Registered number: 03745592

AECOM Holdings Limited

Report and Financial Statements

30 September 2022

Company Information

Directors JL Lang

DJ Price

Secretary B Taiwo

Auditor Ernst & Young LLP

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London

United Kingdom

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Strategic Report

For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 30 September 2022.

The prior period of 12 months commenced on 3 October 2020 and ceased on 1 October 2021. The current period of 12 months commenced on 2 October 2021 and ceased on 30 September 2022.

Business review

The Company's principal activity in the year under review was that of a holding company and the Company will continue to act in this capacity for the foreseeable future.

The Directors have concluded that the use of key performance indicators is not appropriate for the Company and each transaction is assessed individually on its own merits.

Further investment in new or existing subsidiaries will take place as deemed necessary.

On 12 February 2022, the Company acquired a new £2,000,000 (\$2,709,000) investment in Sable Leigh Consultancy Limited in return for 171,430 ordinary C shares.

The Company entered into an agreement with another group undertaking during a prior year, to share and cap the losses recognised by that company in relation to one of its problematic construction contracts. An intercompany payable of \$1,159,000 (2021: payable of \$759,000) has been included within creditors, amounts owed to group undertakings in respect of amounts outstanding in this regard.

In the current year the Company received dividends of \$1,030,000 from AECOM Belarussia and CHF 55,000 (\$58,000) from AECOM Switzerland AG.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Being a holding company the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company relate to the impact of any economic, political and social risks that may impact on the ability of its subsidiaries, fellow group undertakings and related parties to remit dividends and repay debt in the future. These risks are monitored by management in conjunction with the Directors as part of the wider group risk management activities. Steps, such as direct management of subsidiaries, are taken to mitigate risk when deemed appropriate.

The Directors have agreed that there is low credit risk associated with the recoverability of amounts owed by group undertakings.

• Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company aims to mitigate liquidity risk by managing cash generation from its operations. The Company manages liquidity risk via a credit facility made available from a fellow subsidiary undertaking, AECOM Global Ireland Services Limited, as part of a group-wide treasury function.

Strategic Report (continued)For the Year Ended 30 September 2022

Section 172 statement

The Board of Directors confirm, both individually and in aggregate that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in points (a) to (f) of section 172(1) of The Companies Act 2006).

The only stakeholders relevant to the Company are its investors/ parent, considering the Company is a 100% owned subsidiary of the AECOM group. The Board regularly and openly engages with AECOM, recognising the importance of effective dialogue and the alignment of our strategy with that of the wider AECOM group.

The Company has no employees, no external clients, and minimal interactions with the Government.

Principal decisions

This section summarises how regard for investors and subsidiary undertakings has influenced the principal decisions taken by the Directors during the year.

Transactions involving fellow AECOM group undertakings

During the year the Company may partake in transactions with other AECOM group undertakings, which are typically reviewed by the Directors in conjunction with support from relevant specialists such as tax, finance, legal and treasury to ensure that the transactions are being undertaken in the best interests of the Company's stakeholders.

Such transactions may include:

- New investments in subsidiaries
- Disposals of existing investments in subsidiaries
- The payment of dividends to the parent undertaking
- Injections of capital or capital reductions, or
- Lending activity with other AECOM group undertakings, with the aim of improving the Company's net interest exposure

Further details of the transactions performed during the year can be found within the business review section of this Strategic Report.

On behalf of the Board

JL Lang Director

19 May 2023

Directors' Report

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Registered No: 03745592

The Directors present their report for the year ended 30 September 2022.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year after taxation amounted to \$17,579,000 (2021: profit of \$17,589,000). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: \$nil).

Principal activity

The Company is a subsidiary of AECOM. AECOM is a leading global provider of professional infrastructure consulting services for governments, businesses and organizations throughout the world. We provide advisory, planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design, construction and program management related services, and investment and development services to commercial and government clients worldwide in major end markets such as transportation, facilities, environmental, water and new energy.

The Company acts as a parent undertaking on behalf of its ultimate parent for a group of undertakings whose principal activities are that of investment holding. The Company continues to provide parent undertaking services to its subsidiaries. The results for the year are in accordance with expectations.

