

Registered number: 00880328

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Report and Financial Statements

1 October 2021

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Company Information

Directors AR Barker
MA Southwell
RS Whitehead
CD Wood
PS Ribeiro-Carvalho-Vieira

Secretary B 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

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Strategic Report

For the Year Ended 1 October 2021

The Directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 1 October 2021.

The prior period of 12 months commenced on 28 September 2019 and ceased on 2 October 2020. The current period of 12 months commenced on 3 October 2020 and ceased on 1 October 2021.

Business review

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of providing design and consultancy services to our UK customers.

The Company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>	
	<i>£ 000</i>	<i>£ 000</i>	<i>Change</i>
Turnover / Gross service revenue	231,399	240,178	(4)%
Net service revenue	204,286	211,372	(3)%
EBITA	8,550	2,914	193%
Turnover per technical staff member	88	83	6%
	No.	No.	
Average number of employees	2,810	3,094	(9)%
Days sales outstanding	45	50	(10)%

The Company's turnover reduced in 2021 as the Company focused on consolidating its position whilst maximising bottom line profitability. EBITA increased significantly year on year as a result of the Company having incurred one off expenditure in the prior period in relation to restructuring the business, exiting non-core businesses and to streamline the business to better place itself for future opportunities that may arise.

Management monitor KPIs across the UK and Ireland business on an end market basis rather than on an individual entity level basis. In the Design and Consulting Services (DCS) sector in which the Company operates, the key performance measures include gross service revenue, net service revenue, EBITA, turnover per technical staff member, headcount, and days sales outstanding.

Within total comprehensive income for the year are actuarial gains of £13,992,000 (2020: losses of £24,148,000). The actuarial gains for the year have arisen due to changes in the underlying financial and demographic assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit pension obligations of the Company at the year end. The key movement in the financial assumptions affecting the year-end result is the increase in discount rates to a range of 1.97%-2.00%, compared a range of 1.82%-1.83% used at the prior period end. This increase is due to macro-economic conditions which have increased the discount rates from previously lower levels. Actuarial losses on defined benefit pension schemes of £34,973,000 for 2020 have been restated to £24,148,000. Please see note 3.2 for further details.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties for the Company are broadly classed as liquidity risk, credit risk, competitive and market risk, performance/delivery risk, defined benefit pension exposure and climate change risk. The Company's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Company's businesses whilst managing its risks.

Strategic Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 1 October 2021

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **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 and applying cash collection targets. The Company also 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.

- **Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counter-parties to the Company honouring their financial obligations. The Company's policies are aimed at minimising such losses and require that deferred terms are only granted to customers who demonstrate an appropriate payment history and satisfy credit worthiness procedures.

- **Competitive and market risk**

The Company operates in a highly competitive industry which can impact upon its ability to win new work and also dilute its margins. The Company mitigates these risks by effective cost management thereby allowing it to remain competitive and to deliver the required results. Management also monitors bid tendering processes to ensure forecast bid margins remain satisfactory.

- **Performance/delivery risk**

Performance risk arises with the nature of the environment in which the Company operates. Failure to deliver to time and agreed scope can lead to the Company sustaining losses through cost overruns and client claims. Management monitors performance on significant contracts rigorously and takes appropriate action when considered necessary to address performance and delivery issues.

- **Defined benefit pension exposure risk**

The Company operates three funded defined benefit pension schemes. The financial liabilities associated with the Company's legacy pension obligations are largely related to the assets held in the pension funds, net of the change in the value of the funds' liabilities. The risks and uncertainties associated with the latter are typically related to changes in the long-term outlook for interest rates, inflation and life expectancy. Changes in these financial metrics are not within the control of the Company. The size of the obligations could also be adversely influenced by regulatory or legislative changes. The Company constructively engages with the trustees of the pension schemes to ensure that the assets and liabilities of the schemes are managed in a way which seeks to reduce the likelihood of unexpected cost to the Company.

- **Climate change risk**

Climate change risk is the risk of disruption to the business due to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as rising temperatures or flooding. Climate change risk is a strategic consideration for AECOM globally, and a key aspect of AECOM's Sustainable Legacies Strategy. In managing this risk, it is mandatory for all UK and Ireland offices to have resilience plans in place. The plans are subject to regular reviews to ensure any new and shifting climate risks are addressed. For project sites, any impacts from climate risks should be addressed in project Safety, Health & Environment plans. All employees are encouraged to report significant weather events which affect our offices or sites via internal online safety, health and environmental reporting tools.

For further information on the Company's climate reporting and climate change risks, please see the consolidated financial statements of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Strategic Report (continued) **For the Year Ended 1 October 2021**

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- **Other risks**

Whilst COVID-19 has introduced increased risk to all areas of the Company in both 2020 and 2021, the actions taken by the Company in response to the pandemic as detailed on pages 6 and 7 of these financial statements demonstrate how the Company has managed the impact of COVID-19 to date. The Company will continue to monitor the impact of COVID-19 on project delivery and financial performance as we head into 2022.

BREXIT did not have a material financial impact on the Company in 2021 and therefore the Company does not consider BREXIT to be a significant risk and uncertainty facing the Company going forward.

The Company is monitoring the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and any potential impact that it might have on the results of the Company. There is not expected to be a material impact on the Company in 2022 and therefore the Company does not consider this to be a significant risk and uncertainty facing the Company going forward.

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 Board fulfils its duties partly through a governance framework that delegates day to day decision making to senior management and the Leadership Team, further details of which can be found within the Directors' Report.

The following section summarises how the Directors consider they have fulfilled their duties in regard of the above:

Investors

As 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.

Through both structured and ad hoc regular and open dialogue with AECOM, we have ensured that our UK strategy is aligned with that of the wider AECOM Group. The FY21- 22 plan and strategy form the basis for financial budgets, resource plans and investment decisions, and also the future strategic direction of the Company.

Suppliers

We have a wide pool of suppliers, including sub-contractors, whose performance is critical to enable us to deliver a high quality service to our customers. We strive to ensure that our suppliers operate at the same high standards of conduct that we set ourselves. We work with our suppliers to ensure that they have effective controls in place to enable this.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Strategic Report (continued) **For the Year Ended 1 October 2021**

Section 172 statement (continued)

Suppliers (continued)

We engage with suppliers throughout the procurement process using a variety of methods including competency and compliance checks, collaborative working groups and supplier surveys/ feedback.

Key topics of engagement include compliance processes and data protection, AECOM's supplier code of conduct, health and safety initiatives and policies, responsible procurement, trust and ethics, and the current market and economic environment. These communications enable us to improve our processes and to confirm that our suppliers have complied with AECOM's supplier code of conduct and health and safety policy data privacy notices.

Employees

We are a professional services business. Our employees are at the heart of everything we do and are central to the long-term success of the Company.

We engage with our workforce to ensure that we are fostering a positive employee experience and are providing an inclusive environment where our workforce feel that they can bring their best selves to work, whilst engaging in meaningful work that enhances career and professional development.

Workforce engagement is enabled through a variety of employee forums including: town halls, leadership briefings, team meetings, company newsletters, management development programmes and mentoring and coaching initiatives.

Clients

We aim to deliver truly outstanding service to our clients, ensuring a positive project outcome. Our corporate strategy involves driving profitable growth, advancing a culture of quality, technical excellence and innovation, and committing to our clients and the communities they serve. In order to achieve this, we need to develop and maintain strong client relationships.

During the year the Board received updates on key client issues through client service performance updates and regular business reviews. These updates are supported by senior management meeting with clients, as well as the Government, in order to gain an insight into current issues and challenges.

The Board maintains key client relationships through regular engagement including focus groups, client listening and surveys summarised through net promoter score feedback. Topics discussed during such engagement include AECOM's global offer, contracts and pricing, delivery, health and safety, innovation, quality, technical excellence and professionalism.

This has resulted in initiatives being introduced at both the global and the regional level, including 'The AECOM Way', with a mission to design and execute a consistent, principle-driven approach to winning and delivering work at AECOM. The Client and Change Board, which meets regularly, continues to review themes and high-level issues that appear consistently within our client feedback.

Strategic Report (continued)

For the Year Ended 1 October 2021

Section 172 statement (continued)

Government

The UK Government implements social policies, legislation and regulations, and sets the frameworks within which we are required to operate. Successful relationships with Government and regulators are vital to our long-term success.

We have engaged extensively with national and local government stakeholders at all levels through a variety of forums including central and devolved powers. These have been on bespoke projects/ transactions, through construction industry forums, via one to one meetings and through our representation on a wide number of trade bodies, all of which have enabled direct engagement and influence on Government policy.

The most significant matters raised relevant to our engagement with the Government were through projects such as our work on the Ministry of Defence's defence estate (which included the new tri-service facility at the Defence College of Logistics, Policing and Administration, Worthy Down) and our work to support COP26 through projects including the Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy led 'Visions for a Net Zero Future'.

Community and environment

The communities and the environment are directly impacted by our business. Through our role as a global multidisciplinary consultancy business we help clients maximise the social, economic and environmental well-being of the communities we serve.

Our social value policy is part of our Leadership Team governance. Upheld through maintaining clear accountability for delivery, our regional Social Value Champions operate across the UK. Reviewed on an annual basis, we use independent tools to ensure that local needs are understood and actioned via our local offices. This allows us to review processes and progress to continuously improve our standards, efficiency and effectiveness, and introduce communication campaigns to inform our employees and other stakeholders of our social value policy.

