

**Registered number: 01723740**

# **Oscar Faber plc**

**Report and Financial Statements**

**1 October 2021**

# Oscar Faber plc

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## Company Information

<b>Directors</b>	IJ Adamson DJ Price
<b>Secretary</b>	B Taiwo
<b>Auditor</b>	Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London United Kingdom SE1 2AF
<b>Registered office</b>	Aldgate Tower 2 Lemn Street London United Kingdom E1 8FA
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of America 2 King Edward Street London EC1A 1HQ

## 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 in the year under review was that of a holding company and the Company will continue to act in this capacity for the foreseeable future.

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

In the prior year the company paid a dividend of £8,000,000 to its parent, AECOM Holdings Limited.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

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

The principal risks and uncertainties for the Company are broadly classed as liquidity risk and credit risk:

- **Liquidity risk**

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

- **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.

- **Other risks**

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.

### Section 172 statement

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

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

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

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

**Section 172 statement (continued)**

**Principal decisions**

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

Please note that no specific decisions have been made by the Directors during the year in respect of COVID 19, which is not considered to have a significant impact on the Company. Further discussion regarding COVID 19 can be found within the Directors' Report.

**Transactions involving fellow AECOM group undertakings**

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

Such transactions may include:

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

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

On behalf of the Board



.....  
DJ Price  
Director  
23 March 2022

## **Directors' Report**

**For the year ended 1 October 2021**

**Registered No: 01723740**

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

### **Results and dividends**

The profit for the year after taxation amounted to £1,000 (2020: profit of £1,000). The Directors have recommended the payment of dividends of £nil (2020: £8,000,000) to the parent entity, AECOM Holdings Limited.

### **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 in the year under review was that of a holding company and the Company will continue to act in this capacity for the foreseeable future.

### **Financial instruments**

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

The Company may cease to trade once all other obligations have been settled, however no formal resolution has been made by the Directors at the date of this report and there is no current intention to wind-up the Company in the foreseeable future.

### **Directors of the company**

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

IJ Adamson  
DJ Price

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

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

**Directors' Report (continued)**

**For the year ended 1 October 2021**

**Going concern**

The Company has net current assets of £1,806,000 and net assets of £1,806,000. In supporting the going concern assessment of twelve months from the date of approval of the Company's financial statements and up to March 23, 2023, the Board has assessed whether the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Board acknowledges the general uncertainty provided by COVID-19 and as such 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.

**Disclosure of information to the auditors**

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

· So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no information (that is information needed by the Company's auditor in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and

· Each Director has taken all the steps that they are obliged to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



.....  
DJ Price

Director

23 March 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 Oscar Faber plc**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Oscar Faber plc (the 'Company') for the year ended 1 October 2021, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity, and the related notes 1 to 14, 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.

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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

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

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 Oscar Faber plc (continued)**

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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

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

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of 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 Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Auditor'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 Oscar Faber plc (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework, Companies Act 2006, Bribery Act 2010, laws and regulations relating to health and safety and employee matters and relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates.
- We understood how 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 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.

*Ernst & Young LLP*

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

Date: 23 March 2022

**Profit and Loss Account**  
**For the year ended 1 October 2021**

	Notes	2021 £ 000	2020 £ 000
Administrative expenses		<u>(1)</u>	<u>(3)</u>
<b><i>Operating loss</i></b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
Interest receivable and similar income	6	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
<b><i>Profit on ordinary activities before taxation</i></b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Tax income/(expense) on profit on ordinary activities	7	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><i>Profit for the financial year</i></b>		<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>1</u></b>

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The Company has no other recognised Comprehensive Income and therefore no separate Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented. Total Comprehensive Income for the financial year is £1,000 (2020: £1,000).

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

	Notes	Share capital £ 000	Capital redemption reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 28 September 2019		83	23	9,698	9,804
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1	1
Dividends paid	12	-	-	(8,000)	(8,000)
At 2 October 2020		<u>83</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,805</u>
		Share capital £ 000	Capital redemption reserve £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total equity £ 000
At 3 October 2020		83	23	1,699	1,805
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	1	1
At 1 October 2021		<u>83</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,806</u>

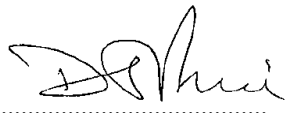
# Oscar Faber plc

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## Balance Sheet At 1 October 2021

	Notes	1 October 2021 £ 000	2 October 2020 £ 000
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Investments	8	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	9	<u>1,987</u>	<u>1,986</u>
		<u>1,987</u>	<u>1,986</u>
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	<u>(181)</u>	<u>(181)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,805</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,805</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,805</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	11	83	83
Capital redemption reserve		23	23
Retained earnings		<u>1,700</u>	<u>1,699</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,806</u>	<u>1,805</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board on 23 March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



.....  
DJ Price

Director

The notes on pages 13 to 24 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## 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 Oscar Faber plc (the Company) for the year ended 1 October 2021 were authorised for issue by the Board on 23 March 2022 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board's behalf by DJ Price. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

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

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

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

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

### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

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

#### (a) Investments

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

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

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

**2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)**

**(b) Amounts receivable**

The Company has current assets in the form of amounts owed by group undertakings. The Company must determine on an annual basis whether there are any conditions either internal or external to the Company that may indicate that the carrying value of any these assets are impaired.

