Registered number: 08739848

# **AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited**

**Report and Financial Statements** 

27 September 2024

# **Company Information**

**Directors** AR Barker

PS Vieira

**Secretary** BM Taiwo

**Auditor** Ernst & Young LLP

1 More London Place

London

United Kingdom

SE1 2AF

**Registered office** Aldgate Tower

2 Leman Street

London

United Kingdom

E1 8FA

# **Directors Report**

For the year ended 27 September 2024

## Registered No: 08739848

The Directors present their report for the year ended 27 September 2024.

The prior period of 12 months commenced on 1 October 2022 and ceased on 29 September 2023. The current period of 12 months commenced on 30 September 2023 and ceased on 27 September 2024.

#### Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £84,000 (2023: profit of £280,000). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2023: £nil).

## Principal activity

AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited (the "Company") is a subsidiary of AECOM. AECOM is a leading global provider of professional infrastructure consulting and advisory services for governments, businesses and organisations throughout the world. AECOM provides advisory, planning, consulting, architectural and engineering design, construction and program management services, and investment and development services to public and private clients worldwide in major end markets such as transportation, facilities, water, environmental, and new energy.

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of servicing a legacy construction project through its post-completion defects period.

In respect of the construction project which is in a defect period, the Company has entered into two agreements with other group undertakings to share and cap losses recognised by the Company. Obligations in respect of this contract are provided for (see note 11 for further details).

## **Financial instruments**

The Company finances its activities through a combination of reinvestment of profits and, where necessary, borrowings provided by fellow group undertakings. Financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors arise directly from the Company's operating activities. Any risks associated with financial instruments are managed and reviewed at an AECOM group level.

#### **Future developments**

The Company reports a nil turnover in 2024, as all active projects are now complete.

The Company is not expected at this stage to enter into new projects going forward and will only continue to service its existing construction project until the defects period is completed.

The Directors will continue to monitor the impacts of the macroeconomic risks currently facing the Company as well as other risks and uncertainties, 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 27 September 2024

## **Directors of the Company**

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

AR Barker

PS Vieira

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.

#### Small companies' exemption

In preparing this report, the Company has taken the advantage of the exemption provided by section 414B of the Companies Act 2006 in not preparing a Strategic Report under the small company regime.

## Going concern

The Company has net current assets of £5,274,000 and net assets of £1,529,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to April 30, 2026, 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 and considering the above points, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the Going Concern period. Accordingly, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

The Company has sustained significant losses in prior years in relation to one construction project, but has made arrangements with other fellow group undertakings to ensure that losses on this project were capped according to agreements reached with those fellow group undertakings. Any further losses on this project will be borne by those fellow group undertakings in full.

## 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.

Ernst & Young LLP will be re-appointed as the Company's auditor in accordance with the elective resolution passed by the Company under section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

# **Directors Report (continued)**

For the year ended 27 September 2024

On behalf of the Board

AR Barker

Director

28 April 2025

# Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

For the year ended 27 September 2024

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 Members of AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 27 September 2024, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 15, including material accounting policy information. 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 27 September 2024 and of its profit 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 and the provisions available for small entities, in the circumstances set out in note 1 to the financial statements, 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 from the date of authorisation of these financial statements to April 30, 2026.

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.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited (continued)**

#### Other information (continued)

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.

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

# 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 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 Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' Report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

### **Responsibilities of Directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited (continued)**

#### 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.

- 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 Environmental Solutions 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, if any, 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 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.

# **Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of AECOM Environmental Solutions Limited (continued)**



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

Date: 30 April 2025

# Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 27 September 2024

	Notes	2024 £ 000	2023 £ 000
Turnover	4	-	34
Cost of sales	_		(21)
Gross profit		-	13
Other operating income	_	5	(12)
Operating profit		5	1
Interest receivable and similar income	7 _	134	131
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		139	132
Tax (expenses)/ income on (loss)/ profit on ordinary activities	8 _	(55)	148
Profit for the financial year	=	84	280

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Company has no other Comprehensive Income and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented. Total Comprehensive Income for the financial year is £84,000 (2023: £280,000).

