting policy for contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represent the Group's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer and are recognised when a customer pays consideration, or when the Group recognises a receivable to reflect its unconditional right to consideration (whichever is earlier) before the Group has transferred the goods or services to the customer. These liabilities will be recognised as revenue when the goods are delivered or the services are rendered. The amount of $2,818 thousand included in contract liabilities at 30 June 2025 has been recognised as revenue in 2026.

Unsatisfied performance obligations

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied at the end of the reporting period was $7,387 thousand as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $7,824 thousand) and is expected to be recognised as revenue in future periods as follows:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Within 12 months	3,188	3,005
12 to 24 months	1,880	1,796
More than 24 months	2,319	3,023
Unsatisfied performance obligations	7,387	7,824

Note 17. Lease Liabilities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	3,025	2,733
Non-current liabilities		
Lease liabilities	4,567	5,195
Lease liabilities	7,592	7,928

Accounting policy for lease liabilities

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the consolidated entity's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

Maturity Analysis	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
1 year or less	3,025	2,733
Between 1 and 2 years	2,184	2,023
Between 2 and 5 years	2,383	3,172
Over 5 years	—	—
Lease liabilities	7,592	7,928

Refer to Note 23 for further information on financial instruments.

Note 18. Provisions

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Current liabilities		
Annual leave	1,872	1,266
Long service leave	178	45
Make good provision	27	—
	2,077	1,311
Non-current liabilities		
Long service leave	709	669
Make good provision	926	847
	1,635	1,516
Provisions	3,712	2,827

Accounting policy for provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable the consolidated entity will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Accounting policy for employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and long service leave expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for annual leave and long service leave not expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Make good provision

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has recognised a provision amounting to $953 thousand (30 June 2025: $847 thousand) in respect of its obligations to restore leased buildings and motor vehicles to their original condition at the end of the lease terms, as required under the respective lease agreements.

Note 19. Issued Capital

	2026 Shares	2025 Shares	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Ordinary shares - fully paid	169,397,853	140,215,862	89,652	49,151

Movements in ordinary share capital

Details	Date	Shares	Issue Price	$'000
Balance at 30 June 2025		140,215,862		49,151
Exercise of performance rights	3 September 2025	651,735		439
Conversion of share options	3 September 2025	1,000	$0.55	1
Conversion of share options	16 October 2025	745,000	$0.46	343
Conversion of share options	3 December 2025	405,526	$0.54	294
Exercise of performance rights	3 December 2025	169,128		115
Issue of new shares – Placement	22 December 2025	20,000,000	$1.50	30,000
Capital raising costs	31 December 2025	—		(1,449)
Conversion of share options	7 January 2026	160,000	$0.46	74
Capital raising costs	28 February 2026	—		(36)
Issue of new shares	28 February 2026	6,136,475	$1.63	10,000
Conversion of share options	4 March 2026	163,988	$0.552	131
Exercise of performance rights	4 March 2026	76,176		52
Conversion of share options	6 May 2026	510,660	$0.552	417
Conversion of share options	12 June 2026	98,885	$0.552	78
Exercise of performance rights	12 June 2026	63,418		42
Balance at 30 June 2026		169,397,853		89,652

Note: Issued capital for performance rights and share options includes the value of attributable reserves that have been previously recognised.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on the winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held. The fully paid ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. On a show of hands every member present at a meeting in person or by proxy shall have one vote and upon a poll each share shall have one vote.

Capital risk management

The consolidated entity's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. Capital is regarded as total equity, as recognised in the statement of financial position, plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the consolidated entity may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The consolidated entity is not subject to certain financing arrangements covenants.

The capital risk management policy remains unchanged from the 30 June 2025 Financial Report.

Accounting policy for issued capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

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Note 20. Reserves

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Foreign currency reserve	(341)	206
Employee equity benefits reserve	5,998	4,870
	5,657	5,076

Foreign currency reserve

The reserve is used to recognise exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations to Australian dollars.

Employee equity benefits reserve

The reserve is used to recognise the value of equity benefits provided to employees and Directors as part of their remuneration, and other parties as part of their compensation for services.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, any performance conditions are taken into account if relevant and assumptions around the likelihood of meeting these performance conditions are factored into the valuation model. The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting period).

The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until vesting date reflects: the extent to which the vesting period has expired; and the consolidated entity's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition.

Note 21. Operating Segments

Accounting policy for operating segments

Operating segments are presented using the ‘management approach’, where the information presented is on the same basis as the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), comprising the Managing Director and the Board of Directors. The Directors are responsible for the allocation of resources to operating segments and assessing their performance.

Identification of reportable operating segments

These operating segments are identified based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the Board of Directors in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. Similar operating segments can be aggregated to form one reportable segment.

Basis for segmentation

In accordance with AASB 8 Operating Segments (equivalent to IFRS 8), the Company has identified its operating segments on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), comprising the Managing Director and the Board of Directors, in order to allocate resources and assess performance.

As a result of a review of the internal reporting structure in the 2026 annual financial year, the Company has changed from reporting one operating segment to reporting three operating segments – Australia Enforcement, International Enforcement and Forsite. The Shared column represents items related to research & development (excluding Forsite), technology and corporate services, comprising executive, legal, finance and human resources departments given they are shared amongst the business. This change in reportable segments arises from the adoption of a revised internal and Board reporting framework designed to enhance assessment of business unit performance and support more targeted resource allocation.

Note 21. Operating Segments (continued)

Basis for segmentation (continued)

The operations of each reportable segment are as follows:

- Australia Enforcement – represents the road safety enforcement operations in Australia. This includes the automated mobile phone and seatbelt, speed, multi-function solutions, railway monitoring, and behaviour awareness monitoring solutions.
- International Enforcement – represents the road safety enforcement operations outside of Australia, including New Zealand, United States and United Kingdom. This includes the real-time and automated mobile phone and seatbelt, speed, multi-function solutions, as well as data collection.
- Forsite – represents the roadworker safety operations globally.