Financial instruments

The Company finances its activities through equity, borrowings provided by fellow group undertakings and overdrafts. Financial instruments such as inter-company debtors and creditors arise directly from the Company's operating activities. Any risks associated with financial instruments are managed and reviewed at an AECOM group level.

Review of business and future developments

The Directors anticipate that the year ahead will continue to provide opportunities to grow and strengthen the AECOM group's business. In common with 2022, growth is expected to continue to arise through a combination of local and overseas opportunities, winning and executing larger projects in partnership and collaboration with the wider AECOM group. The Directors remain committed to driving down costs and improving efficiency generally across the business.

The Directors will continue to monitor the impacts of the macroeconomic risks currently facing the Company, as well as any other principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company, and will take appropriate action as necessary to ensure the Company continues to operate as a going concern.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 30 September 2022

Directors of the company

The Directors, who held office during the year and up to the date of this report, were as follows:

JL Lang

DJ Price

No Director has any interest in the shares of the Company or other interests that require disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' indemnity insurance is in place for all Directors, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such indemnity insurance remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

Going concern

The Company has net current liabilities of \$13,880,000 and net assets of \$406,935,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to May 19, 2024, the Board has assessed whether the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Board has obtained a written confirmation of financial support from its ultimate parent undertaking, that it will assist the Company in meeting their liabilities as and when they fall due, if required, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The Directors who were members of the Board at the time of approving the Directors' Report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow Directors and the Company's auditor, each of these Directors confirms that:

- · So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no information (that is information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- · Each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

JL Lang Director

19 May 2023

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

For the year ended 30 September 2022

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of AECOM Holdings Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AECOM Holdings Limited for the year ended 30 September 2022, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 19, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue and up to 19 May 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of AECOM Holdings Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of Director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud:

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of AECOM Holdings Limited (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework, Companies Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010, laws and regulations relating to health and safety and employee matters and relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.
- We understood how AECOM Holdings Limited is complying with those frameworks by enquiry with
 management, and by identifying the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.
 We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes, compliance issues reported through a
 whistleblowing hotline and correspondence received from regulatory bodies.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by enquiry with management (including legal) and those charged with governance to understand where they considered there was susceptibility of fraud. As part of this, we understood the performance targets of management. We also considered the risk of management override.
- Based on this understanding, we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and
 regulations. Our procedures involved testing manual journals and other journals identified by specific risk
 criteria, review of board minutes and any legal correspondence, enquiries with external legal counsel, senior
 management and where applicable, those charged with governance and obtaining written representations from
 the Directors of the Company.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Oxana Dorrington (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor London

Date: 19 May 2023

Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Administrative expenses	_	(398)	(743)
Operating loss	4	(398)	(743)
Income from shares in group undertakings	9	1,088	492
Share of profit of associates	11	18	-
Interest receivable and similar income	7	75	6
Interest payable and similar charges	8	(4,727)	(3,926)
Impairment (charge)/ reversal on fixed asset investments	11 _	(13,635)	21,760
(Loss)/ profit on ordinary activities before taxation		(17,579)	17,589
Tax income/ (expense) on (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities	10 _	<u>-</u>	
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	=	(17,579)	17,589

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Notes	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(17,579)	17,589
Other Comprehensive Income Unrealised gain or loss on hedge of investments		479	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/ Income for the year	_	(17,100)	17,589

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 September 2022

	Share capital \$'000	Share premium \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 3 October 2020	-	112,860	293,586	406,446
Total comprehensive income for the year			17,589	17,589
At 1 October 2021		112,860	311,175	424,035
		Share	Retained	
	Share capital \$'000	premium \$'000	earnings \$'000	Total equity \$'000
At 2 October 2021	-	-	U	
Loss for the year	-	\$'000	\$'000 311,175 (17,579)	\$'000 424,035 (17,579)
	-	\$'000	\$'000 311,175	\$'000 424,035

Balance Sheet At 30 September 2022

	Notes	30 September 2022 \$'000	1 October 2021 \$'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	11	557,407	568,315
Current assets			
Debtors	12	11	
		11	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(13,891)	(144,280)
Net current liabilities		(13,880)	(144,280)
Total assets less current liabilities		543,527	424,035
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(136,592)	
Net assets		406,935	424,035
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15	-	-
Share premium account		112,860	112,860
Retained earnings		294,075	311,175
Total equity		406,935	424,035