Our social value themes include promoting local skills and employment, protecting and improving our environment, driving healthier and resilient communities, and supporting growth of the local economy.

Pension trustees

The Trustees are responsible for ensuring that our pension schemes are run properly, and that members' benefits are secure. The defined benefit pension schemes of the Company represent a material obligation on the balance sheet of the Company.

It is critical that we engage with the Trustees regularly and openly throughout the year, to manage funding risks.

In line with guidance issued by the pension regulator for employers, our primary means of engagement during the year have been our internal pensions managers working closely with the Trustees to deal with all matters related to the pension schemes, as well as meeting with the Trustees on a regular basis at periodic Trustee meetings held throughout the year.

Strategic Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 1 October 2021

Section 172 statement (continued)

Principal decisions

This section summarises how regard for the above stakeholders has influenced the principal decisions taken by the Directors during the year:

Response to COVID-19

The global outbreak of COVID-19 and the subsequent public health emergency adversely impacted commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in debt and equity markets in 2020.

The impact on the construction industry was profound. Despite this, the Company managed the impact on its project delivery and did not experience any material project cancellations.

The Board considered the impact on clients, the workforce and the supply chain and adjusted capacity to meet the economic environment in the prior year. The UK business took advantage of the Government's job retention scheme up until September 2020, and also the Government's VAT deferral incentive scheme, in a bid to control costs, preserve jobs and to manage cash flow. All deferred VAT was repaid in full before 1 October 2021.

Several initiatives were also introduced during the prior year to better meet the demands of our markets and help us continue to provide the best services for our clients, including a voluntary temporary pay reduction, a redundancy programme, and the exit of real estate leases where an alternative strategy or footprint was considered optimal. Again, these activities were not replicated in 2021.



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AR Barker
Director
21 October 2022

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Directors' Report

For the year ended 1 October 2021

Registered No: 00880328

The Directors present their report for the year ended 1 October 2021.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £9,194,000 (2020: profit of £1,650,000). The Directors are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £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 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, energy, water and government.

The Company's principal activity during the year continued to be that of providing design and consultancy services to our customers.

The Company operates branches in Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait, Qatar, Greece, Lithuania, Poland, Sri Lanka and Morocco, whose results are included in those of the Company.

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 although the Company does make use of natural hedging relationships where possible to manage foreign currency risks associated with operating activities.

Future developments

In 2022, growth is expected to arise through a combination of local and overseas opportunities, and winning and executing larger projects in partnership with AECOM across the globe. The Directors remain committed to driving down costs and improving efficiency across the business.

The Directors will continue to monitor the impacts of the macroeconomic risks currently facing the Company due to COVID-19, as well as the other principal risks and uncertainties detailed in the Strategic Report above, and will take appropriate action as necessary to ensure the Company continues to operate as a going concern.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 1 October 2021

Directors of the company

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

AN Jones (resigned 3 October 2022)

CR McCall (resigned 30 October 2020)

AR Barker

MA Southwell

RS Whitehead

CD Wood (appointed 22 February 2021)

PS Ribeiro-Carvalho-Vieira (appointed 22 February 2021)

CN Edwards (appointed 8 April 2021 and resigned 19 August 2022)

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 assets of £175,034,000 and net assets of £99,276,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to October 21, 2023, 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.

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives and its exposures to risks and uncertainties are described in the Strategic Report on page 2. The Company has access to the considerable financial resources of the AECOM Group.

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.

Streamlined energy and carbon reporting

As per the UK Government's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) guidelines, the Company is exempt from reporting requirements under the SECR guidelines as its carbon reporting disclosures are included in those for the AECOM UK Group within the consolidated financial statements of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 1 October 2021

Corporate governance

The Wates Corporate Governance Principles for Large Companies ('the Principles') launched in December 2018, were developed by a coalition group of industry and professional bodies, supported by the Financial Reporting Council. The Principles provide an example framework which large private companies in the UK can follow in order to demonstrate how they have applied good corporate governance in running their businesses.

The Principles fall under the requirements of the Companies Miscellaneous Reporting Regulations 2018. The Company applied the Principles during its year ended 1 October 2021, demonstrating its compliance with the 6 broad principles as follows:

1. Purpose and leadership

The Company employs an experienced, effective Board whose goal is to promote the purpose of AECOM and ensure that Company values, strategy and culture align with that purpose. The Board achieve this through open and transparent dialogue with employees and other stakeholders, through newsletters, town halls, employees surveys and other corporate communications, by ensuring 100% compliance with the AECOM code of conduct, as well as through acting with integrity, leading by example, and setting the tone at the top.

2. Board composition

The Board comprises 5 appropriately qualified and knowledgeable individuals. The Board recognises the need to rebalance and increase its gender diversity, and it is actively pursuing opportunities internally to do this. There were changes within the Board subsequent to year end, with the resignation of two directors.

The Chair leads the Board and is responsible for its overall effectiveness, including the promotion of effective decision making and the appropriate level of objective thought and challenge. Through regular Board meetings and appropriate delegation to Board committees and the Leadership Team, the Board duties are effectively performed.

3. Director responsibilities

The Board has a clear understanding of its accountability, its duty, and its responsibilities, and it embeds this understanding throughout the workforce via the means and channels discussed in the Purpose and Leadership section above. There are clearly defined policies and practices in place which help govern the internal affairs of the Company, none more evident that the AECOM code of conduct, which describes the professional, legal, ethical, financial and social responsibilities of directors, as well as the SOX compliant internal control environment embedded throughout the organisation.

Governance of the Company is under periodic review to ensure that its policies and processes remain fit for purpose.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 1 October 2021

Corporate governance (continued)

4. Opportunity and risk

The Board has responsibility for the Company's overall approach to strategic decision making and effective management of the Company's risks. The Board seeks to promote the long-term success of the Company by identifying opportunities and by establishing oversight for identifying and mitigating risks.

Risk is managed through a risk matrix that requires approval of certain activities by the Risk Committee, a sub-committee comprising members from the Board and leadership team. The same matrix sets out approvals required where the risk or impact of risk is considered to be lower.

5. Remuneration

The Board promotes executive remuneration that is aligned to the long-term success of the Company, ensuring that appropriate and competitive levels of remuneration are set to help secure and retain high- quality employees across the business.

Remuneration for employees is reviewed annually and signed off by the Leadership Team and the Board. Through the Company's annual salary review program and variable compensation scheme, remuneration for directors, senior management and the workforce (both male and female) is aligned with the Company's performance, individual's performance, behaviours and through achieving the Company's purpose and strategy.

6. Stakeholder relationships and engagement

The Board seeks to foster effective stakeholder relationships aligned to the Company's purpose. Such stakeholder engagement and management is disclosed in more detail in the strategic report on page 4.

Disabled employees

The Company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidate's particular aptitudes and abilities are consistent with adequately meeting the requirements of the job. Opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the Company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practicable in the same or an alternative position and to provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

Employee involvement

The Directors recognise the individual importance of every employee and seek to ensure that at all times employees are well informed concerning the activities and plans of the Company.

All levels of management are expected and encouraged to keep their employees informed of all activities and developments in an informal and formal manner. Management consults with employees to ensure their views are taken into account through the use of newsletters, briefing groups and corporate communication systems. Employees are encouraged to invest in the future of the Company through Save As You Earn schemes.

Further details of the Company's engagement with employees can be found in the Strategic report on page 4.

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 1 October 2021

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The Directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the Directors' Report and the Strategic 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



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AR Barker
Director

21 October 2022

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

For the year ended 1 October 2021

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 Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 1 October 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity, Balance Sheet, Statement of Cash Flows, and the related notes 1 to 28, 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 1 October 2021 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 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.

Emphasis of Matter – uncertainty over provision related to a legal matter

In forming our opinion, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 21 to the financial statements concerning a provision for a claim and related medial works. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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. Our evaluation of the Directors' assessment of the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We confirmed our understanding of the process followed by management to prepare the Company's going concern assessment process, including assessing the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic;
- We obtained management's going concern assessment, including the cashflow forecast for the going concern period to 21 October 2023;
- We identified and challenged the key assumptions underlying managements forecasts and models, such as revenue growth rate and gross margin growth rate, by checking to corroborative evidence such as pipeline and the backlog of new contracts. We also searched for contrary evidence to challenge the assumptions;
- We performed our own sensitivity analysis on the forecast in addition to sensitivity analysis performed by management;
- We have performed reverse stress testing on the forecast prepared by management;
- We checked the logic and arithmetical accuracy of the models developed by management;
- We assessed the accuracy of management forecasting by comparing forecasts made in prior period to actual outcome;
- We assessed the accuracy and appropriateness of management's disclosure in the Directors' Report and the Going Concern basis of preparation note.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Member of AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (continued)

Conclusions relating to going concern (continued)

- We obtained and evaluated management's going concern assessment, which details the current financial position, the expected reliance on the ultimate parent company for financial support as well as management's assessment of the ability of the ultimate parent company to provide that support should it be required;
- Given the company's reliance on financial support from its ultimate parent undertaking, we obtained and inspected the letter of support from the ultimate parent;
- In order to corroborate management's conclusion that the ultimate parent undertaking could provide the support as pledged, should it be required, we obtained the going concern assessment performed by the parent company auditors for the period of twelve months from their reporting date to 30 September 2022, which was prepared as part of the 10-K reporting as at 30 September 2021. We further performed update procedures and made inquiries with parent company auditors to cover going concern assessment period to twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- Our procedures included requesting additional information such as assessment of any covenants expected to be breached, or any debts which are due in the Going Concern period, from Parent Company's auditors to assist us in concluding the reasonableness of the ability of the ultimate parent undertaking to provide support should it be required;
- We determined through inspection of the methodology and calculations undertaken by the parent company auditors, that the methods utilised were appropriately sophisticated to be able to make an appropriate assessment of the entities ability to continue as a going concern and provide the support as pledged; and
- We assessed the completeness and appropriateness of the going concern disclosures in the financial statements.