Information about reportable segments

Information related to each reportable segment is set out below. Segment EBITDA is used to measure performance because management believes that this information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of the respective segments relative to other entities that operate in the same industries.

	Australia Enforcement $'000	International Enforcement $'000	Forsite $'000	Shared $'000	Total $'000
30 June 2026					
Revenue	62,837	22,947	383	—	86,167
Cost of services	(34,196)	(15,360)	(455)	—	(50,011)
Gross profit	28,641	7,587	(72)	—	36,156
Adjusted EBITDA	21,595	2,953	(2,275)	(13,754)	8,519
One-off costs[1]					(19,014)
Share based payments expense					(2,074)
EBITDA					(12,569)
Depreciation and amortisation					(11,663)
EBIT					(24,232)
Interest income					627
Interest expense					(504)
Tax expense					(182)
Net loss after tax					(24,291)

Note 21. Operating Segments (continued)

Information about reportable segments (continued)

	Australia Enforcement $'000	International Enforcement $'000	Forsite $'000	Shared $'000	Total $'000
30 June 2025					
Revenue	54,999	4,229	122	—	59,350
Cost of services	(29,320)	(3,292)	(171)	—	(32,783)
Gross profit	25,679	937	(49)	—	26,567
Adjusted EBITDA	19,749	(1,626)	(935)	(11,484)	5,704
One-off costs[1]					(756)
Share based payments expense					(1,921)
EBITDA					3,027
Depreciation and amortisation					(7,243)
EBIT					(4,216)
Interest income					1,007
Interest expense					(118)
Tax benefit					703
Net loss after tax					(2,624)

1. One-off costs include litigation legal fees of $2,738 thousand (30 June 2025: $756 thousand) and related settlement fees of $16,000 thousand (30 June 2025: $nil) and redundancy costs of $276 thousand (30 June 2025: $nil).

Non-current asset - geographical information

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Australia	24,172	22,556
International	15,147	8,665
Non-current asset	39,319	31,221

Non-current assets exclude financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

Note 22. Earnings/(Loss) Per Share

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Loss after income tax attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited	(24,291)	(2,624)

	Number'000	Number'000
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating basic earnings per share	154,852	133,754
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in calculating diluted earnings per share	154,852	133,754

	$	$
Basic earnings/(loss) per share*	(0.16)	(0.02)
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share**	(0.16)	(0.02)

*Basic earnings/(loss) per share have been rounded to two decimal places.

**Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as otherwise it would be antidilutive.

Accounting policy for earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of Acusensus Limited, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of shares assumed to have been issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Note 23. Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objectives

The consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign currency risk, price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The consolidated entity's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include sensitivity analysis in the case of interest rate, foreign exchange and other price risks and ageing analysis for credit risk.

The Company's Board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the consolidated entity's risk management framework. The Board has established the Audit & Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the consolidated entity's risk management policies. The consolidated entity's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the consolidated entity, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the consolidated entity's activities. The consolidated entity, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations. The Audit & Risk Management Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the consolidated entity's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the consolidated entity.

Note 23. Financial Instruments (continued)

Market risk

Foreign currency risk

The consolidated entity undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currency and is exposed to foreign currency risk through foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The transactions in which these transactions are primarily denominated are US dollars, British pound sterling, euros and New Zealand dollars. The Group is not exposed to significant transactional foreign currency risk given there is a limited mismatch between the currencies in which services rendered, purchases, receivables and payables are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Group companies.

Price risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant price risk. Revenue is earned under fixed-price contractual arrangements, which limit exposure to fluctuations in market prices. While certain customer contracts contain variable pricing components, these are agreed with customers and not subject to any market-indices based factors.

Interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows.

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	11,498	17,451
Financial liabilities	(7,592)	(7,928)
	3,906	9,523
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	10,926	2,293
	10,926	2,293

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities, at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonable possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by $109 thousand (30 June 2025: $23 thousand). This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity has a strict code of credit, including obtaining agency credit information, confirming references and setting appropriate credit limits. The consolidated entity obtains guarantees where appropriate to mitigate credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the statement of financial position and notes to the financial statements. The consolidated entity does not hold any collateral.

The consolidated entity has applied the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses, which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance. This assessment considers forward-looking information, including macro-economic information which may be available. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables have been grouped based on days overdue.

Note 23. Financial Instruments (continued)

Generally, trade receivables are considered in default when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators of this include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan, no active enforcement activity and a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 1 year. The consolidated entity is not exposed to any significant credit risk as major customers include government-related entities in Australia, the United States of America and New Zealand. Refer to Note 8.

Liquidity risk

Vigilant liquidity risk management requires the consolidated entity to maintain sufficient liquid assets (mainly cash and cash equivalents) to be able to pay debts as and when they become due and payable.

The consolidated entity manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash reserves by continuously monitoring actual and forecast cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Remaining contractual maturities

The following tables detail the consolidated entity's remaining contractual maturity for its financial instrument liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the financial liabilities are required to be paid. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows disclosed as remaining contractual maturities and therefore these totals may differ from their carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

2026	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	1 Year or Less $'000	Between 1 and 2 Years $'000	Between 2 and 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Remaining Contractual Maturities $'000
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	—	6,327	—	—	—	6,327
Contract liability	—	3,188	1,880	2,319	—	7,387
Accrued liabilities	—	5,135	—	—	—	5,135
Other payables	—	1,711	—	—	—	1,711
Interest-bearing - fixed						
Lease liability	5.41%	3,339	2,364	2,481	—	8,184
Total non-derivatives		19,700	4,244	4,800	—	28,744

2025	Weighted Average Interest Rate %	1 Year or Less $'000	Between 1 and 2 Years $'000	Between 2 and 5 Years $'000	Over 5 Years $'000	Remaining Contractual Maturities $'000
Non-derivatives						
Non-interest bearing						
Trade payables	—	3,830	—	—	—	3,830
Contract liability	—	3,005	1,796	3,023	—	7,824
Accrued liabilities	—	3,490	—	—	—	3,490
Other payables	—	836	—	—	—	836
Interest-bearing - fixed						
Lease liability	3.94%	2,981	2,182	3,309	—	8,472
Total non-derivatives		14,142	3,978	6,332	—	24,452