**3 Significant accounting policies**

**3.1 Basis of preparation**

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

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

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

**3.2 Summary of disclosure exemptions**

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

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

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

### 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 3.3 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.

#### 3.4 Going concern

The Company has net current assets of £1,806,000 and net assets of £1,806,000. 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 March 23, 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 acknowledges the general uncertainty provided by COVID-19 and as such 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.

#### 3.5 Other income and expenses

##### (a) Interest receivable and payable

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

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

##### (b) Dividends

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



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

**3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.6 Investments**

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

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.

**3.7 Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

**3.8 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Refer to note 3.11.

**3.9 Income taxes**

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

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

### 3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 3.9 Income taxes (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

#### 3.10 Foreign currencies

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

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

#### 3.11 Amounts owed by group undertakings

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

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

**3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.12 Financial instruments**

**(a) Financial assets**

***Recognition and measurement***

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

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

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

***Derecognition***

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

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

**(b) Financial liabilities**

***Recognition and measurement***

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

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

***Derecognition***

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

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

**3 Significant accounting policies (continued)**

**3.12 Financial instruments (continued)**

**(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.

**4 Auditors' remuneration**

Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the financial statements of the Company of £6,000 (2020: £6,000) has been borne by a fellow group undertaking in the year.

Fees of £nil (2020: £nil) in relation to non-audit services for tax compliance have also been borne by a fellow group undertaking in the year.

**5 Staff costs and directors' remuneration**

The Company has no employees (2020: no employees).

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

**6 Interest receivable and similar income**

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Interest receivable from group undertakings	2	4
	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

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

**7 Taxation**

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

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
<b><i>Current income tax:</i></b>		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Total current income tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><i>Deferred tax:</i></b>		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Amounts underprovided/(overprovided) in previous years	-	-
Impact of change in tax laws and rates	-	-
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><i>Tax expense/(income) in the profit and loss account</i></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

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

	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
Profit from continuing activities before tax	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Profit/(loss) multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b><i>Effects of:</i></b>		
Total tax expense/(income) reported in the profit and loss account	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred tax assets not recognised amounts to £121,000 (2020: £92,000). These assets do not have an expiry date, and relate to carried forward losses and capital allowances/ revaluations.

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

**7 Taxation (continued)**

**(c) 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.

**8 Investments**

**(a) Subsidiaries**

	<b>£ 000</b>
<i>Cost:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	22
At 1 October 2021	22
<i>Provision for impairment:</i>	
At 2 October 2020	22
At 1 October 2021	22
<i>Net book value:</i>	
At 1 October 2021	-
At 2 October 2020	-

Details of the subsidiaries held as at 1 October 2021 are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
Oscar Faber (International) Limited	Investment Holding Company	First Island House, Peter Street St. Helier JE2 4SP Jersey	100%	100%

# Oscar Faber plc

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

### 8 Investments (continued)

#### (a) Subsidiaries (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Registered address	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held	
			2021	2020
Oscar Faber Trustees Limited	Dormant	Aldgate Tower, 2 Lemn Street, London, United Kingdom, E1 8FA	100%	100%

All investments are in unlisted entities.

The carrying value of certain investments have been written down, based on either the net asset value or the value in use of the underlying businesses where the Directors believe appropriate, based on their knowledge of the global group's future plans. The Directors believe that the carrying values of investments at 1 October 2021 are supported by their underlying net assets, or value in use.

### 9 Debtors

	1 October 2021 £ 000	2 October 2020 £ 000
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>1,987</u>	<u>1,986</u>
	<u>1,987</u>	<u>1,986</u>

All debtors are due within one year.

Certain amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest rates based on LIBOR and are repayable on demand. All other amounts are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand. An amount of £178,000 (2020: £153,000) is due on demand but is not expected to be recovered within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

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

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

**10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	<b>1 October 2021 £ 000</b>	<b>2 October 2020 £ 000</b>
Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>181</u>	<u>181</u>
	<u>181</u>	<u>181</u>

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

**11 Called up share capital**

	<b>2021</b>		<b>2020</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>£ 000</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>£ 000</b>
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>				
Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	<u>828,570</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>828,570</u>	<u>83</u>

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.

**12 Dividends**

	<b>1 October 2021 £ 000</b>	<b>2 October 2020 £ 000</b>
Interim dividend of £nil (2020 - £9.6552) per ordinary share	<u>-</u>	<u>8,000</u>



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

**13 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.

**14 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The Company's immediate parent is AECOM Holdings 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.