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 27 September 2024

	Notes	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Accumulated losses £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 1 October 2022 Total comprehensive income for the year		-	11,000	(9,835) 280	1,165 280
•					
At 29 September 2023			11,000	(9,555)	1,445
	Notes	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Accumulated losses £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 30 September 2023		-	11,000	(9,555)	1,445
Total comprehensive income for the year				84	84
At 27 September 2024			11,000	(9,471)	1,529

# Balance Sheet At 27 September 2024

			Restated
	Notes	27 September 2024 £ 000	29 September 2023 £ 000
Current assets			
Debtors	9	5,200	3,998
Cash at bank and in hand		500	500
		5,700	4,498
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(426)	(208)
Net current assets		5,274	4,290
Total assets less current liabilities		5,274	4,290
Provisions for liabilities	11	(3,745)	(2,845)
Net assets		1,529	1,445
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	12	-	-
Share premium account		11,000	11,000
Accumulated losses		(9,471)	(9,555)
Total equity		1,529	1,445

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 28 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

AR Barker

Director

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024

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

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 27 September 2024 were authorised for issue by the Board on 28 April 2025 and the Balance Sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by AR Barker. 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 prepared under the historical cost convention and presented in Sterling  $(\pounds)$ , which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

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 (USA). 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 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

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

#### 2.1 Accounting estimates

# (a) Provisions for project losses

The Company has sustained significant losses in prior years in relation to one construction project, but has made arrangements with other fellow group undertakings to ensure that those losses were capped according to agreements reached with those fellow group undertakings. That project has now completed but is now operating within a latent defects period. The forecast loss provision is considered to reflect the Directors' best estimate of the most likely outcome at this time.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material 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 27 September 2024.

### 3.2 Summary of disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 7 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (disaggregation of revenue, significant changes in contract assets and liabilities, details on transaction price allocation, timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations and significant judgements made in the application of IFRS 15).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' (comparative information requirements in respect of):
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 (reconciliation of number of shares at the beginning and end of the period)
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' (removing the requirement to present):
  - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
  - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
  - 111 (cash flow statement information);
  - 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7 'Statement of cash flows'.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.2 Summary of disclosure exemptions (continued)

- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement
  for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet
  effective).
- The requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS24 Related Party Disclosures (requirement for disclosures around key management personnel).
- 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.
- The requirements of paragraph 130(f)(ii) and 130(f)(iii) of IAS36 Impairment of assets (requirement for a description of the valuation techniques for fair value measurements categorised within Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy).

# 3.3 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

On 23 May 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board issued International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules - Amendments to IAS 12. This clarifies that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two model rules published by the OECD, including tax law that implements Qualified Domestic Minimum Top-up Taxes. The amendments to IAS 12 introduce a temporary mandatory exception from accounting for deferred tax that arising from the implementation of Pillar Two and the Company has applied this exception. The UK directors are working with AECOM to assess how these rules will affect the local entities within global group once the rules are active; however, due to the complexities in applying the legislation, it is not yet possible to reasonably estimate the quantitative impact of the legislation. Other than the update to IAS 12, there are no accounting standards, amendments or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 27 September 2024 which have had a material impact on the Company.

#### 3.4 Going concern

The Company has net current assets of £5,274,000 and net assets of £1,529,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to April 30, 2026, 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.

As a result 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 3.5 Turnover and contracts

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Recognition of revenue and profit is dependent upon a number of factors, including the accuracy of a variety of estimates made at the balance sheet date (e.g. engineering progress, material quantities, the achievement of milestones, penalty provisions, labour productivity and cost estimates). Ultimately, the Company recognises revenue on a 5 step model, when performance obligations have been satisfied, over time. Where contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are based on expected cost plus margin. The disclosures of significant estimates and assumptions relating to the estimation of the future expected cost and revenues are provided in note 2.