Note 24. Key Management Personnel Disclosures

Directors

The following persons were Directors of Acusensus Limited during the financial year:

Alexander Jannink	Executive Director and Managing Director
Ravin Mirchandani	Non-executive Director
Susan Klose	Non-executive Director
Michael Giuffrida	Non-executive Director

Other key management personnel

The following persons also had the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the consolidated entity, directly or indirectly, during the financial year:

Anita Chow	Chief Financial Officer

Compensation

The aggregate compensation made to Directors and other members of key management personnel of the consolidated entity is set out below:

	2026 $	2025 $
Short-term employee benefits	1,180,537	1,003,758
Termination benefits	—	—
Post-employment benefits	68,231	69,382
Long-term benefits	13,857	7,718
Share-based payments	436,065	341,708
Key management personnel compensation	1,698,690	1,422,566

Note 25. Related Party Transactions

Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in Note 31.

Key management personnel

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 24.

Note 26. Banking Facility

On 12 December 2025, the Company established a new debt facility with Citibank N.A. to support growth opportunities. The debt facility provides access to:

- $5 million multicurrency revolving credit facility for general corporate purposes for a 3-year term;
- $10 million multicurrency accordion facility to be made available upon request and satisfaction of certain conditions; and
- On demand letter of credit and bank guarantee facility for up to $10 million.

As at 30 June 2026, no amounts had been drawn under the revolving credit facility. $3,589 thousand had been drawn under the letter of credit and bank guarantee facility (refer Note 27), inclusive of the US$2,260 thousand relating to the letter of credit described in Note 3.

The facility is subject to financial covenants, including an interest cover ratio and a net leverage ratio, with which the Group was in compliance at 30 June 2026. The facility is secured by a charge over the assets of Acusensus Limited and certain of its subsidiaries.

Note 27. Contingent Liabilities

The consolidated entity has provided bank guarantees and letters of credit as at 30 June 2026 of $4,823 thousand (30 June 2025: $1,733 thousand) to landlords, customers, and insurers to secure lease and contractual performance obligations.

Note 28. Commitments

Capital commitments	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Committed at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities, payable:		
Plant and equipment	—	—

The Company's lease commitments have been captured within the lease liability amount on the statement of financial position.

Note 29. Remuneration of Auditors

During the financial year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the Company:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit services		
Audit and review of the financial statements	199,550	234,050
Other assurance services	3,500	—
Remuneration of auditors by BDO Audit Pty Ltd	203,050	234,050

Note 30. Parent Entity Information

Set out below is the supplementary information about the parent entity.

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
(Loss)/Profit after income tax	(30,325)	6,329
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(30,325)	6,329

Statement of financial position

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Total current assets	13,950	17,293
Total assets	62,191	47,055
Total current liabilities	1,340	222
Total liabilities	1,356	264
Equity		
Issued capital	89,652	49,064
Reserves	6,165	2,384
Accumulated losses	(34,982)	(4,657)
Total equity	60,835	46,791

For the year ended 30 June 2026, $5,484 thousand impairment loss recognised on intercompany loan balances between the parent and its subsidiaries (30 June 2025: $6,818 thousand impairment loss reversed).

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries

The parent entity had no guarantees in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026 (30 June 2025: $nil).

Contingent liabilities

The parent entity had contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2026 of $500 thousand (30 June 2025: $1,000 thousand). Refer to Note 27.

Capital commitments - Plant and equipment

The parent entity had capital commitments for plant and equipment as at 30 June 2026 of $nil (30 June 2025: $nil). Refer to Note 28.

Material accounting policies

The accounting policies of the parent entity are consistent with those of the consolidated entity, as disclosed in Note 1, except for the following:

- Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less any impairment, in the parent entity.

Note 31. Interests in Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 1:

Name	Principal Place of Business / Country of Incorporation	2026 Ownership %	2025 Ownership %
Acusensus Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus IP Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus International Pty Ltd	Australia	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus, Inc.	United States of America	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus UK Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus NZ Limited	New Zealand	100.00%	100.00%
Acusensus Limited Employee Share Trust	Australia	100.00%	100.00%

Note 32. Deed of Cross Guarantee

Pursuant to ASIC Corporation (Wholly owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785 the wholly-owned subsidiaries listed below are relieved from the Corporations Act 2001 requirements for preparation, audit and lodgement of financial reports, and Directors' reports.

It is a condition of the Instrument that the Company and each of the subsidiaries enter into a Deed of Cross Guarantee. The effect of the Deed is that the Company guarantees to each creditor payment in full of any debt in the event of winding up of any of the subsidiaries under certain provisions of the Corporations Act 2001. If a winding up occurs under other provisions of the Act, the Company will only be liable in the event that after six months any creditor has not been paid in full. The subsidiaries have also given similar guarantees in the event that the Company is wound up.

The subsidiaries subject to the Deed are Acusensus Australia Pty Ltd and Acusensus International Pty Ltd. The deed with Acusensus Australia Pty Ltd was executed on 13 February 2025. The deed with Acusensus International Pty Ltd was executed on 22 April 2026.