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 19 May 2023 and signed on its behalf by:

JL Lang

Director

Notes to the Financial Statements At 30 September 2022

1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of AECOM Holdings Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 September 2022 were authorised for issue by the Board on 19 May 2023 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by JL Lang. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars (\$), which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$ 000) except when otherwise indicated. The functional currency changed from Sterling with effect from 29 March 2019.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of AECOM, a Company incorporated in the USA. Therefore, the financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of AECOM which are available from 13355 Noel Road, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas, 75240, United States of America. This is the smallest and largest group of which the Company is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 3.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of the estimation means the actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

2.1 Estimates

(a) Investments

The Company has non-current assets in the form of investments in subsidiaries. The Company determines on an annual basis whether there are any conditions, either internal or external to the Company, that may indicate that the carrying value of any those assets is impaired and whether a full impairment exercise is required to be carried out.

Where indications of impairment exist, the carrying value of certain investments is supported by models used to calculate the value in use of the underlying businesses. These models have a range of inputs including revenue growth and discount rates which are subject to significant uncertainty.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

2.1 Estimates (continued)

(b) Impairment of investments, other receivables and amounts owed by group undertakings

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of other receivables. When assessing impairment of other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable (where applicable), the aging profile of receivables and historical experience.

For amounts owed by group undertakings, the Company assesses recoverability at each reporting period end date using historical experience and depending on whether those receivables are due on demand (12 month expected loss allowance), or where not due on demand, whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since original recognition of the instrument (lifetime expected loss allowance).

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and under historical cost accounting rules for all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis (see note 3.4 for further details).

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2022.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Summary of disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- i. The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- ii. The requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- iii. The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- iv. The requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- v. The requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- vi. The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- vii. The requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS24 Related Party Disclosures;
- viii. The requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is a wholly owned by such a member; and
- ix. The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii) and 130(f)(iii) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

3.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no accounting standards, amendments or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 30 September 2022 which have had a material impact on the Company.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 Going concern

The Company has net current liabilities of \$13,880,000 and net assets of \$406,935,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to May 19, 2024, the Board has assessed whether the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Board has obtained a written confirmation of financial support from its ultimate parent undertaking, that it will assist the Company in meeting their liabilities as and when they fall due, if required, for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements.

After making enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

3.5 Other income and expenses

(a) Interest receivable and payable

Interest income and expense is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to its net carrying amount.

When a loan or receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans and receivables is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(b) Dividends

Income is recognised when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Investments

The Company has investments in subsidiaries and associates.

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at historical cost less accumulated impairment losses, where applicable.

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting after initially being recognised at cost.

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The carrying values of investments are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date. If an indicator of impairment exists, the Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss within the profit and loss account.

3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the existence and extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the profit and loss account.

For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in the prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the profit and loss account.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Refer to note 3.13.

3.9 Dividends

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

3.10 Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the company to make a single net payment.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited to equity if it relates to items that are charged or credited direct to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the profit and loss account.

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in US Dollars which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded into the Company's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date with exchange gains and losses dealt with through the profit and loss account.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction.

3.12 Amounts owed by group undertakings

Amounts owed by group undertakings are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoiced value and recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is not material, receivables are carried at amortised cost. To measure the expected credit losses, the Company assesses recoverability at each reporting period end date using historical experience and depending on whether those receivables are due on demand (12 month expected loss allowance), or where not due on demand, whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since original recognition of the instrument (lifetime expected loss allowance).

3.13 Financial instruments

(a) Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, or financial assets at amortised cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The Company recognises financial assets in the balance sheet when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

The Company's financial assets include amounts owed by group undertakings. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, then subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less any impairment, or at fair value.

As the Company's financial assets are all held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, all are classified as financial assets at amortised cost.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire;
- it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred; or
- the Company neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the asset.

(b) Financial liabilities

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortised cost. The Company recognises financial liabilities in the balance sheet when, and only when, it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Company's financial liabilities include amounts owed to group undertakings. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus directly attributable transaction costs, then subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the profit and loss account.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4 Operating loss

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2022	2021	
	\$'000	\$'000	
Profit on sale or disposal of fixed assets	-	(1)	
Net foreign currency gains	(9)	(19)	

5 Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the financial statements of the Company of \$21,000 (2021: \$17,000) has been borne by a fellow group undertaking in the year.