The timing of satisfaction of performance obligations does not always directly correspond with the timing of receipt of payment from customers, which could be paid in advance, paid in arrears, or be based on milestone achievements.

Additionally, the Company is required to make estimates for the amount of consideration to be received, including bonuses, awards, incentive fees, claims, unpriced change orders, penalties and liquidated damages. Variable consideration is included in the estimate of the transaction price only to the extent that a significant reversal would not be highly probable.

Turnover predominantly relates to the provision of services. The main types of service contracts are:

#### (a) Fixed price contracts

Fixed price contracts principally relate to lump sum contracts. Under lump sum contracts, the Company performs all of the work under the contract for a specified fee. Lump sum contracts are typically subject to price adjustments if the scope of the project changes or unforeseen conditions arise.

Turnover is recognised over time using the percentage completion method, as the customer receives and consumes the benefits of the service simultaneously. Percentage of completion is measured by reference to total costs incurred to date to fulfil performance obligations as a percentage of the total costs expected to be incurred over the life of the contract. If the estimated total costs on a contract indicate a loss on a project, the loss is recognised as soon as it is foreseen.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress towards completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.5 Turnover and contracts (continued)

### (b) Cost reimbursable contracts

Cost reimbursable contracts include cost-plus fixed fee, cost plus fixed rate, and time and materials price contracts. Under cost plus contracts, the Company charges clients for its costs, including both direct and indirect costs, plus a negotiated fee or rate. The Company recognises revenue over time based on actual direct costs incurred to fulfil performance obligations and the applicable fixed rate or portion of the fixed fee earned as of the balance sheet date. Turnover is recognised over time using the percentage completion method, unless the contract is a pure service contract whereby revenue is recognised over time equal to the amounts billed to the client, commensurate with the Company's performance completed and invoiced to date.

Under time and materials price contracts, the Company negotiates hourly billing rates and charges its clients based on the actual time that it expends on a project. In addition, clients reimburse the Company for materials and other direct incidental expenditures incurred in connection with its performance under the contract.

Provision is made for contract losses in full as soon as they are foreseen.

#### **Contract combinations**

In the infrastructure industry there may be multiple contractual arrangements between parties and the ultimate end customer, or, amongst various suppliers. Contracts with different customers are combined when certain criteria are met, such as when the contracts are economically linked. Conversely, a single contract may be segmented into, effectively, multiple contracts under certain circumstances.

Contracts entered into at or near the same time with the same customer (or related parties of that customer) are combined providing one or more of the following conditions is also met:

- The contracts are negotiated with a single commercial objective, or
- The amount of the consideration in one contract depends on the other contract, or
- The goods or services promised are a single performance obligation.

## **Contract modifications**

Contract modifications such as those related to additional orders or changes in price or scope (or both), are common. A contract modification is treated as a separate contract when the scope of the contract increases due to the addition of promised goods or services which are distinct and where the price of the contract is raised by an amount reflecting the Company's stand-alone selling price for the additional goods or services promised. In most cases the added goods or services are not distinct and therefore form part of a single performance obligation that is partially met at the time of the contract modification. As a result, this is reported as being a part of the existing contract.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.5 Turnover and contracts (continued)

#### Contract assets and liabilities

Where turnover, on a contract by contract basis, exceeds amounts invoiced or where goods or services are transferred to the customer before the customer pays consideration (or before payment is due), the excess is classified as amounts recoverable on contracts and included in debtors (contract asset). Where amounts invoiced, on a contract by contract basis, exceed turnover or where the Company has received consideration but still has an obligation to deliver products and meet performance obligations for that consideration, the excess is classified as contract liabilities and included in creditors.

## 3.6 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.

## 3.7 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 3.11.

# 3.8 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.8 Income taxes (continued)

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 profit 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.