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. 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 Infrastructure & Environment UK 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 or 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.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 13, 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's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (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 Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (continued)

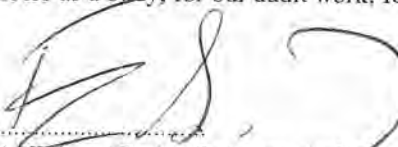

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- 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 the Company 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 non-compliance 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, 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.


.....
David Wilson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London 

Date: 21 October 2022

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Profit and Loss Account For the year ended 1 October 2021

	Notes	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
<i>Turnover</i>	4	231,399	240,178
Cost of sales		<u>(142,053)</u>	<u>(148,586)</u>
<i>Gross profit</i>		89,346	91,592
Administrative expenses		(80,979)	(91,240)
Other operating income	5	<u>176</u>	<u>2,556</u>
<i>Operating profit</i>	6	8,543	2,908
Interest receivable and similar income	9	1,677	1,785
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(898)	(790)
Other finance cost - pensions	23	<u>(2,892)</u>	<u>(2,895)</u>
<i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</i>		6,430	1,008
Tax income on profit on ordinary activities	11	<u>2,764</u>	<u>642</u>
<i>Profit for the financial year</i>		<u><u>9,194</u></u>	<u><u>1,650</u></u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 24 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 1 October 2021

		Restated
	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Notes		
<i>Profit for the financial year</i>	<u>9,194</u>	<u>1,650</u>
Other Comprehensive Income		
<i>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the profit and loss account in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>		
Exchange gain on translation of branch balances	<u>167</u>	<u>200</u>
Net other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to the profit and loss account in subsequent periods	<u>167</u>	<u>200</u>
<i>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit and loss account in subsequent periods (net of tax):</i>		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension schemes	23 <u>13,992</u>	(24,148)
Tax income on items relating to components of other comprehensive income	11 <u>3,567</u>	<u>8,088</u>
Net other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the profit and loss account in subsequent periods	<u>17,559</u>	<u>(16,060)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	<u>17,726</u>	<u>(15,860)</u>
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	<u>26,920</u>	<u>(14,210)</u>

The notes on pages 24 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 1 October 2021

	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Currency translation reserve £ 000	Capital contribution reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 28 September 2019	63,819	135,000	(4,153)	60,261	(168,831)	86,096
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,650	1,650
Other comprehensive income as restated	-	-	200	-	(16,060)	(15,860)
Deferred tax effect of share based payments	-	-	-	-	110	110
At 2 October 2020 as restated	<u>63,819</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>(3,953)</u>	<u>60,261</u>	<u>(183,131)</u>	<u>71,996</u>
	Share capital £ 000	Share premium £ 000	Currency translation reserve £ 000	Capital contribution reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 3 October 2020 as restated	63,819	135,000	(3,953)	60,261	(183,131)	71,996
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	9,194	9,194
Other comprehensive income	-	-	167	-	17,559	17,726
Deferred tax effect of share based payments	-	-	-	-	360	360
At 1 October 2021	<u>63,819</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>(3,786)</u>	<u>60,261</u>	<u>(156,018)</u>	<u>99,276</u>

The notes on pages 24 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Balance Sheet At 1 October 2021

	Notes	2021 £ 000	2020 Restated £ 000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	12	35,633	35,617
Property, plant and equipment	13	5,165	3,838
Right of use assets	14	2,066	2,593
Investments	15	2,456	2,498
Investments - loans to group undertakings	17	93,678	21,105
		<u>138,998</u>	<u>65,651</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	16	231,064	273,772
Cash at bank and in hand		4,821	19,325
		<u>235,885</u>	<u>293,097</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	<u>(60,851)</u>	<u>(88,230)</u>
Net current assets		<u>175,034</u>	<u>204,867</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>314,032</u>	<u>270,518</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19	(1,678)	(2,766)
Provisions for liabilities	21	(47,247)	(3,839)
Defined benefit pension plan deficit	23	<u>(165,831)</u>	<u>(191,917)</u>
Net assets		<u>99,276</u>	<u>71,996</u>
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	22	63,819	63,819
Share premium account		135,000	135,000
Capital contribution reserve		60,261	60,261
Accumulated losses		(156,018)	(183,131)
Currency translation reserve		<u>(3,786)</u>	<u>(3,953)</u>
Total equity		<u>99,276</u>	<u>71,996</u>

The notes on pages 24 to 77 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Balance Sheet **At 1 October 2021 (continued)**

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 21 October 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
AR Barker

Director

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Statement of Cash Flows For the year ended 1 October 2021

	Note	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
<i>Cash flows from operating activities</i>			
Cash generated from operations	25	(10,618)	14,592
Taxation paid		(37)	(27)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(10,655)	14,565
<i>Cash flows from investing activities</i>			
Dividends received from subsidiaries		-	31
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,920)	(191)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	565
Purchase of intangible fixed assets		(21)	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(1,941)	405
<i>Cash flows from financing activities</i>			
Interest paid		(238)	-
Repayments of interest and principal portion of lease liabilities		(1,670)	(1,995)
Net cash used in financing activities		(1,908)	(1,995)
<i>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</i>		(14,504)	12,975
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		19,325	6,350
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4,821	19,325

Within the reported cash balance there is £2,393,000 (2020: £14,753,000) of restricted cash.

Please see note 20 of the financial statements for further details regarding changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021

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

The financial statements of AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited (the Company) for the year ended 1 October 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board on 21 October 2022 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 has used a true and fair override in respect of the non-amortisation of goodwill (see note 3).

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare group accounts as it is a wholly owned subsidiary of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom. AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Therefore, the financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling (£), 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. This is the largest group of which the Company is a member and for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The results of the Company are also included in the consolidated financial statements of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited which are available from Aldgate Tower, 2 Leaman Street, London, E1 8FA, United Kingdom. This is the smallest 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 judgments and estimates have had the most significant impact on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

2.1 Judgements

(a) Lease accounting

Lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). The lease term is considered to be the non-cancellable term of the lease.

For leases of offices, equipment and motor vehicles, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).

If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate).

Otherwise, the Company considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs and business disruption required to replace the leased asset.

As at 1 October 2021, potential future cash outflows (undiscounted) that were not included in the lease liability because it is not reasonably certain that the leases will be extended (or not terminated), were not significant.

Sublease assumptions on exited properties

When the Company commits to exiting a property, in determining the fair value of the right of use asset, the Company explores the viability of subleasing. As a general rule of thumb, there is an expectation that where the lease term runs for a further two years or more, it is realistic to recover some value via a sublease, contract permitting. An external Broker's Opinion of Value is obtained, from which the Company assesses the cited market rate per square foot, likely marketing void period and other commercial terms specific to the property. These factors are then taken into account to calculate any resulting impairment where the calculated fair value is less than the carrying value of the right of use asset.

(b) Revenue recognition

The assessment of what is a performance obligation and of when the Company recognises revenue as a performance obligation is satisfied, is considered a key judgement by management. The Company reviews the appropriateness of assumptions made on a regular basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

2.1 Judgements (continued)

(c) Provisions

The Company recognizes provisions in these financial statements when, and only when, the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is considered probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In determining the amount of the provision, management considers all facts and circumstances including assessments made by internal and external specialists, and hence provisioning can be considered a key judgement made by management. The Company reviews the criteria for recognising any potential provisions on a regular basis.

2.2 Estimates

(a) Lease accounting

Discounting future lease payments

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right of use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

The Company's incremental borrowing rates range between 3.09%-4.58% translating to an average rate of 3.83%. An increase or decrease to the incremental borrowing rates of 0.5% would not result in a significant change in the carrying values of lease liabilities or right of use assets as at the balance sheet date.

(b) Investments and goodwill

The Company has indefinite lived assets in the form of investments in subsidiaries and goodwill. The Company determines, at the end of each reporting period, whether there are any conditions, either internal or external to the Company, that may indicate that the carrying value of any of those assets is impaired and whether a full impairment exercise is required to be carried out.

Where indications of impairment exist regarding the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries and at the end of each reporting period for the carrying value of goodwill, the carrying value of goodwill and certain investments is assessed using models used to calculate the enterprise value of the underlying businesses (where applicable). These models have a range of inputs including revenue growth and discount rates which are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 12.

(c) Revenue recognition

The percentage of completion method and the determination of revenues to recognise on claims and variations to contracts are reliant on estimates, in particular in respect of future expected costs and revenues. The Company reviews the appropriateness of assumptions made on a regular basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

2.2 Estimates (continued)

(d) Pension benefits

The carrying values of liabilities associated with defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Further details are given in note 23.

(e) Provisions

Provisions are only recognised in these financial statements where a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Certain provisions included in the financial statements are reliant on estimates, which can be subject to uncertainty. The Company reviews the appropriateness of the assumptions made on a regular basis.

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 3.5 for further details).

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 1 October 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.2 Prior year restatement

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 19 Employee Benefits, the prior year balance sheet has been restated to reflect the impact of an incorrect mortality assumption being used to calculate the defined benefit pension plan deficit for the AECOM Group Pension Scheme - Scott Wilson Section.