Note 32. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

A consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated statement of financial position, comprising the Company and controlled entities which are a party to the Deed, after eliminating all transactions between parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee, for the year ended 30 June 2026 is set out as follows:

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Revenue	66,080	56,055
Other income	869	1,205
Expenses		
Cost of services	(34,771)	(29,633)
Employee benefits	(16,033)	(13,101)
Depreciation and amortisation	(6,734)	(4,640)
Administration	(29,679)	(9,624)
Contracting	(1,817)	(1,351)
Marketing	(312)	(101)
Impairment	(6,062)	6,533
Finance costs	(334)	(80)
(Loss)/profit before income tax	(28,793)	5,263
Income tax benefit	50	589
(Loss)/profit after income tax, attributable to the owners of the Company	(28,743)	5,852
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Foreign currency translation	—	—
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year, net of tax, attributable to the owners of the Company	(28,743)	5,852
Retained earnings/(accumulated losses) at beginning of the year	170	(5,940)
Transfers to and from reserves	—	258
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings at end of year	(28,573)	170

Note 32. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	21,433	8,266
Trade and other receivables	13,303	11,335
Contract assets	777	626
Inventories	2,509	1,644
Income tax receivable	381	459
Other current assets	81	10,000
Total current assets	38,484	32,330
Non-current assets		
Plant and equipment	17,241	14,850
Right-of-use assets	3,954	4,509
Intangibles	14	23
Contract assets	634	793
Net deferred tax asset	1,063	1,010
Related party receivables	23,225	19,353
Other assets	1,270	1,693
Total non-current assets	47,401	42,231
Total assets	85,885	74,561
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	9,549	10,598
Contract liabilities	1,195	1,070
Lease liabilities	2,026	1,916
Provisions	1,560	1,140
Total current liabilities	14,330	14,724
Non-current liabilities		
Contract liabilities	966	1,138
Lease liabilities	2,035	2,641
Provisions	1,461	1,373
Total non-current liabilities	4,462	5,152
Total liabilities	18,792	19,876
Net assets	67,093	54,685

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Note 32. Deed of Cross Guarantee (continued)

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
EQUITY		
Issued capital	89,652	49,134
Reserves	6,014	5,381
(Accumulated losses)/retained earnings	(28,573)	170
Total equity	67,093	54,685

Note 33. Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors of the Company, to affect significantly the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group, in future financial years.

Note 34. Reconciliation of Profit/(Loss) After Income Tax to Net Cash from/(Used in) Operating Activities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Loss after income tax expense for the year	(24,291)	(2,624)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	11,663	7,243
Impairment of plant and equipment	701	315
Loss/(gain) on disposal of plant and equipment	21	(35)
Gain on termination of leased assets	(10)	(55)
Share-based payments	2,055	1,924
Share issuance for settlement deed	10,000	—
Foreign exchange loss	456	54
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(5,434)	(1,654)
Increase in contract assets	(2,807)	(3,550)
Increase in inventories	(985)	(433)
Decrease/(increase) in net deferred tax asset	60	(661)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(70)	85
Increase in trade and other payables	5,017	2,672
(Decrease)/increase in contract liabilities	(437)	6,033
Increase in provisions	885	650
Increase/(decrease) in provision for income tax	194	(1,697)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(2,982)	8,267

Note 35. Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Additions to the right-of-use assets	2,917	7,128
Modifications to the right-of-use assets	787	1,125
Share based payment expensed on shares issued under employee share plan	927	159
Share issuance for settlement deed	10,000	—
	14,631	8,412

Note 36. Share-Based Payments

A share option plan has been established by the consolidated entity and approved by shareholders at a general meeting, whereby the consolidated entity may, at the discretion of the Board, grant options over ordinary shares in the Company to certain personnel of the consolidated entity. The options are issued for nil consideration and are granted in accordance with performance guidelines established by the Board.

2026

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance Start of Year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Forfeited/ Other	Balance End of Year
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.16	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.32	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.47	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
30/09/2020	12/01/2026	$0.46	1,025,000	—	(1,025,000)	—	—
27/09/2021	26/09/2031	$0.55	454,535	—	(99,310)	—	355,225
21/04/2022	20/04/2027	$0.55	1,474,685	—	(359,802)	—	1,114,883
01/07/2022	01/07/2027	$0.55	1,896,131	—	(538,269)	—	1,357,862
05/01/2023	12/01/2028	$1.00	250,000	—	—	—	250,000
07/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.67	104,461	—	(62,678)	—	41,783
07/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	79,058	—	(39,530)	—	39,528
17/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	1,602,735	—	(266,889)	(91,356)	1,244,490
17/11/2023	17/11/2028	$1.00	250,000	—	—	—	250,000
17/11/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	187,715	—	(106,946)	—	80,769
12/12/2023	14/12/2028	$0.00	43,160	—	(21,580)	—	21,580
17/09/2024	17/09/2029	$0.00	2,804,822	—	(431,654)	(238,168)	2,135,000
21/11/2024	21/11/2029	$0.00	320,834	—	(93,858)	—	226,976
08/09/2025	08/09/2026 to 08/09/2028	$0.00	—	2,361,226	—	(281,692)	2,079,534
08/09/2025	08/09/2026	$0.00	—	250,550	—	—	250,550
20/11/2025	08/09/2026 to 08/09/2028	$0.00	—	233,234	—	—	233,234
08/12/2025	08/09/2026 to 08/09/2028	$0.00	—	28,524	—	—	28,524
			11,993,136	2,873,534	(3,045,516)	(611,216)	11,209,938
Weighted average exercise price			$0.52	$0.00	$0.51	n/a	$0.53

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Note 36. Share-Based Payments (continued)

2025

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Balance Start of Year	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Forfeited/ Other	Balance End of Year
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.16	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.32	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
10/02/2020	No expiry	$0.47	500,000	—	—	—	500,000
30/09/2020	12/01/2026	$0.46	1,250,000	—	(225,000)	—	1,025,000
27/09/2021	26/09/2031	$0.55	457,515	—	(2,980)	—	454,535
21/04/2022	20/04/2027	$0.55	1,509,537	—	(31,648)	(3,204)	1,474,685
01/07/2022	01/07/2027	$0.55	1,930,937	—	(30,000)	(4,806)	1,896,131
05/01/2023	12/01/2028	$1.00	250,000	—	—	—	250,000
07/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.67	125,355	—	—	(20,894)	104,461
07/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	118,588	—	(19,765)	(19,765)	79,058
17/10/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	2,133,428	—	(104,315)	(426,378)	1,602,735
17/11/2023	17/11/2028	$1.00	250,000	—	—	—	250,000
17/11/2023	17/11/2028	$0.00	281,573	—	(46,929)	(46,929)	187,715
12/12/2023	14/12/2028	$0.00	64,740	—	(10,790)	(10,790)	43,160
17/09/2024	17/09/2029	$0.00	—	2,917,504	—	(112,682)	2,804,822
21/11/2024	21/11/2029	$0.00	—	320,834	—	—	320,834
			9,871,673	3,238,338	(471,427)	(645,448)	11,993,136
Weighted average exercise price			$0.52	$0.00	$0.48	$0.63	$0.52

The weighted exercise price during the financial year was $0.53 (30 June 2025: $0.52).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at the end of the financial year was 2.0 years (30 June 2025: 3.0 years).