## 3.9 Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling 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.

#### 3.10 Other debtors and 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).

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.10 Other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings (continued)

Other debtors are recognised at the lower of their original invoiced value or their recoverable amount. Where the time value of money is not material, other debtors are carried at amortised cost. Expected credit losses are measured in relation to the Company's historic default experience of other debtors, which has typically been zero and therefore based on the nature of the balance and history of default, no provision has been made in respect of this balance.

#### 3.11 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 cash and 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.

# 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.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.11 Financial instruments (continued)

#### (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.

## (c) 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.

#### 3.12 Provisions for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, if it is considered probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and if a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when recovery is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the profit and loss account net of any reimbursement. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to unwinding the discount is recognised as a finance expense.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 3 Material accounting policies (continued)

## 3.13 Prior year adjustments

The prior year balance sheet has been restated in respect of the liability for a loss making contract and the related reimbursement asset which is recorded as an amount owed from group undertakings. In the prior year financial statements, the liability was recognised as an accrual within Creditors falling due within one year. The liability and asset amounts were both recorded at £3,277,000.

As a result of the prior year restatement, the liability is now presented as a provision for liabilities on the face of the balance sheet. The liability has been discounted to its present value, resulting in a reduction of £430,876 to a carrying amount of £2,845,000. The reimbursement asset within amounts owed from group undertakings has been similarly reduced to £2,845,000.

## 3.14 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and on demand deposits with a maturity date of 3 months or less. The Company's cash balances are held in the UK.

### 3.15 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of authorisation for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

#### 4 Turnover

For 2024, no turnover was recognised in the profit and loss account. Turnover for 2023 relates to the rendering of services and construction work.

The Company recognised revenue in the period of £nil (2023: £34,000) that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the prior period.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

### 5 Auditors' remuneration

Total deferred tax

Tax expense/ (income) in the profit and loss account

A fellow group undertaking paid the following amounts to its auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other non-audit services provided to the Company:

Audit of the financial statements of the Company	2024 £ 000	2023 £ 000
6 Staff costs and Directors' remuneration		
The Company has no employees (2023: no employees).		
During the year, neither of the Directors received any emoluments for their se	rvices to the Company	(2023: £nil).
7 Interest receivable and similar income		
Interest receivable and similar income	2024	2022
	2024 £ 000	2023 £ 000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	134	131
8 Taxation		
(a) Tax charged or (credited) in the profit and loss account		
The tax charge/ (credit) is made up as follows:		
	2024 £ 000	2023 £ 000
	£ 000	£ 000
Current income tax:		(251)
UK corporation tax Foreign tax	52	(251)
		(0.5.1)
Total current income tax	52	(251)
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	3	103
Amounts underprovided/ (overprovided) in previous years	-	-
Impact of change in tax laws and rates		

103

(148)

55

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

## 8 Taxation (continued)

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

The tax on the profit for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: 19% for the period from 1 October 2022 to 31 March 2023 and 25% for the period from 1 April 2023 to 29 September 2023). The differences are explained below:

	2024 £ 000	2023 £ 000
Profit from continuing activities before tax	139	132
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2023: blended rate of 22%).	35	29
Effects of:		
Income not deductible for tax purposes	(5)	-
Income not taxable	-	(276)
Deferred tax not recognised	(28)	99
Amounts underprovided in previous years	53	
Total tax expense/ (income) reported in the profit and loss account	55	(148)

## (c) Factors affecting future tax charges

In the prior year the UK corporation tax rate increased to 25%, from 19%, on 1 April 2023. This change is reflected in these financial statements.

## (d) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided at 25% (2023: 25%) in the financial statements as follows:

	2024	2023
	£ 000	£ 000
Capital allowances	11	13
Deferred tax asset	11	13

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

## 8 Taxation (continued)

# (d) Deferred tax (continued)

Movement in deferred tax balance during the year

Capital allowances         13         (2)         11		30 September 2023 £ 000	Recognised in profit and loss £ 000	27 September 2024 £ 000
	Capital allowances			11

Movement in deferred tax balance during the prior year

	1 October 2022 £ 000	Recognised in profit and loss £ 000	
Capital allowances	17	(4)	13
RDEC tax credit	99	(99)	-
	116	(103)	13

The £103,000 debit amount above was recognised in tax expense on profit on ordinary activities in the prior year.