The assumption applied followed the mortality table assumptions used in the preliminary results for the AECOM Group Pension Scheme valuation as at 30 September 2019. Each year, however, a new projection of future improvements is derived and applied to the mortality table, adding on the latest analysis of mortality rates over the previous year. In this instance, an incorrect future improvement rate was applied, resulting in the liabilities of the AECOM Group Pension Scheme - Scott Wilson Section as at 2 October 2020 being £10,825,000 higher than it would have been had the correct tables been used.

As a result, the prior year defined benefit pension plan deficit on the face of the balance sheet has been restated and reduced by £10,825,000, with the corresponding and offsetting reduction being reflected in the 'Actuarial loss on defined benefit pension schemes' balance within the 2 October 2020 Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The adjustment has also been tax affected, at a rate of 19%, meaning that the deferred tax balance as at 2 October 2020 within 'Current assets - debtors' and the corresponding 'Tax income on items relating to components of other comprehensive income' balance within the 2 October 2020 Statement of Comprehensive Income have also reduced, by an amount of £2,057,000.

There is no impact on profit or loss for the year ended 2 October 2020.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3 Summary of disclosure exemptions

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

- i. The requirements of paragraphs 45 (b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share Based Payments because the share based payment arrangements concern the instruments of AECOM;
- ii. The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- iii. The requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- iv. 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;
- v. The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases.
- vi. The requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to present comparative information in respect of:
 - i. Paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - ii. Paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
 - iii. Paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- vii. The requirements of paragraphs 16 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- viii. The requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- ix. The requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- x. 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
- xi. The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii) and 130(f)(iii) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

There are no accounting standards, amendments or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 1 October 2021 which have had a material impact on the Company.

3.5 Going concern

The Company has net current assets of £175,034,000 and net assets of £99,276,000. In supporting the going concern assessment, the Board has assessed whether the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to October 21, 2023.

When performing the going concern assessment, the Board have considered the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the Company's business operations and future prospects. In respect of AECOM globally, the most significant potential impact on financial results and cashflows resulting from COVID-19 is in relation to project delivery, however, to date the Group has not experienced any adverse trading conditions.

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.

3.6 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 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Turnover and contracts (continued)

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.

(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 spends 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.6 Turnover and contracts (continued)

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.

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.

3.7 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Other income and expenses (continued)

(b) Dividend income

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

3.8 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised in income on a straight line basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

3.9 Intangible assets

(a) Goodwill

Business combinations, including those under common control, are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at the acquisition date fair value. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is recognised at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination.

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis over its estimated useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the Company does not amortise goodwill, but reviews it for impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company is therefore invoking a "true and fair view override" to overcome the prohibition on the non-amortisation of goodwill in the Companies Act. The profit for the current and prior year would have been £2,415,000 lower had goodwill been amortised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Intangible assets (continued)

(b) Other intangible assets

Externally acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost or the acquisition date fair value where intangible assets have been identified as part of a business combination.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Indefinite lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate the assets may be impaired and at the year end. Finite lived assets are amortised over their useful economic lives and reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate the assets may be impaired. The rates and periods used are:

Software - 3 - 5 years

Patents and licenses - 3 - 15 years

Amortisation of other intangibles is included in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

(c) Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale;
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset;
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits;
- The availability of resources to complete the asset; and
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments, where applicable. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost or valuation less estimated residual value of all property, plant and equipment over their expected useful lives. The rates and periods used are:

Furniture and equipment - 7-10 years

Computer equipment - 4-5 years

Leasehold property and improvements - shorter of 10 years and the term of the lease *

Buildings - 30 years

Motor Vehicles - 5 years

* there are some leases with a term greater than 10 years that are being depreciated over the term of the lease. These are by exception, as approved by senior management.

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required, these are made prospectively. Useful lives were reviewed and amended in June 2021. The impact on the profit and loss account as a result of the amended depreciation rates was not significant in the current year and is not expected to be significant in future years.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.11 Investments

The Company has investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Long term loans to fellow group undertakings are also classified as investments.

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.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

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

The classification of a joint arrangement as a joint operation or a joint venture depends upon the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. The Company determines the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by considering the structure and form of the arrangement, the terms agreed by the parties in the contractual arrangement and other facts and circumstances.

The carrying values of investments are reviewed for impairment in periods when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The Company recognises its interests in joint ventures as investments and uses the equity method of accounting for the results of the joint venture.

The Company recognises its interests in joint operations by reflecting its line by line relevant share of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities of the joint operation.

3.12 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 3.20.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.15 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.

Exchange differences arising on the re-translation of results of foreign operations in the Company's functional currency are taken to other comprehensive income.

3.16 Leases

The Company leases offices, plant and equipment and vehicles. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods but may have extension options. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in creditors: amounts falling due within one year and the long-term component is included in creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Similarly, leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, except for the leases which qualify for short term lease exemptions, the rental charge in the profit or loss account is now replaced by depreciation on the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability, aligned to the current accounting treatment for finance leases. Rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in creditors: amounts falling due within one year and the long-term component is included in creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. For leases with the exception of real estate (real estate being the major leasing activity of the Company), it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead the Company accounts for these as a single lease component.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.16 Leases (continued)

Where assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis, this includes the following:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date; and
- Any amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees, purchase options (if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option), or lease termination penalties.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; and
- Any initial direct costs.

Right of use assets are included on the balance sheet according to the nature of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to lease payments based on an index or rate take effect, the lease liability is remeasured and a corresponding adjustment is made against the right of use asset.

The Company has elected that payments associated with short-term leases and all leases of low value assets continue to be recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the profit and loss account. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor, net of any incentives granted, is recognised as income in the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the sublease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.17 Pensions

The Company operates three defined benefit pension plans, all of which require contributions to be made to separately administered funds.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined separately for each plan using the projected unit method, which attributes entitlements to benefits to the current period (to determine current service costs) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligations) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in the profit and loss account. When a settlement or curtailment occurs, the obligation and related plan assets are re-measured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss recognised in the profit or loss account during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit pension asset or liability, as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking into account changes in the net defined benefit pension liability during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in the profit and loss account as other finance income or expense.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on the net assets (excluding amounts included in net interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total for each plan of the present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any amount the Company expects to recover by way of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions.

3.18 Equity settled share-based payments

The cost of equity settled transactions with employees, including Save As You Earn schemes, is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense via management recharge over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award.

Fair value is determined using an appropriate pricing model unless the awards have no exercise price in which case fair value is taken to be the market value of the underlying shares at the grant date. In determining fair value, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the ultimate parent (market conditions).

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.18 Equity settled share-based payments (continued)

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions and of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the profit and loss account with the amount recharged by the ultimate parent undertaking, AECOM, through management recharges.

Where the terms of an equity settled award are modified or a new award is designated as replacing a cancelled or settled award, the cost based on the original award terms continues to be recognised over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognised over the remainder of the new vesting period for the incremental fair value of any modification, based on the difference between the fair value of the original award and the fair value of the modified award, both measured on the date of the modification. No reduction is recognised if this difference is negative.

3.19 Trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings

Trade debtors 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. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and days past due. The contract assets relate to amounts recoverable on contracts and have substantially the same risk characteristics as trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for contract assets.

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.

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 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 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 trade debtors, 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.

(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 trade creditors and 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

3.20 Financial instruments (continued)

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 income statement.

(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.

3.21 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.

3.22 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. Certain balances within cash are considered restricted as they relate to project bank accounts whereby the management of such cash is governed by a Trust Deed, meaning that whilst the cash is readily available to the Company, it is designated at the balance sheet date for payment to sub-contractors.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

4 Turnover

Turnover recognised in the profit and loss account, net of value added tax, for both 2021 and 2020, relates entirely to the rendering of services.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
United Kingdom	216,316	223,707
Europe	10,647	10,679
Middle East	1,665	2,256
Rest of the World	2,771	3,536
	<u>231,399</u>	<u>240,178</u>

The Company recognised revenue in the period of £7,575,000 (2020: £8,746,000) that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the current period.

Revenue recognised in the period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods was not material.

5 Other operating income

The analysis of the Company's other operating income for the period is as follows:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Government grants	<u>176</u>	<u>2,556</u>

Government grants represent amounts received from the UK Government (via the Government's job retention scheme) during the year in relation to the Company having furloughed staff as a result of COVID-19's impact on operations.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

6 Operating profit

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	573	1,117
Depreciation of right of use assets	528	1,423
Amortisation of intangibles	5	6
Impairment charge on right of use assets	-	1,129
Loss/(profit) on sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(31)
Gain on early termination of leases	(192)	-
Share-based payment expenses	903	574
Net foreign currency losses	280	253

Items affecting operating profit in relation to right of use assets and lease liabilities are disclosed in note 20.

The Company's research and development expenditure qualifying for research and development expenditure credit (RDEC) in the prior year was £11,270,000. The Company's estimated RDEC qualifying expenditure in the current year is expected to be in line with prior year. The Company finalises its current year research and development claim subsequent to the filing of these financial statements.

The Company has not capitalised any development expenditure in the current or preceding period.