Set out below is the share-based expense incurred during the year:

Grant date	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
01/07/2022	—	148
05/01/2023	12	24
07/10/2023	5	11
07/10/2023	17	20
17/10/2023	26	348
17/11/2023	14	9
17/11/2023	35	47
12/12/2023	5	12
17/09/2024	378	1,130
21/11/2024	77	172
08/09/2025	1,212	—
20/11/2025	247	—
08/12/2025	27	—
	2,055	1,921

Note 36. Share-Based Payments (continued)

For the options and performance rights granted during the current and prior financial year, the valuation model inputs used to determine the fair value at the grant date, are as follows:

Grant date	Share price at grant date	Exercise price	Expected volatility	Dividend yield	Risk-free interest rate	Fair value at grant date
17/09/2024[1]	$0.75	$0.00	50.00%	—	3.71%	$0.652
21/11/2024[1]	$0.94	$0.00	50.00%	—	4.13%	$0.868
08/09/2025[2]	$0.94	$0.00	50.00%	—	3.66%	$0.763
08/09/2025[3]	$0.94	$0.00	50.00%	—	3.69%	$0.940
20/11/2025[2]	$1.79	$0.00	50.00%	—	3.90%	$1.718
08/12/2025[2]	$1.64	$0.00	50.00%	—	4.09%	$1.557

1. Performance rights vest equally every year, starting 2025 and ending 2027
2. Performance rights vest equally every year, starting 2026 and ending 2028
3. Performance rights vest in 2026

Accounting policy for share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees. Equity-settled transactions are awards, share options or performance rights granted to employees in exchange for the rendering of services.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is measured at fair value at grant date. Fair value is determined using a Black-Scholes valuation model or, for awards subject to market-based vesting conditions, a Monte Carlo simulation model. The valuation models take into account the exercise price (where applicable), the term of the award, the share price at grant date, the expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield, the risk-free interest rate for the term of the award, the impact of dilution and the expected vesting period. Market-based vesting conditions, and non-vesting conditions that do not determine whether the Group receives the services entitling the employee to the award, are reflected in the grant date fair value. Non-market vesting conditions, including service conditions, are not included in the grant date fair value measurement.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity. The cumulative charge to profit or loss is based on the grant date fair value of the award, the best estimate of the number of awards expected to vest and the expired portion of the vesting period. The amount recognised in profit or loss for the period is the cumulative amount calculated at each reporting date less amounts already recognised in previous periods.

At each reporting date the Group revises its estimate of the number of awards expected to vest, based on the expected and actual achievement of non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. The impact of any revision is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Awards subject to market conditions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market condition is met, provided all other vesting conditions are satisfied.

Market conditions are taken into consideration in determining fair value. Therefore, any awards subject to market conditions are considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition has been met, provided all other conditions are satisfied.

Awards are forfeited where an employee ceases employment before the end of the vesting period or where a service condition or non-market performance condition attaching to the award is not satisfied. Where an award is forfeited before vesting, the cumulative expense previously recognised in respect of that award is reversed in profit or loss in the period in which the forfeiture occurs, with a corresponding adjustment to equity, such that no expense is ultimately recognised for awards that do not vest as a result of a service or non-market vesting condition not being met. Awards that fail to vest solely because a market condition is not achieved are not treated as forfeitures and the expense previously recognised is not reversed. Where an award has vested, no reversal is made if the award subsequently lapses unexercised.

Where an equity-settled award is modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the modification had not been made. An additional expense is recognised over the remaining vesting period for any modification that increases the total fair value of the award as at the date of modification.

Note 36. Share-Based Payments (continued)

Share options

Share options are granted for nil consideration or at an agreed exercised price and entitle the holder to acquire one ordinary share for each vested option on payment of the applicable exercise price. Options typically vest over one, two and three year periods subject to continued employment and the achievement of specified performance and vesting conditions. Unvested options lapse if the relevant vesting conditions are not satisfied. The fair value of share options is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Performance rights

Performance rights are granted for nil consideration and vest subject to continued employment and the achievement of specified performance and vesting conditions. Each vested performance right entitles the holder to one ordinary share. Unvested performance rights lapse if the relevant vesting conditions are not satisfied. Awards may be subject to both market and non-market performance conditions and typically vest over one, two and three year periods. The fair value of awards subject to market conditions is measured at grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model; awards subject only to non-market performance and service conditions are valued using the Black-Scholes model, with the number of awards expected to vest adjusted over time for expected and actual achievement of those conditions.

Acusensus Limited Employee Share Trust

The Group holds shares in itself as a result of shares purchased by the Acusensus Limited Employee Share Trust (the Trust). The Trust is established to manage and administer the Company's responsibilities under the Group's incentive plans through the acquiring and transferring of shares, or rights to shares, in the Company to participating employees. The trustee of Acusensus Limited Employee Share Trust is Pacific Custodians Pty Limited.