Non-assurance services in relation to taxation compliance services of \$nil (2021: \$nil) have been borne by a fellow group undertaking.

6 Staff costs and Directors' remuneration

The Company has no employees (2021: no employees).

Directors' remuneration is borne by other companies within the AECOM group and not specifically recharged. The Directors do not consider it is practicable to allocate remuneration received between qualifying services provided to the Company and other services provided to the AECOM group of companies.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	75	6
		6
8 Interest payable and similar expenses		
	2022	2021
Interest payable to group undertakings	\$'000 4,727	\$'000 3,926
interest payable to group underwinings		
9 Income from shares in group undertakings		
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Income from group undertakings	1,088	492

In the prior year the Company received a dividend of \$492,000 from AECOM Belarussia.

In the current year the Company received dividends of \$1,030,000 from AECOM Belarussia and CHF 55,000 (\$58,000) from AECOM Switzerland AG.

10 Taxation

(a) Tax charged or credited in the profit and loss account

The tax charge/ (credit) is made up as follows:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
Current income tax:		
UK corporation tax		
Total current income tax		
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Amounts underprovided/ (overprovided) in previous years	-	-
Impact of change in tax laws and rates	<u> </u>	
Total deferred tax	<u> </u>	
Tax expense/ (income) in the profit and loss account		

(b) Reconciliation of the total tax charge/ (credit)

The tax on the loss for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 \$'000	2021 \$'000
(Loss)/ profit from continuing activities before tax	(17,579)	17,589
(Loss)/ profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	(3,340)	3,342
Effects of:		
Expenses/ (income) not deductible for tax purposes	2,664	(3,990)
Income not taxable	(207)	(94)
Group relief surrendered for nil payment	883	742
Total tax expense/ (income) reported in the profit and loss account	<u> </u>	-

There is no unrecognised deferred tax (2021: \$nil).

10 Taxation (continued)

(c) Factors affecting future tax charges

During the prior year the UK Government announced an increase in the main rate of UK corporation tax from 19% to 25%, to take effect from 1 April 2023. The impact of this change was reflected in the financial statements in the prior year and has again been reflected here.

11 Investments

Summary of investments held by the Company at 30 September 2022:

2022 \$ 000	
Investments in subsidiaries 55	54,680 568,315
Investments in associates	2,727 -
55	57,407 568,315
All investments are in unlisted entities.	
(a) Subsidiaries	
	\$'000
Cost:	
At 1 October 2021	741,358
At 30 September 2022	741,358
Provision for impairment:	
At 1 October 2021	173,043
Charge in year	13,635
At 30 September 2022	186,678
Net book value:	
At 30 September 2022	554,680
At 1 October 2021	568,315

A full list of the Company's subsidiaries is included as note 19 to these accounts.

11 Investments (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

The carrying value of certain investments have been written down, or previous impairments reversed, based on either the net asset value or the value in use of the underlying businesses where the Directors believe appropriate, based on their knowledge of the global group's future plans. The Directors believe that the carrying values of investments at 30 September 2022 are supported by their underlying net assets, or value in use.

In measuring value in use, the discount rate used reflects current assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment reversal is recognised when the risks and factors have changed and the impairment charge is no longer required. Where an impairment charge has been recorded based on value in use, the range of post-tax discount rates applied to the cash flows of the underlying businesses were 13.2% - 14.2% (2021: 10% - 12%). Had a pre-tax rate been applied, the range would have been 17% - 17.8% (2021: 15% - 15.5%).

Movements in the year

An impairment charge of \$13,635,000 (2021: \$nil) has been recognised in relation to certain investments where the recoverable amount has been identified as being lower than the carrying value. An impairment reversal of \$nil (2021: \$21,760,000) has been recognised in relation to certain investments where the recoverable amount has been identified as being higher than the carrying value.

(b) Associates

	\$'000
Cost:	
Additions	2,709
Share of profit of associates	18
At 30 September 2022	2,727
Provision for impairment:	
At 30 September 2022	-
Net book value:	
At 30 September 2022	2,727
At 1 October 2021	

Movements in the year

On 12 February 2022, the Company acquired a new £2,000,000 (\$2,709,000) investment in Sable Leigh Consultancy Limited in return for 171,430 ordinary C shares.