7 Auditor's remuneration

The Company paid the following amounts to its auditor in respect of the audit of the financial statements and for other non-audit services provided to the Company and other entities within the AECOM UK Group:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements of the Company	290	283

The Company is exempt from disclosing remuneration paid in relation to the supply of non audit services since disclosures are included within the consolidated financial statements of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

8 Staff costs and directors' remuneration

(a) Staff costs

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Wages and salaries	125,511	131,607
Social security costs	12,510	13,750
Other pension costs	6,895	7,044
	<u>144,916</u>	<u>152,401</u>

In the current and prior year, other pension cost consists entirely of costs in respect of contributions to defined contribution plans.

The average monthly number of employees during the year was made up as follows:

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Engineering and technical	2,644	2,885
Administration and finance	166	209
	<u>2,810</u>	<u>3,094</u>

(b) Directors' remuneration

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Directors' remuneration	1,694	2,050
Company contributions to money purchase schemes	33	59
	<u>1,727</u>	<u>2,109</u>

	2021 No.	2020 No.
Number of directors who received shares in respect of qualifying services	3	6
Number of directors accruing benefits under money purchase schemes	6	6

In respect of the highest paid director:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Aggregate remuneration	334	459
Company contributions to money purchase schemes	-	10

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

8 Staff costs and directors' remuneration (continued)

(b) Directors' remuneration (continued)

During the current period and the prior period the highest paid Director received shares under a long term incentive scheme.

The remuneration detailed above includes the total remuneration of all directors of the Company during the year. One of the Directors is employed and paid by an entity that is not part of the AECOM UK group.

The Directors provide services not only to the AECOM UK group but also to AECOM entities in other jurisdictions, and hence some of their employment costs will be recharged to those other AECOM regions via a cost allocation process. This also applies to the one Director who is paid by the non UK entity.

The Directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion their total remuneration between their services provided as Directors of the Company and their services provided to other AECOM entities.

During the year, amounts totalling £79,000 (2020: £137,000) were paid in respect of aggregate compensation relating to directors of the Company and fellow group undertakings, relating to their retirement from office.

9 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Dividend income	-	31
Interest receivable from group undertakings	1,677	1,754
	<u>1,677</u>	<u>1,785</u>

On 2 October 2020 the Company received a dividend of £31,000 from its wholly owned subsidiary Fergus & McIlveen Holdings Limited.

10 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Interest expense on lease liabilities	153	241
Interest payable to group undertakings	477	437
Other finance costs	268	112
	<u>898</u>	<u>790</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

11 Taxation

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

The tax credit is made up as follows:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
<i>Current income tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Foreign tax	11	130
Total current income tax	<u>11</u>	<u>130</u>
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(207)	(481)
Amounts overprovided in previous years	260	36
Impact of change in tax laws and rates	2,700	957
Total deferred tax	<u>2,753</u>	<u>512</u>
<i>Tax income in the profit and loss account</i>	<u>2,764</u>	<u>642</u>

(b) Tax relating to items (charged) or credited to other comprehensive income

	2021 £ 000	2020 Restated £ 000
<i>Current tax</i>		
Total current income tax income/(expense)	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Actuarial (losses)/gains on defined benefit pension plans	(4,957)	4,588
Impact of changes in tax laws and rates	8,524	3,500
Total deferred tax income	<u>3,567</u>	<u>8,088</u>
<i>Tax income in the statement of other comprehensive income</i>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>8,088</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

11 Taxation (continued)

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

The tax credit on the profit for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Profit from continuing activities before tax	<u>6,430</u>	<u>1,008</u>
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)	1,222	191
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	44	223
Income not taxable	(384)	-
Group relief surrendered for nil payment	1,383	-
Foreign tax	(11)	(130)
Deferred tax recognised through OCI	(2,058)	66
Changes in tax laws and rates	(2,700)	(956)
Amounts overprovided in previous years	<u>(260)</u>	<u>(36)</u>
Total tax income reported in the profit and loss account	<u>(2,764)</u>	<u>(642)</u>

Deferred tax assets not recognised do not have an expiry date.

(d) Factors affecting future tax charges

During the current 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 change was enacted before the balance sheet date, and the impact has been reflected in these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

11 Taxation (continued)

(e) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided at 24.14% (2020: 19%) in the financial statements as follows:

	2021 £ 000	2020 Restated £ 000
Other temporary differences	743	387
Capital allowances	5,188	4,773
Pension schemes	40,032	36,465
Tax losses carried forward	7,310	4,968
Deferred tax asset	<u>53,273</u>	<u>46,593</u>

Movement in deferred tax balance during the year

	3 October 2020 Restated £ 000	Recognised in profit and loss £ 000	Recognised in equity £ 000	Recognised in other comprehensive income £ 000	1 October 2021 £ 000
Other temporary differences	387	(4)	360	-	743
Capital allowances	4,773	415	-	-	5,188
Pension schemes	36,465	-	-	3,567	40,032
Tax losses carried forward	4,968	2,342	-	-	7,310
	<u>46,593</u>	<u>2,753</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>3,567</u>	<u>53,273</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

11 Taxation (continued)

(e) Deferred tax (continued)

Movement in deferred tax balance during the prior year, as restated

	28 September 2019 £ 000	Recognised in profit and loss £ 000	Recognised in equity £ 000	Recognised in other comprehensive income £ 000	2 October 2020 As previously reported £ 000	Prior year restatement £ 000	2 October 2020 Restated £ 000
Other temporary differences	195	82	110	-	387	-	387
Capital allowances	4,192	581	-	-	4,773	-	4,773
Pension schemes	29,748	(1,371)	-	10,145	38,522	(2,057)	36,465
Tax losses carried forward	3,748	1,220	-	-	4,968	-	4,968
	<u>37,883</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>10,145</u>	<u>48,650</u>	<u>(2,057)</u>	<u>46,593</u>

The prior year pension schemes deferred tax balance has been restated and has reduced by an amount of £2,057,000 in relation to a prior year adjustment (see note 3.2 more details).

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

12 Intangible fixed assets

	Software, licenses and patents £ 000	Goodwill £ 000	Total £ 000
<i>Cost:</i>			
At 3 October 2020	1,967	35,617	37,584
Additions	21	-	21
Disposals	(1,968)	-	(1,968)
At 1 October 2021	<u>20</u>	<u>35,617</u>	<u>35,637</u>
<i>Amortisation and impairment:</i>			
At 3 October 2020	1,967	-	1,967
Charged during the year	5	-	5
On disposals	(1,968)	-	(1,968)
At 1 October 2021	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>			
At 1 October 2021	<u>16</u>	<u>35,617</u>	<u>35,633</u>
At 2 October 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>35,617</u>	<u>35,617</u>

No intangible assets were pledged as security.

For the purposes of impairment testing of goodwill, the Company has allocated goodwill arising on acquisition to the following cash generating units (CGUs) which are also operating segments:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Building and Places	7,123	7,123
Civil Infrastructure	20,658	20,658
Environment and Ground Engineering	7,836	7,836
	<u>35,617</u>	<u>35,617</u>

This represents the lowest level within the Company at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements
At 1 October 2021 (continued)

12 Intangible fixed assets (continued)

Recoverable amounts

When assessing goodwill for impairment, the recoverable amount for each CGU has been determined using a value in use calculation with cash flow projections based on financial forecasts approved by management, taking into consideration the future impact on the UK business as a result of COVID 19.

Estimates used in value in use calculation

Revenue growth rates and profitability forecasts reflect management's estimate of the future performance in the sector across the UK market. Management's estimates have been benchmarked against historical financial performance as well as industry expectations. Future revenue is extrapolated by the expected growth rate applicable to each CGU with an inflationary terminal growth rate assumption of 2.0% (2020: 2.5%).

The rate at which the projected cash flows have been discounted represents an estimate of the Company's Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC). This was calculated for the wider Design and Consulting Services (DCS) business in the UK, being the market segment in which the Company operates. The post-tax discount rate applied to cash flows is 10.0% (2020: 12.0%). Had a pre-tax rate been applied, the rate would have been 10.8% (2020: 12.6%).

Cash conversion estimates reflect Management's capital expenditure projections as well as working capital expectations for the wider DCS business in the UK - which is the region and market in which the Company operates.

Sensitivity of valuation to changes in key assumptions

The value in use calculation is most sensitive to the following key assumptions:

- Revenue growth rates, including those used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period, and
- Discount rates.

There is significant headroom between the value in use calculation and the carrying value of goodwill such that a significant change in revenue growth rates and/ or discount rates would be required before any impairment would be necessary.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

13 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings £ 000	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £ 000	Computer equipment £ 000	Leasehold improvements £ 000	Motor vehicles £ 000	Total £ 000
<i>Cost:</i>						
At 3 October 2020	3,856	2,428	419	1,715	701	9,119
Additions	-	31	12	1,877	-	1,920
Disposals	-	(526)	(213)	(274)	(18)	(1,031)
At 1 October 2021	<u>3,856</u>	<u>1,933</u>	<u>218</u>	<u>3,318</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>10,008</u>
<i>Depreciation:</i>						
At 3 October 2020	(804)	(1,959)	(353)	(1,471)	(694)	(5,281)
Charged during the year	(135)	(245)	(43)	(149)	(1)	(573)
Eliminated on disposal	-	526	205	264	16	1,011
At 1 October 2021	<u>(939)</u>	<u>(1,678)</u>	<u>(191)</u>	<u>(1,356)</u>	<u>(679)</u>	<u>(4,843)</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>						
At 1 October 2021	<u>2,917</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>1,962</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5,165</u>
At 3 October 2020	<u>3,052</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3,838</u>

No tangible fixed assets have been pledged as security.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

14 Right of use assets

	Computer equipment £ 000	Property £ 000	Total £ 000
<i>Cost:</i>			
At 3 October 2020	975	4,911	5,886
Additions	30	3	33
Disposals	(1,005)	(1,094)	(2,099)
At 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>3,820</u>	<u>3,820</u>
<i>Depreciation:</i>			
At 3 October 2020	(970)	(2,323)	(3,293)
Charged during the year	(30)	(498)	(528)
Eliminated on disposal	1,000	1,067	2,067
At 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,754)</u>	<u>(1,754)</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>			
At 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>2,066</u>	<u>2,066</u>
At 2 October 2020	<u>5</u>	<u>2,588</u>	<u>2,593</u>

During the year an adjustment was posted to computer equipment right of use assets and lease liabilities as a result of a full data validation exercise being conducted when the leases were migrated onto a new leasing system. This resulted in an increase in disposals of £636,000 and an increase in depreciation eliminated on disposal of £631,000 and an increase in corresponding lease liability additions of £20,000 (see note 20).