Accounting policy

For accounting purposes, the Trust is deemed to be controlled by Acusensus Limited. Accordingly, transactions with the Group-sponsored Trust are consolidated into the Group's financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED ENTITY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

30 June 2026

The below list relates to entities that are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2026, as required by s.295(3A)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Entity name	Entity type	Percentage share capital held by the Company	Country of Incorporation	Australian resident	Foreign jurisdictions in which the entity is a resident for tax purposes (according to the law of the foreign jurisdiction)
Acusensus Limited	Body corporate	100%	Australia	Yes	N/A
Acusensus Australia Pty Ltd	Body corporate	100%	Australia	Yes	N/A
Acusensus IP Pty Ltd	Body corporate	100%	Australia	Yes	N/A
Acusensus International Pty Ltd	Body corporate	100%	Australia	Yes	N/A
Acusensus, Inc.	Body corporate	100%	United States of America	No	United States of America
Acusensus UK Limited	Body corporate	100%	United Kingdom	No	United Kingdom
Acusensus NZ Limited	Body corporate	100%	New Zealand	No	New Zealand
Acusensus Limited Employee Share Trust	Trust	100%	Australia	Yes	N/A

Determination of tax residency

Section 295 (3A) of the Corporation Act 2001 requires that the tax residency of each entity which is included in the Consolidated Entity Disclosure Statement (CEDS) be disclosed. For the purposes of this section, an entity is an Australian resident at the end of a financial year if the entity is:

a) an Australian resident (within the meaning of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997) at that time; or

b) a partnership, with at least one partner being an Australian resident (within the meaning of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997) at that time; or

c) a resident trust estate (within the meaning of Division 6 of Part III of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936) in relation to the year of income (within the meaning of that Act) that corresponds to the financial year.

The determination of tax residency involves judgment as the determination of tax residency is highly fact dependent and there are currently several different interpretations that could be adopted, and which could give rise to a different conclusion on residency.

In determining tax residency, the consolidated entity has applied the following interpretations:

- Australian tax residency

The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and judicial precedent, including having regard to the Commissioner of Taxation's public guidance in Tax Ruling TR 2018/5.

- Foreign tax residency

The consolidated entity has applied current legislation and where available judicial precedent in the determination of foreign tax residency. Where necessary, the consolidated entity has used independent tax advisers in foreign jurisdictions to assist in its determination of tax residency to ensure applicable foreign tax legislation has been complied with.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

30 June 2026

In the Directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes and the Remuneration report included in the Directors' report comply with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth), Australian Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as described in Note 1 to the financial statements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
- the attached consolidated entity disclosure statement gives a true and correct view and is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) as at 30 June 2026; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the group entities identified in Note 32 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject to by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee between the Company and those group entities pursuant to the ASIC Corporations (wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785.

The Directors have been given the declarations required by section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors made pursuant to section 295(5)(a) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth).

Alexander Jannink

Director

25 August 2026

Melbourne, Australia

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Acusensus Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Acusensus Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2026, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including material accounting policy information, the consolidated entity disclosure statement and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the 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 and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to audits of the financial report of public interest entities in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Capitalisation of internally generated development costs

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
At 30 June 2026, the Group had capitalised development costs in relation to various drivers' mobile phone, seatbelt and speed detection development products. *AASB 138 Intangible Assets* requires development costs to be capitalised only under specific circumstances including: • It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset; • There is clear intention to complete; • Ability to use or sell the intangible asset exists; • There are adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the asset; • Future economic benefits are probable; and • Expenditure can be measured reliably. This is a key audit matter because judgement is required to establish the point at which capitalisation should commence, the nature of costs to be capitalised, the point at which capitalisation should cease and amortisation should commence. There is a risk that the costs capitalised do not meet the criteria for capitalisation in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • We performed walkthrough procedures to understand the process of capitalisation and the nature of the costs incurred; • For a sample of products, we tested whether the costs relate to a technologically feasible product, assessed the future economic benefit to be generated by the product and the useful economic life assigned; • For salary costs capitalised, we vouched a sample of costs back to underlying payroll records and obtained a sample of timesheet confirmations from employees to verify that the time charged to individual products is accurate; • For non-salary costs capitalised, we agreed a sample of items to purchase invoice to determine whether they relate to a valid addition and have been correctly recorded; • We recalculated the amortisation charge on a sample basis, to verify whether it was in accordance with the useful economic life assigned by management and that amortisation commenced from the date of deployment; and • We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the financial statements with reference to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

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Revenue Recognition

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
During the year ended 30 June 2026 the Group generated revenue from the provision of its enforcement technology. Each revenue contract is unique with distinct performance obligations and recognition criteria that require assessment under the relevant accounting standards. This is a key audit matter due to: • The complexity associated with accounting for individual contract terms and conditions and the timing of revenue recognition; and • The degree of estimation and judgment required to determine the timing of revenue recognition.	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • We performed walkthrough procedures to understand the process undertaken by management to account for the recognition of revenue; • For the new contracts entered into during the year, we assessed the reasonableness of the revenue recognition applied with reference to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards; • For a sample of contracts, we obtained third-party revenue and trade debtors' confirmation letters from the customers; • For a sample of contracts, we agreed the total fixed fee service revenue recognised during the year to underlying contract and evidence; • For a sample of variable revenue transactions, we tested the inputs used to determine the variable revenue such as volume data and pricing to underlying evidence and reperformed the calculation of revenue recognised; • For a sample of contract assets – accrued revenue and contract liabilities, we recalculated and assessed the recognised amounts at balance date with reference to the underlying customer contracts, the performance period to which these items relate and other supporting evidence such subsequent customer invoices issued and cash receipts; • We performed cut-off testing procedures both prior to and post balance date to verify that revenue has been recognised in the correct period; and • We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures included in the financial statements with reference to the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BDO

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of:

a) the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and

b) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, and

for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of:

i) the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and

ii) the consolidated entity disclosure statement that is true and correct and is free of misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the group 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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is 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 the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website (http://www.auasb.gov.au/Home.aspx) at:

https://www.auasb.gov.au/media/bwvjcgre/ar1_2024.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included on pages 74 to 81 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2026.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Acusensus Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2026, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

BDO.

Tony Batsakis

Tony Batsakis
Director

Melbourne, 25 August 2026

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SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES AND VOTING RIGHTS

The shareholder information set out below was applicable as at 31 July 2026.

SHARES

The total number of shareholders was 1,420 and there were 169,397,853 shares on issue. Each fully paid ordinary share entitles the holder to one vote.