The deferred tax asset in relation to the RDEC tax credit was no longer recognised as at 29 September 2023 due to uncertainty regarding its recoverability.

# 9 Debtors

	27 September 2024 £ 000	Restated 29 September 2023 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	5,157	3,733
Other debtors	-	1
Corporation tax receivable	-	251
VAT tax receivable	32	-
Deferred tax (see note 8)	11	13
	5,200	3,998

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

### 9 Debtors (continued)

All debtors are due with one year, with the exception of amounts to be received from two other group undertakings of £2,223,000 (2023: £2,644,000) to share and cap loses in relation to a loss-making legacy contract.

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment, are repayable on demand and bear interest at rates based on a benchmark rate (SONIA), plus a margin. Other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment, are repayable on demand, and bear no interest.

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

## 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	27 September 2024 £ 000	29 September 2023 £ 000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	284	71
Accruals and deferred income	142	137
	426	208

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment, are repayable on demand and bear no interest.

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 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 11 Provisions for liabilities

	Restated Loss making contract £ 000
29 September 2023:	
Amounts falling due within one year	202
Amounts falling due after more than one year	2,643
	2,845
Arising during the year	2,506
Utilised in the year	202
Reversal of unused amounts	(1,456)
Discounting	(352)
At 27 September 2024:	
Amounts falling due within one year	760
Amounts falling due after more than one year	2,985
Total	3,745

# Loss making contract

This amount represents a provision in respect of a loss-making legacy construction project currently in its post-completion defects period. The exact amount and timing of payments in relation to this contract are uncertain. The provision is expected to be utilised over the defects period ending in 6 years. The corresponding reimbursement has been recognised as a receivable on the balance sheet based on the related party agreements under "Amount owed from group undertakings" and has been discounted across the same time period. The discounting of the provision and corresponding receivable has been calculated at using the pre-tax rate of 3.836% in 2024 (2023: 4.493%). Due to the equal and opposite discounting impact on the provision and receivable balance, there is no impact on the profit and loss account.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 12 Issued and authorised share capital

	2024		2023	3
	No.	£	No.	£
Allotted, called up and unpaid				
Ordinary share of £1 each	101	101	101	101

The Ordinary shares rank equally in terms of rights to vote, dividend entitlement, and rights on winding up.

There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends or the repayment of capital. Any dividends declared are at the discretion of the Directors.

#### 13 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

The Company faces contingent liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

As discussed above, the Company has entered into two agreements with other group undertakings to share and cap losses recognised by the Company in relation to one construction contract. Obligations in respect of this contract are provided for at the balance sheet date (see note 11).

Further obligations may exist as a result of past events, however, it is currently not probable that a cash outflow will be required to settle those obligations, and it is not practicable to reliably estimate the amount of the cash flow required to settle the obligations.

As a result, a provision has not been recognised for such obligations.

The Directors consider that any probable liabilities are suitably provided for (see note 10).

## **Capital Commitments**

The Company does not have any capital commitments as at 27 September 2024.

# Notes to the Financial Statements At 27 September 2024 (continued)

#### 14 Related party transactions

In the prior year the Company entered into transactions in the ordinary course of business, with related parties.

In a previous year the Company also entered into two agreements with other group undertakings to share and cap the losses recognised by the Company in relation to one construction contract. Receivables of £2,233,000 have been included within debtors, amounts owed by group undertakings in respect of amounts outstanding in this regard as at 27 September 2024 (2023: £2,644,000).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS 101 not to disclose any other transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

### 15 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent at 27 September 2024 is AECOM Design & Consulting Services 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.