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments

Summary of investments held by the Company at 1 October 2021:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Investments in subsidiaries	2,384	2,384
Investments in associates	-	-
Investments in joint ventures	72	114
	<u>2,456</u>	<u>2,498</u>

All investments are in unlisted entities.

(a) Subsidiaries

	£ 000
<i>Cost:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	<u>2,384</u>
At 1 October 2021	2,384
<i>Provision for impairment:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	<u>-</u>
At 1 October 2021	-
<i>Net book value:</i>	
At 1 October 2021	<u>2,384</u>
At 2 October 2020	<u>2,384</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

Details of the subsidiaries held in the year are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered office	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
URS Scott Wilson India Private Ltd	Engineering Consultancy	Flat No. 513 Vishwadeep Tower, District Centre, Janakpuri, New Delhi, West Delhi, Delhi 11058, India	100%	100%
AECOM Srbija d o o (formerly URS Srbija d o o)	Engineering Consultancy	Dragiše Brašovana 1, Belgrade-Novi Beograd, Beograd-Novi Beo, Serbia	100%	100%
Scott Wilson Maroc SARL-AU	Engineering Consultancy	N°9 rue Arryad, Appt. N°5 – Hassan, Rabat, Morocco	100%	100%
Scott Wilson Eastern Africa Ltd	Engineering Consultancy	Upperhill, Building: Lr No 209/11260, Kenya-Re Towers, Nairobi, Kenya	100%	100%
Scott Wilson Central Asia LLP	Engineering Consultancy	134 Dostyk Avenue, Almaty 050051, Kazakhstan	100%	100%

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered office	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
Ferguson & McIlveen Limited	Holdings In liquidation	Beechill House, Beechill Road, Belfast, BT8 7RP United Kingdom	100%	100%

The country of incorporation of the companies listed above is the same as that disclosed in the registered office column in the table above.

The Directors believe that the carrying values of investments at 1 October 2021 is 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.

The carrying value of certain investments have been written down to 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.

Movements in the year

On 4 February 2021 Ferguson & McIlveen Holdings Limited was put into liquidation. At the point the company is formally dissolved it will be disposed of.

(b) Associates

	£ 000
<i>Cost:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	-
At 1 October 2021	-
<i>Provision for impairment:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	-
At 1 October 2021	-
<i>Net book value:</i>	
At 1 October 2021	-
At 2 October 2020	-

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments (continued)

(b) Associates (continued)

Details of the associates as at 1 October 2021 are as follows:

Name of Company	Principal activity	Registered office	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
The RC Management Company Limited	Not for profit	Block A Royal Court, Basil Close, Chesterfield, S41 7SL	49%	49%

The country of incorporation of the company listed above is the same as that disclosed in the registered office column in the table above.

(c) Joint ventures

	£ 000
<i>Joint venture undertaking at cost:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	114
Share of losses of joint ventures	(42)
Cash distributions received from joint ventures during the year	-
At 1 October 2021	<u>72</u>

All investments in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments (continued)

(c) Joint ventures (continued)

Details of the joint ventures as at 1 October 2021 are as follows:

Name of Joint-ventures	Principal activity	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
Ionia Odos	Joint Venture	OMEK Consulting Engineers SA 238, Kifissias Avenue Chalandri 152 31 Athens Greece	50%	50%
Central Greece E65	Joint Venture	OMEK Consulting Engineers SA 238, Kifissias Avenue Chalandri 152 31 Athens Greece	50%	50%

The country of incorporation of the companies listed above is the same as that disclosed in the registered office column in the table above.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited holds 50% of the voting rights and nominal value of issued ordinary shares in the above joint ventures.

(d) Joint arrangements

The Directors consider the below interests to be joint arrangements as defined by IFRS 11 and have recorded the Company's share of the joint arrangements' assets and liabilities and results in these financial statements.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

15 Investments (continued)

(d) Joint arrangements (continued)

Name of unincorporated interest	Country of operation	Principal activity	Percentage interest held
CVU	England	Consulting Engineers	20%

16 Debtors

	2021 £ 000	2020 Restated £ 000
Trade debtors	11,718	19,181
Amounts owed by group undertakings	149,008	182,662
Amounts recoverable on contracts (contract assets)	10,580	18,795
Other debtors	4,973	5,276
Prepayments and accrued income	1,512	1,265
Deferred tax (see note 11)	53,273	46,593
	<u>231,064</u>	<u>273,772</u>

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £337,000 (2020: £2,258,000). Trade debtors represent amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally non-interest bearing and are generally due for settlement within 14 to 28 days.

There are no provisions for impairment on amounts owed by group undertakings (2020: £nil).

Amounts recoverable on contracts (contract assets) are stated after provisions for impairment of £2,154,000 (2020: £266,000).

All debtors are due within one year with the exception of deferred tax of £48,408,000 (2020: £43,688,000) and other debtors of £3,975,000 (2020: £2,525,000) which include amounts receivable in respect of corporation tax related research and development expenditure credits due in more than one year.

Amounts owed by group undertakings above represent balances owed by fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking. Balances owed from associates and joint ventures are disclosed in note 27.

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment, bear no interest and are repayable on demand. Other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, have no fixed date of repayment, bear interest based on LIBOR plus a margin and are repayable on demand.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

17 Investments - loans to group undertakings

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	93,678	21,105
	<u>93,678</u>	<u>21,105</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest at rates based on LIBOR plus a margin and have no fixed date of repayment. As the Company has no immediate plans in place to recover these amounts owed by group undertakings within 12 months of the balance sheet date, they have been classified as non current assets as at 1 October 2021.

Amounts owed by group undertakings above represent balances owed by fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking. Balances owed to associates and joint ventures are disclosed in note 27.

18 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Lease liabilities (see note 20)	724	1,338
Contract liabilities	8,864	15,198
Amounts owed to group undertakings	39,714	47,674
Pension scheme contributions outstanding	1,233	-
Other taxes and social security costs	3,546	12,185
Accruals and deferred income	6,770	11,835
	<u>60,851</u>	<u>88,230</u>

There are no financial liabilities held at fair value through profit and loss account (2020: nil).

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

Amounts owed to group undertakings above represent balances owed to fellow AECOM entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the ultimate parent undertaking. Balances owed to associates and joint ventures are disclosed in note 27.

Other than the Government's job retention scheme, the Company also took advantage of the Government's VAT deferral scheme during the prior year, and deferred VAT payments due from April to June 2020 (to be paid on or before 31 March 2022). The amount was repaid in full before 1 October 2021.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Lease liabilities (see note 20)	<u>1,678</u>	<u>2,766</u>

20 Leases

Leases included in creditors

	Computer equipment £ 000	Property £ 000	Total £ 000
At 3 October 2020	4	4,100	4,104
Additions	28	6	34
Disposals	-	(219)	(219)
Interest	-	153	153
Payments	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(1,638)</u>	<u>(1,670)</u>
At 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>2,402</u>	<u>2,402</u>
<i>Of which:</i>			
Amounts falling due within one year at 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>724</u>	<u>724</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year at 1 October 2021	<u>-</u>	<u>1,678</u>	<u>1,678</u>

The Company expects to make lease payments of £nil (2020: £273,000) which fall due more than five years from the balance sheet date.

The typical lease term for computer equipment is 4 years and for property is 3 to 10 years.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

20 Leases (continued)

Lease profit and loss disclosure

The following are amounts recognised in the profit and loss account:

	2021	2020
	£ 000	£ 000
Depreciation charged in the year on right of use assets	528	1,423
Interest expense on lease liabilities	153	241
Expenses relating to short term leases (included in administrative expenses)	139	315
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (included in administrative expenses)	104	103
Variable lease payments (included in administrative expenses)	279	836
Total amount recognised in total comprehensive income	<u>1,203</u>	<u>2,918</u>

The Company had total cash outflow for leases of £1,914,000 (2020: £2,313,000).

There are no significant future cash flows to which the Company is potentially exposed that are not reflected already in the measurement of the lease liabilities.

The low-value assets comprise properties such as storage facilities, IT equipment and small items of office furniture.

The Company is not committed to any leases which have not yet commenced at the balance sheet date.