The distribution of shareholders was as follows:

Share grouping	Shares	Percentage of issued shares	Total holders
100,001 and Over	153,727,204	90.75%	111
10,001 to 100,000	12,770,326	7.54%	388
5,001 to 10,000	1,643,835	0.97%	219
1,001 to 5,000	1,081,861	0.64%	399
1 to 1,000	174,627	0.10%	303
Total	**169,397,853**	**100.00%**	**1,420**

There were 135 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of $500 worth of shares, based on the closing market price on 31 July 2026 of A$0.980 per share.

OPTIONS

The total number of option holders was 46. There were 4,869,753 options on issue. Options do not have any voting rights attached to them and all options on issue were issued under the equity incentive plans of the Company.

PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

The total number of holders of performance rights was 134. There were 6,340,185 performance rights on issue. Performance rights do not have any voting rights attached to them and all performance rights on issue were issued under the equity incentive plans of the Company.

TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

Name	Number of shares held	Percentage of issued shares
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	29,540,471	17.44%
CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	25,223,106	14.89%
ADOR POWERTRON LIMITED	18,896,968	11.16%
JANNINK & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD <JANNINK FAMILY>	15,841,726	9.35%
GRESHAM PARTNERS CAPITAL LTD <GRESHAM ACUSENSUS INVEST A/C>	10,260,515	6.06%
VM CONSOLIDATED, INC	6,136,475	3.62%
J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA PTY LIMITED	4,276,224	2.52%
BNP PARIBAS NOMINEES PTY LTD <IB AU NOMS RETAILCLIENT>	2,195,046	1.30%
ANDREW MATTHEWS	1,979,460	1.17%
BIG RIVER ENTERPRISES PTY LTD <BIG RIVER ENT TRADING A/C>	1,600,426	0.94%
GEEHI PTY LIMITED <MATTHEW PINTER PRIMARY B A/C>	3,065,970	1.81%
PINTER & PARTNERS HOLDINGS PTY LTD <SOJOURN SUPER FUND A/C>	1,403,488	0.83%
RUBINO GROUP PTY LTD <RUBINO GROUP A/C>	1,239,275	0.73%
CY CAPITAL PTY LTD	1,110,000	0.66%
BODHI INVESTMENT LIMITED	1,093,549	0.65%
UBS NOMINEES PTY LTD	1,089,983	0.64%
LITTLE D PTY LTD <THE LITTLE D TRADING A/C>	939,245	0.55%
MR ANTHONY JANNINK	891,583	0.53%
LITTLE STORMY PTY LTD <LITTLE STORMY SUPER FUND A/C>	863,658	0.51%
MUTUAL TRUST PTY LTD	842,777	0.50%
Total	**128,489,945**	**75.85%**

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The following holders are registered by the Company as a substantial holder, having declared a relevant interest in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, in the voting shares below:

Holder name	Date of interest	Number of ordinary shares on date of interest[1]	% of issued ordinary shares on date of interest[2]	% of current issued ordinary shares[3]
Ador Powertron Limited	22 December 2025	19,374,061	11.95%	11.44%
Jannink & Associates Pty Ltd atf Jannink Family Trust	22 December 2025	15,331,066	9.45%	9.05%
Gresham Partners Capital Limited atf Gresham Acusensus Investment Trust	29 December 2025	10,260,515	6.33%	6.06%
Ellerston Capital Limited	11 November 2025	8,610,327	6.08%	5.08%

1 As disclosed in the most recent notice lodged with the ASX by the substantial shareholder.

2 The percentage set out in the notice lodged with the ASX is based on the total issued capital of the Company at the date of interest.

3 The percentage based on the number of shares held by the holder as set out in the last notice lodged with the ASX relative to the total issued capital of the Company as at 31 July 2026.

UNQUOTED EQUITY SECURITIES

The number of unquoted equity securities on issue, and the number of their holders, are included in the following table. All unquoted options and performance rights on issue were issued under an employee incentive scheme.

Class of securities	Number of unquoted securities	Number of holders
Options exercisable at $0.6659 with an expiry date of 17 November 2028	41,783	1
Options exercisable at $1.00 with an expiry date of 17 November 2028	250,000	1
Performance rights	6,340,185	134
Options exercisable at $0.552 with an expiry date of 26 September 2031	355,225	20
Options exercisable at $0.158 with no expiry date	500,000	2
Options exercisable at $0.316 with no expiry date	500,000	2
Options exercisable at $0.474 with no expiry date	500,000	2
Options exercisable at $1.00 with an expiry date of 12 January 2028	250,000	1
Options exercisable at $0.552 with an expiry date of 1 July 2027	1,357,862	32
Options exercisable at $0.552 with an expiry date of 20 April 2027	1,114,883	35

SECURITIES PURCHASED ON-MARKET

No securities were purchased on-market by the Company during the financial year.

ON-MARKET BUY-BACK

There is no current on-market buy-back taking place.

SECURITIES EXCHANGE

Acusensus Limited is incorporated and domiciled in Australia and is a publicly listed company limited by shares. The Company is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange.

SECURITIES SUBJECT TO VOLUNTARY ESCROW

There are 6,136,475 fully paid ordinary shares held in voluntary escrow until 26 February 2027.

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APPENDICES

ABOUT THIS ANNUAL REPORT

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

This Report contains key disclosures under Australian legislation. Our Directors' Report starting on page 66 and Financial Statements starting on page 82 have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). Our Financial Statements have also been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth). The basis of preparation of our Financial Statements is provided on page 91.

BDO Audit Pty Ltd has conducted an independent audit of the Financial Statements and Remuneration Report. The Auditor's Independence Declaration is available on page 84. Detailed information on the audit is available on page 132. The remaining information in this Report has been reviewed internally.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report may contain certain forward-looking statements. Past performance information provided in this Report may not be a reliable indication of future performance. Certain information in this Report refers to the intentions of Acusensus, forecasts, forward looking statements and comments about future events. The words "continue", "expect", "forecast", "potential", "estimated", "projected", "likely", "anticipate" and other similar expressions are intended to identify such statements. The occurrence of events in the future are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are outside the control of Acusensus, that may cause Acusensus' actual results, performance or achievements to differ from those referred to in this Report. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Report. Forward looking statements should not be relied on as an indication or guarantee of future performance. Accordingly, Acusensus, its directors, officers, employees, advisers and agents do not give any assurance, representation or guarantee that the occurrence of the events or forward-looking statements referred to in this Report will actually occur or be achieved as contemplated, nor take any responsibility or duty to update or maintain these forward-looking statements to reflect any change in expectations in relation to any forward-looking statements or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

FINANCIAL DATA

All dollar values are in Australian Dollars unless as otherwise presented.