11 Investments (continued)

(b) Associates (continued)

Details of the associates as at 30 September 2022 are as follows:

Name of Company	Principal activity	Country of registration / incorporation	Proportion ownership in voting right	interest and
			2022	2021
Sable Leigh Consultancy Limited	Managing railway projects	4 Brindley Place, Birmingham, England, B1 2JB	30%	0%

12 Debtors: amount falling due within one year

	30 September 2022 \$'000	1 October 2021 \$'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	11	
	11	

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

Amounts owed by group undertakings above represent balances owed by fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking.

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	30 September 2022 \$'000	1 October 2021 \$'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	13,891	144,280
	13,891	144,280

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest based on benchmark rate plus a margin and have no fixed date of repayment. A loan renewed in the current year has been reclassified to Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year as its maturity date is January 2027.

Amounts owed to group undertakings above represent balances owed to fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking.

Notes to the Financial Statements At 30 September 2022 (continued)

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	30 September	1 October
	2022	2021
	\$'000	\$'000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	136,592	

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest based on a benchmark rate plus a margin and have a fixed repayment date of January 2027. The loan was classified as Creditors: amounts falling due within one year in the prior year.

Amounts owed to group undertakings above represent balances owed to fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking.

15 Share capital

	2022		2021	
	No.	\$ 000	No.	\$ 000
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-	-	-
Preference shares of £1 each	50	-	50	-
Ordinary A class shares of £1 each	291	-	291	-
Ordinary B class shares of £1 each	9	-	9	-
_	350		350	_

Other than the right to vote, the "A" and "B" Ordinary shares rank equally in terms of dividend entitlement and rights on winding up.

Included within retained earnings is a \$102,644,000 profit on disposal of fixed asset investments that is not distributable. There are no other restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital. Any dividends declared are at the discretion of the Directors.

The preference shares confer voting rights similar to ordinary shares and do not bear interest nor any rights of redemption and therefore have been treated as equity instruments.

16 Related party transactions

During the year the Company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business, with related parties. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

17 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent is AECOM Intercontinental Holdings UK Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is AECOM which is incorporated in the United States of America. The Company's results are included within the consolidated financial statements of AECOM which are publicly available from 13355 Noel Road, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas, 75240, United States of America.

18 Post balance sheet events

On 13 February 2023, INOCSA Portugal declared a dividend of EUR 250,000 (USD 267,000), which was subsequently paid on 22 March 2023.

On 16 March 2023, the Company received a dividend from Sable Leigh Consultancy Limited for GBP 24,000 (USD 29,000).

On 5 January 2023, AECOM Switzerland AG was liquidated, the investment was fully impaired and there is no gain or loss on disposal.

19 Shares in group undertakings: list of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The following is a list of all subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures held either directly or indirectly by AECOM Holdings Limited as at 30 September 2022. All entities operate in the professional technical management support, engineering and construction services sector.

All investments are in unlisted entities.

Name	Registered address	Percentage ordinary shares held by the group	
AAHI ANZ Ltd	4th Floor, Adelphi Plaza, George's Street Upper, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland	99.06% I	

15 Shares in Group under tuningst hat a	i substantites, ussociates and join	
AAIH ANZ Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006, Australia	100%
AECOM Australia Investments Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006, Australia	100%
ACM Odyssey 1 Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
ACM Odyssey 2 Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Austria GmbH	Kärntner Ring 12, 3. StockWien 1010Austria	100%
AECOM Cyprus Limited	Arch. Makariou III, 2-4Capital Center, Floor 9Nicosia 1065, Cyprus	100%
AECOM Design Build (Holdings) Ltd	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Europe Holdings Ltd	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Consulting Spolka z o o	Putawska Street 2, Warszawa, 02-566, Poland	100%
INOCSA Portugal - Gestao de Projectos e Construcao Unnipessoal LDA	Avenida António Augusto de Aguiar, 19 - 4.º Sala BDistrito: Lisboa Concelho: Lisboa Freguesia: Avenidas Novas1050 LISBOA Portugal	100%
LLC AECOM Georgia	Old Tbilisi districtstr. Bambis rigi N7 Tbilisi Georgia	100%
BelAecom LLC	6 Bobruiskaya str., office 3Minsk 220006Belarus	100%
Oscar Faber PLC	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%