21 Provisions for liabilities

	Claims	Property	Other	Total
	£ 000	costs	provisions	£ 000
		£ 000	£ 000	
2 October 2020:				
Amounts falling due within one year	875	2,067	274	3,216
Amounts falling due after more than one year	239	384	-	623
	<u>1,114</u>	<u>2,451</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>3,839</u>
Arising during the year	46,882	105	-	46,987
Utilised in the year	(1,012)	(834)	(274)	(2,120)
Reversal of unused amounts	(559)	(900)	-	(1,459)
At 1 October 2021:				
Amounts falling due within one year	<u>5,826</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,972</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year	<u>40,599</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>41,275</u>
Total	<u>46,425</u>	<u>822</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,247</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

21 Provisions for liabilities (continued)

Claims

This amount represents a provision for claims brought against the Company (or potential claims notified to the Company) by customers or other parties.

Included within this balance is an amount provided in respect of potential remedial works for which the Directors in consultation with external lawyers consider the conditions for recognising a provision have been met at the balance sheet date. In order to arrive at a best estimate for the expected cash outflow, management in conjunction with the advice received from internal and external specialist teams have made assumptions with regard to the extent of the structural remediation required, the length of the remedial program and the level of disruption caused by the works. These assumptions are subject to uncertainty and the ultimate exposure to the Company will be dependent on various factors, resulting in a wide range of outcomes. Any changes in these assumptions would impact the quantum of the provision. Due to the existence of inter-company arrangements, any changes in the provision calculation would not impact the profit and loss account.

Some of the information required by paragraphs 84-89 of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets is not disclosed above on the grounds that such information is legally privileged. The exact timing of settlement for remaining claims is uncertain.

Property costs

This primarily consists of dilapidation costs for ongoing leased property as well as accelerated dilapidation costs on leased property for the period not in use by the Company.

Also included are onerous contract provisions for unavoidable costs to be incurred in relation to unutilised leased properties (such as non-lease elements of the property outside the scope of IFRS 16) up to the earlier of the lease termination date or the next lease break point for each individual property.

Unavoidable costs are discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate to arrive at the calculated provision.

Other provisions

Other provisions include one off costs relating to restructuring the business, exiting non-core businesses and to streamline the business to better place itself for future opportunities that may arise. All provisions have been fully utilized at the year end.

22 Called up share capital

	2021		2020	
	No.	£ 000	No.	£ 000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>63,819,322</u>	<u>63,819</u>	<u>63,819,322</u>	<u>63,819</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

22 Called up share capital (continued)

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.

23 Pensions

Defined benefit schemes

The Company operates three defined benefit pension schemes, the AECOM Group Pension Scheme which is a sectionalised scheme, the Scott Wilson Pension Scheme and the Scott Wilson Shared Cost Section of the industry-wide Railways Pension Scheme (RPS), collectively the Scott Wilson Schemes.

The AECOM Group Pension Scheme was established to enable the consolidation of existing defined benefit pension plans. On 1 December 2016 assets and liabilities of the Defined Benefit Section of the Scott Wilson Pension Scheme were transferred into the AECOM Group Pension Scheme - Scott Wilson section, these were in respect of "Fund A benefits". Assets and liabilities of "Fund B benefits", which related to a period when a member was in overseas service, remained in the Scott Wilson Pension Scheme.

The AECOM Group Pension Scheme is made up of separate segregated sections meaning that the assets and liabilities in respect of members in one section are kept separate from the assets and liabilities of other sections. This ringfencing results in different funding levels for each section.

The assets of the Scott Wilson Pension Schemes are held separately from the Company and from each other and are controlled by a board of Trustees and corporate Trustee ('the Scott Wilson Trustees').

Mercer LLP provide actuarial and consultancy advice for the Scheme. The Scheme's Actuary, together with the Trustees, undertake triennial valuations of the Scheme's funded status, with interim assessments performed in the intervening years. The Scheme's Actuary and Trustees, in unison with the Company, assess whether a significant change in membership data has taken place on an annual basis to warrant refreshing the actuarial valuations on a more regular basis. To date this has not been considered necessary as no significant movements in membership data have taken place.

The financial position of the Scott Wilson Schemes is set out below. The Company has agreed with the Scott Wilson Trustees a plan of additional contributions in order to address scheme deficits.

It is expected that the Company's total contributions for all Scott Wilson Schemes during the period to 30 September 2022 (including expenses) will be £17,434,000.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

The following table contains the regular contributions (to include expenses) that have been made for each of the Schemes during the year:

	2021 £ 000
AECOM Group Pension Scheme – Scott Wilson Section	13,591
Scott Wilson Pension Scheme (SWPS)	1,033
Railways Pension Scheme (RPS) - Scott Wilson Shared Cost Section	1,377
	<u>16,001</u>

AECOM Group Pension Scheme – Scott Wilson Section

The Scott Wilson Pension Scheme was closed to new entrants on 21 July 2004 and future accrual on 1 October 2010 apart from a link to future salary increases.

Pension contributions for the AECOM Group Pension Scheme – Scott Wilson Section are agreed between the Company and the Trustee of the AECOM Group Pension Schemes on advice from the independent Scheme Actuary.

A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 30 September 2019. The next valuation is at 30 September 2022, which will be undertaken by the Scheme Actuary, Mercer LLP.

As part of this plan the Company provided surety bonds to the Scheme, increasing member security. It is expected that the Company's total contributions for the Scheme during the period to 30 September 2022 (to include expenses) will be £15,013,000. Contributions will increase per annum from 2022, before reducing back down to a payment of £10,113,000 for the year ending 30 September 2028, before a final payment is made in November 2031 and at which point the deficit plan is reached.

Scott Wilson Pension Scheme (SWPS)

A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 30 September 2019. The next valuation is at 30 September 2022, which will be undertaken by the Scheme Actuary, Mercer LLP.

It is expected that the Company's total contributions for the Scheme during the period to 30 September 2022 (including expenses) will be £1,102,000. Contributions will increase per annum from 2022, rising to £1,293,000 for the year ending 30 September 2028, before a final payment is made in March 2029 and at which point the deficit plan is reached.

Railways Pension Scheme (RPS) - Scott Wilson Shared Cost Section

The Scott Wilson Shared Cost Section of the Railways Pension Scheme is a defined benefit scheme. A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 December 2019 by Willis Towers Watson on an Attained Age method basis. The next valuation is at 31 December 2022.

It is expected that the Company's total contributions for the Scheme during the period to 30 September 2022 (to include expenses) will be £1,319,000.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the schemes at the year end are:

Asset information - all defined benefit schemes

	Plans in net deficit £ 000	2021 Plans in net surplus £ 000	Total £ 000	Plans in net deficit Restated £ 000	2020 Plans in net surplus £ 000	Total £ 000
<i>Scheme assets at fair value</i>						
Equities	163,408	-	163,408	88,301	-	88,301
Bonds and debt securities	165,500	-	165,500	147,662	-	147,662
Property (pooled fund)	11,161	-	11,161	11,181	-	11,181
Cash and cash equivalents	12,133	-	12,133	9,108	-	9,108
Other investment funds	42,495	-	42,495	112,205	-	112,205
Fair value of scheme assets	394,697	-	394,697	368,457	-	368,457
Present value of scheme liabilities	(560,528)	-	(560,528)	(560,374)	-	(560,374)
Defined benefit pension (deficit)/surplus	(165,831)	-	(165,831)	(191,917)	-	(191,917)

The pension Schemes has not invested in any of the Company's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by Company. As well as investing in the various Scheme asset types as illustrated above, the pension Scheme employs various asset - liability matching strategies to manage risk, including liability hedging (total return swaps, interest rate swaps and inflation swaps), and foreign currency hedging.

The amounts recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and in the Statements of Comprehensive Income in respect of defined benefit schemes for the year are analysed as follows:

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
<i>Recognised in the profit and loss account</i>		
Past service cost	71	-
Current service cost	249	320
Net interest on defined benefit liabilities	2,892	2,895
Administration expenses	695	578
	<u>3,907</u>	<u>3,793</u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

	2021 £ 000	2020 Restated £ 000
<i>Taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income</i>		
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income/(expense))	(23,003)	(1,145)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	-	(13,228)
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	10,236	26,895
Effects of changes in demographic assumptions	(1,225)	11,626
	<u>(13,992)</u>	<u>24,148</u>

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit pension obligations are analysed as follows:

	£ 000
Defined benefit obligation at 28 September 2019	542,467
Current service cost	320
Net interest on benefit obligation	9,109
Plan participants' contribution	132
Benefits paid	(16,947)
Actuarial (gains)/losses as restated	25,293
Defined benefit obligation at 2 October 2020 as restated	<u>560,374</u>
Past service cost	71
Current service cost	249
Net interest on benefit obligation	8,271
Plan participants' contribution	117
Benefits paid	(17,565)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	9,011
Defined benefit obligation at 1 October 2021	<u><u>560,528</u></u>

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

Changes in the fair value of the plan assets are analysed as follows:

	<i>£' 000</i>
Fair value of plan assets at 28 September 2019	367,483
Interest income on plan assets	6,214
Contributions by employer	11,008
Contributions by employee	132
Administrative expenses	(578)
Benefits paid	(16,947)
Actuarial(gains)/losses	1,145
Fair value of plan assets at 2 October 2020	<u>368,457</u>
Interest income on plan assets	5,379
Contributions by employer	16,001
Contributions by employee	117
Administrative expenses	(695)
Benefits paid	(17,565)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	23,003
Fair value of plan assets at 1 October 2021	<u><u>394,697</u></u>

Pension contributions for all Scheme sections are determined by the relevant actuarial advisors using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method is an accrued benefits valuation method in which the Scheme liabilities make allowance for future earnings. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates and overall expected rates of return are established by applying published brokers' forecasts to each category of scheme assets.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in calculating the defined benefit obligations are as follows:

AECOM Group Pension Scheme – Scott Wilson Section

<i>Main assumptions</i>	2021	2020
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit obligations:		
Rate of salary increases	N/A	N/A
Rate of increase in pensions	3.20%	2.75%
Discount rate	2.00%	1.69%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	3.35%	2.84%
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit cost:		
Rate of salary increases	N/A	N/A
Rate of increase in pensions	2.75%	2.70%
Discount rate	1.69%	1.83%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	2.84%	2.73%
Current pensioners at 65 today	22.7 years	22.5 years
Future pensioners at 65, aged 40 today	24.0 years	24.0 years

Scott Wilson Pension Scheme (SWPS)

<i>Main assumptions</i>	2021	2020
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit obligations:		
Rate of salary increases	N/A	N/A
Rate of increase in pensions	3.20%	2.75%
Discount rate	2.00%	1.69%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	3.35%	2.84%
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit cost:		
Rate of salary increases	N/A	N/A
Rate of increase in pensions	2.75%	2.70%
Discount rate	1.69%	1.83%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	2.84%	2.73%
Current pensioners at 65 today	22.7 years	22.5 years
Future pensioners at 65, aged 40 today	24.0 years	24.0 years

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Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

Railways Pension Scheme (RPS) - Scott Wilson Shared Cost Section *Main assumptions*

	2021	2020
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit obligations:		
Rate of salary increases	2.93%	2.36%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.93%	2.36%
Discount rate	1.97%	1.68%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	3.43%	2.86%
Weighted average assumptions to determine benefit cost:		
Rate of salary increases	2.36%	2.08%
Rate of increase in pensions	2.36%	2.08%
Discount rate	1.68%	1.82%
Rate of price increases (RPI)	2.86%	2.78%
Current pensioners at 65 today	22.1 years	22.5 years
Future pensioners at 65, aged 40 today	23.9 years	24.0 years

Sensitivity analysis - all plans:

The following table shows the impact on the defined benefit obligation of all schemes of changes in the significant actuarial assumptions:

	2021 £ 000
Discount rate -25 basis points	(27,587)
Discount rate +25 basis points	25,740
Price inflation -25 basis points	14,369
Price inflation +25 basis points	(18,439)
Duration of the defined benefit obligation in the event of the changes to the discount rate assumptions:	
Discount rate -25 basis points	19.2 years
Discount rate +25 basis points	18.8 years

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

23 Pensions (continued)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (projected unit credit method calculated at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

The Scheme sections invest in liability matching assets and therefore movements in the defined benefit obligation caused by changes in bond yields and market-implied inflation rates are typically offset, to an extent, by asset movements.

Defined contribution scheme

The Company operated a defined contribution section as part of the Scott Wilson Pension Scheme. This closed to new contributions on 31 December 2016 and liabilities were secured through a section 32 buy-out policy with Legal and General in September 2017. The defined contribution section was formally wound up in March 2018. All employees were invited to join the AECOM Group Personal Pension Plan from 1 January 2017.

GMP

Following the High Court judgement on 26 October 2018 in the Lloyds Banking Group case, overall pension benefits in the United Kingdom were equalised to eliminate inequalities between male and female participants in Guaranteed Minimum Pensions ('GMPs'). An additional immediate liability of £1,580,000 was recognised in the profit and loss account in 2019 as a result.

A second case was heard by the High Court in November 2020, regarding uncertainty on the treatment of historic transfer values prior to the 26 October 2018 judgement, and whether or not they need an uplift to be equalised for the impact of GMPs. The judgement ruled in favour of equalisation. Under IAS 19/FRS 101, any additional liability is also immediately recognised in 2021 as a plan amendment. The additional liability for the Company was approximately £70,000 and this has been recognised in the profit and loss account during the year.

24 Share-based payments

AECOM maintains a number of equity compensation plans, two of which are available to employees of the Company.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

24 Share-based payments (continued)

The Stock Incentive Plan

The 2006 Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentives in the form of Performance Earnings Program awards (“PEP”) Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”) and other forms of equity awards. PEPs and RSUs generally vest over three year vesting periods. RSUs are subject to service conditions. PEP awards are subject to both performance and service requirements. Performance based conditions are based upon the achievement of free cash flow and earnings per share targets of AECOM, established in the first quarter of each fiscal year. In accordance with IFRS2: Share based payments; awards are expensed from the grant date over the remaining vesting period on a straight line basis. PEP performance conditions are reviewed at the end year of each year within the vesting period to assess the likelihood of the various performance conditions being met. Awards granted to date have a nil exercise price and therefore, fair value is taken to be market value of the underlying shares at grant date. The weighted average fair value at grant date for PEPs and RSUs awarded during the year was £35.92 (2020: £32.11). All awards are settled with the employee in the form of equity.

Sharesave Plan

The AECOM UK Sharesave Plan 2011 (the “Plan”) is available to all employees. Participants contribute regular monthly amounts over a 3 year option period. At the end of the 3 years, employees may exercise an option to purchase shares in AECOM at a pre-agreed option price. The option price is agreed at the start of the option period and provides a discount on the market value of the shares at the start of the option period (the grant date). Any savings not used to purchase shares may be withdrawn as cash. The value of the option is calculated using a Black Scholes model, and the discount is the difference between the option price and the market value of the shares. The discount is expensed on a straight line basis from the grant date. The fair value at grant date was a range from £24.56 to £47.77.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise price of awards exercised during the year and outstanding at year end.

	2021		2020	
	Stock Incentive Plan	Sharesave	Stock Incentive Plan	Sharesave
Exercised during the year	7,667	40,298	6,813	23,591
Weighted average price of awards exercised during the year	£nil	£21.61	£nil	£21.88
Outstanding at 1 October 2021 and 2 October 2020	7,619	200,042	13,444	226,796
Exercise price of awards outstanding at 1 October 2021 and 2 October 2020	£nil	£21.61-£42.04	£nil	£21.61-£22.85
Weighted average remaining contractual life of awards outstanding at 1 October 2021 and 2 October 2020	1.5yrs	1.7yrs	0.9yrs	2.2yrs

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements At 1 October 2021 (continued)

25 Reconciliation of profit before tax to cash flow from operating activities

	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Profit before tax	6,430	1,008
Net interest expense and other finance costs	2,113	1,931
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	573	1,117
Depreciation of right of use assets	528	1,423
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	6
Impairment charge right of use assets	-	1,129
(Increase)/decrease in debtors (including contract assets)	(21,985)	305,919
Decrease in creditors (including contract liabilities)	(26,763)	(286,874)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	43,407	(1,830)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	20	(31)
Gain on early termination of leases	(192)	-
Difference between pension charge and cash contributions	(14,915)	(10,110)
Share of Joint Ventures losses/(profits)	42	(13)
Non-cash and other movements	119	917
Net cash inflow from operating activities before tax	<u>(10,618)</u>	<u>14,592</u>

26 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

The Company faces contingent liabilities in the ordinary course of business in respect of performance guarantees and bonds.

Notes to the Financial Statements
At 1 October 2021 (continued)

26 Contingent liabilities and capital commitments (continued)

Claims

Legal claims have been brought against the Company (or potential claims notified to the Company) by clients or other parties in respect of project delivery, all of which are notified to the Company's Professional Indemnity Insurers, where appropriate.

Claims exist as a result of past events, however, such claims are contingent on a number of other events occurring, or may be reliant on the outcome of subject matter expert reports which the Company has not received or subsidiary courts where legal advice received has not provided any indication of the outcome of such proceedings, and also require the ability to prove fault of the relevant counterparties (causation), liability and loss. As a result, the Directors have determined that whilst these past events have occurred, it is currently not probable that a cash outflow will be required to settle those obligations, or it is not practicable to reliably estimate the amount of the cash flow required to settle the obligations.

As a result, a liability has not been recognised for such claims and the specific details of these claims have not been disclosed due to the impracticality of disclosing claims or potential claims of this nature.

The directors consider that any probable liabilities are suitably provided for (see note 21).

Capital Commitments

Other than finance leases as disclosed in note 20 and pension deficit obligations as disclosed in note 23 the Company does not have any capital commitments as at 1 October 2021.

27 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.

AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

At 1 October 2021 (continued)

27 Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions entered into, and trading balances outstanding at year end with other related parties are as follows:

	Sales to related party £ 000	Purchases from related party £ 000	Dividends received £ 000	Amounts owed by related party £ 000	Amounts owed to related party £ 000
<i>Joint Venture:</i>					
AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK Ltd-OMEK S.A. Ionia Odos					
At 1 October 2021	43	-	-	-	28
At 2 October 2020	70	-	40	-	-
AECOM Infrastructure & Environment UK LTD - OMEK S.A., Central Greece					
At 1 October 2021	402	-	-	-	225
At 2 October 2020	253	-	-	-	-

Terms and conditions with related parties

Sales and purchases between related parties are made on an arm's length basis. Outstanding balances with entities other than fellow wholly owned subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and cash settlement is expected within 30 - 60 days. Terms and conditions for fellow wholly owned subsidiaries are the same, with the exception that balances are placed on intercompany accounts with no specified credit period.

28 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent 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. The results of the Company are also included in the consolidated financial statements of AECOM Design & Consulting Services UK Limited which are publicly available from Aldgate Tower, 2 Leaman Street, London, E1 8FA, United Kingdom.