GLOSSARY

MISSION & IMPACT

Vision Zero	The road safety principle that no death or serious injury on the road is acceptable, and that responsibility for preventing it is shared between fields of engineering, education and enforcement. Acusensus treats Vision Zero as an ongoing commitment.
The Fatal Five	The five driving behaviours responsible for most of the world's road deaths: distracted driving (mobile phone use), seatbelt non-compliance, speeding, drug/alcohol impairment and fatigue.
Jurisdiction	A government body with authority over a road network – typically a state, county, police force or national transport agency – that has contracted Acusensus technology.

PRODUCTS & TECHNOLOGY

Heads-Up	Acusensus' main product, used to identify illegal mobile phone use and seatbelt non-compliance from the same platform.
Heads-Up Real Time	A version of Heads-Up that flags likely offences immediately and transmits information to a law enforcement officer stationed downstream from the deployed platform.
Harmony	Acusensus' speed enforcement platform, covering point speed and average (point-to-point) speed detection across fixed, vehicle and trailer-based deployments.
Forsite	A separate Acusensus subsidiary, sold mainly to construction and infrastructure companies. Warns road workers of approaching vehicles.
Multi-function enforcement	A single camera or trailer unit capable of detecting more than one behaviour at once. For example, mobile phone use, seatbelt non-compliance and speeding from the same installation.
Fixed site	Enforcement hardware installed at one location like a pole or a gantry, distinct from a transportable trailer-based unit that can be moved between locations.
Transportable/Trailer-based unit	A mobile enforcement camera housed in a trailer that can be relocated between roads or sites, letting a jurisdiction cover more of its road network.
Average speed (point-to-point enforcement)	A speed detection method that calculates a vehicle's average speed between two fixed points, rather than its speed at a single instant. Used to detect sustained speeding over a stretch of road.
Differential speed enforcement	Enforcement of lower speed limits that apply specifically to heavy or long vehicles (for example, trucks over 10 metres), which in some jurisdictions must travel below the general speed limit.
ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition)	Technology that reads a vehicle's number plate automatically, used to match vehicles across two points for average speed enforcement.

SISV (Secondary Image Speed Verification)	A second, independent method Acusensus uses to double check a speed measurement before it is treated as a confirmed offence.
LiDAR	A laser based distance and speed measurement technology, used in some Acusensus deployments as a secondary verification method alongside radar or imaging.
Close Following (tailgating) detection	Measures the gap between vehicles to identify dangerous following distances.
Rail Crossing Monitoring	Acusensus technology that detects drivers disobeying signals, evading boom gates or queueing across railway level crossings.
Red Light and Speed enforcement	Enforcement at signalised intersections that detects both red light running and speeding, without needing in road sensors or connection to the traffic signal system.
Human review	Acusensus' process step where a trained person decides whether an image shows a genuine offence. No penalty is issued by the AI alone.
Offence package	The compiled evidence for a single confirmed offence assembled to the evidentiary standard needed for enforcement or prosecution.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL TERMS

TCV (Total Contract Value)	The total value of a customer contract over its full term, not just the current year.
Annual Recurring Revenue (ARR)	The portion of revenue that recurs predictably each year under existing contracts, as opposed to one off project revenue. A common measure investors use to judge revenue durability.
EBITDA / Adjusted EBITDA	Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation. This is a measure of underlying operating profitability. "Adjusted" EBITDA further excludes one off items such as litigation costs or share based payment expenses to show performance from ongoing operations.
Gross Profit Margin	Revenue left over after the direct cost of delivering services (such as equipment and site operating costs), shown as percentage of revenue.
Non-IFRS information	Financial figures (like Adjusted EBITDA) that are not defined under standard accounting rules (IFRS) but are commonly used by companies and investors to better understand underlying performance.
Continuous disclosure	An ASX listing requirement that a company must promptly tell the market about any information that could materially affect its share price.
Substantial shareholder	An investor who holds 5% or more of a company's shares and is legally required to publicly declare that stake.
Franking credit	A tax credit attached to Australian dividends, reflecting tax the company has already paid, which can reduce the tax an Australian shareholder pays on that dividend.
Performance rights	A form of employee/executive pay that converts into company shares only if performance targets (such as share price growth or profit growth) are met.

KMP (Key Management Personnel)	The people with authority to plan, direct and control the company, the Board and the most senior executives, whose pay must be disclosed in detail in the Remuneration Report.

TRUST, PRIVACY & STANDARDS

GDPR	The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation. A strict data privacy law that Acusensus must comply with to operate in Europe, and which increasingly influences privacy expectations elsewhere.
ISO certification	Independent, internationally recognised confirmation that a company's processes meet a defined standard. Acusensus holds four: ISO 9001 (quality management), ISO 14001 (environmental management), ISO/IEC 27001 (information security) and ISO 45001 (health & safety).

KEY CONTACTS

Company

Acusensus Limited

Level 1, 31 Queen Street
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Phone: 1300 214 697

Email: investor-relations@acusensus.com

Website: www.acusensus.com

Directors

Ravin Mirchandani – Non-Executive Director and Chair

Alexander Jannink – Executive Director and Managing Director

Susan Klose – Independent Non-Executive Director

Michael Giuffrida – Independent Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary

Annie Mould

Registered Office and Principal Place of Business

Level 1, 31 Queen Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Listing

Acusensus Limited shares are listed on the Australian
Securities Exchange (ASX code: ACE)

www.asx.com.au

Auditor

BDO Audit Pty Ltd

Collins Place
Level 25, 35 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Registry

MUFG Corporate Markets (AU) Limited

Liberty Place
Level 41, 161 Castlereagh Street
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