17 Shares in group under animgs, insti-	or substantites, associates and join	
AECOM Professional Services LLP	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Design Build Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Global Business Services Europe SRL	Str. POLONĂ Nr. 68-72, BIROUL NR. 2, Etaj 2București Sectorul 1Romania	100%
AECOM KZ LLP	134 Dostyk Ave, 3rd floor Almaty, 050051 Kazakhstan	99%
AECOM Russia Limited (fka Savant Russia Limited)	Themistokli Dervi, 5,ELENION BUILDING,1066, Nicosia Cyprus	100%
OOO CABAHT	29 Serebryanicheskaya nab, Moscow 109028, Russian Federation	100%
AECOM Baltics (FKA SIA AECOM Baltics)	Krisjana Barona iela 36 - 4RigaLV-1011Latvia	100%
AECOM Russia CSD Limited (formerly AECOM CSD Limited)	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Savant UK Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Savant Ebul Limited	12 Esperidon Street, Nicosia 1087, Cyprus	100%
AECOM Exp Russia Ltd	Esperidon, 5, Floor 4, Strovolos 2001, Nicosia Cyprus	100%
AECOM SA	47-49 Persefonis Street, Ikariewn 2, Attica, 11854 Athens, Greece	100%
AECOM SPZOO	Putawska Street 2, Warszawa, 02-566, Poland	100%
Oscar Faber International Limited	PO Box 236, First Island House, Peter Street, St. Helier JE4 8SG, Jersey	100%

13 Shares in group undertakings. list o	i substataties, associates and joint	entures (
Oscar Faber Trustees Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Professional Services (Ireland) Holdings Ltd	24 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Dublin	100%
Davis Langdon (2004) Ltd	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
AECOM Hrvatska DOO	Ilica 1, Kovinska 4a, Zagreb 10090, Croatia	100%
Davis Langdon Egypt LLC	GROUND FL. 1,ROAD 85,BLDG. 27, MAADI, CAIRO, EGYPT	100%
Davis Langdon Services (UK) Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Project Space (Overseas) Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Project Space (UK) Limited	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Patterson Kempster & Shortall Holdings Limited	24 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Dublin	100%
AECOM Ireland Limited	24 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Dublin	100%
Davis Langdon Schumann Smith Ireland Ltd	24 Lower Hatch Street, Dublin 2, Dublin	100%
Davis Langdon Middle East Ltd	C/O BDO Patel & Al Saleh, LOB 16 Office No 124, P.O. Box 261253, Dubai, United Arab Emirates	100%
AECOM Ukraine LLC	42-44 Shelkovichnaya Str. Kiev 01004, Ukraine	100%
Oscar Faber Middle East Limited	Διομήδους, 10, ALPHAMEGA-AKROPOLIS BUILDING, Floor 3, Flat 401, 2024, Λευκωσία, Κύπρος Cyprus	100%
	Page 31	

1) Shares in group undertakings. list o	or substitutaties, associates and join	t ventures
AECOM New Zealand Holdings Ltd	8 Mahuhu Crescent, Auckland Central, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand	100%
AECOM Australia Group Holdings Pty Limited	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM New Zealand Limited	8 Mahuhu Crescent, Auckland Central, Auckland, 1010, New Zealand	100%
PT Meritec Indonisia	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM Australia Holding Pty Limited	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM Australia Pty Limited	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM Australia DL Pty Limited	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	99.15%
Harding Lawson Australia Pty Limited	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
DLA Partners Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
ENSR Australia Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM Cost Consulting Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
AECOM UKRC Ltd	Aldgate Tower, 2 Leman Street. London E1 8FA, United Kingdom	100%
Davis Langdon Construction Cost Consulting SAE	Ground Fl., Road 85, Bldg. 27, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt	100%

Davis Langdon Construction Project Consulting SAE	Ground Fl, Road 85, Bldg 27, Maadi, Cairo, Eqypt	100%
Davis Langdon Lebanon Ltd SARL	P.O. Box 135422, Beirut, Lebanon	99.9%
WE Bassett and Partners Pty Ltd	Level 8, 540 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Queensland 4006 Australia	100%
Sable Leigh Consultancy Limited	111 Edmund Street, Birmingham B3 2HJ	30%