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Arup Riyadh Metro Limited

Financial Statements and Reports

For the year ended 31 March 2022

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Directors' report	1
Independent auditors' report to the members of Arup Riyadh Metro Limited	4
Income statement	8
Balance sheet	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report together with the audited financial statements for Arup Riyadh Metro Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which were approved by the board of directors (the "Board").

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of Arup Group Limited (the "Arup Group").

In accordance with section 414B of the Companies Act 2006, the Company has taken the exemption from the requirement to present a strategic report.

The directors confirm that to the best of their knowledge the Financial Statements and Reports, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

Principal activities

The Company practices in the field of design and consulting engineering services, in architecture and in other related professional skills, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

General information

The Company is a private limited company registered in England and Wales under company number 8882187 at registered address 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ, United Kingdom. The Company's parent company is Ove Arup Holdings Limited registered in England and Wales under company number 7804146 and the Company's ultimate parent company is Arup Group Limited registered in England and Wales under company number 1312454.

Future developments

The Company will continue to operate in similar markets. To ensure that the Company is positioned for long-term success, the Board takes into account a broad range of factors including: the level of committed work and future work prospects; Arup Group's reputation and our ability to attract good quality projects and clients; the diversification of the business by service, business sector and geography; actual and projected cashflow and the sufficiency of access to financial resources; and Arup Group's ability to attract highly talented employees ("members").

Dividends

Any dividends paid or declared in the financial year have been disclosed in note 17 to the financial statements.

Directors

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of signing these financial statements were as follows:

Coughlan, Paul Anthony
Hunt, Geoffrey Nevil

Directors' remuneration

No directors were employees of the Company, and no directors received any remuneration for services to the Company.

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial year and is currently in force. The Arup Group also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance in respect of itself, its directors and officers.

Independent auditors

The Company's independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office for another financial year. Following a retender process conducted during the year, it has been agreed to reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the Company's auditors.

Financial risk management

The Company's financial assets and liabilities comprise cash at bank, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, the main purpose of which is to maintain adequate finance for the Company's operations. The Company is exposed to a number of financial risks and actively mitigates the risk of financial loss. The key aspects are:

- Foreign exchange risk: where possible the Company matches its currency earnings with currency costs. Where this is not possible, appropriate derivative contracts may be used. There is no speculative use of financial instruments;
- Interest rate risk: the Company currently does not hedge interest rate risk, however the need to do so is regularly reviewed;
- Credit risk: the main exposure to credit risk is on amounts due from customers. Controls and procedures are in place to mitigate this risk. Cash investments are held with banks with a minimum credit rating of A-3/P2; and
- Liquidity risk: cash flow forecasts are prepared to ensure that sufficient funds are available to meet the Company's liabilities as and when they fall due.

Note 2 in the notes to the financial statements provides further information on accounting for exchange rate differences.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. Note 2 in the notes to the financial statements provides further information.

Carbon emissions

In October 2019 the Arup Group committed to be a net zero carbon organisation by 2030, and that we would reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions 30% by 2025 from a 2018/19 baseline year. The Arup Group has also committed to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% by 2025 from a 2018/19 baseline year; this includes a target to reduce business travel by 50% from the baseline.

In November 2021 the Arup Group committed to undertaking whole lifecycle carbon assessments for all our buildings projects, new and retrofit, from April 2022. The Arup Group also announced it will not pursue any new energy commissions that support the extraction, refinement, or transportation of hydrocarbon-based fuels.

Further details of Arup Group's commitments to achieve Net Zero including our Net Zero Carbon Strategy and our Net Zero GHG Emissions Statement, can be found in the 'Our global commitments' section on Arup.com.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the 'Financial Statements and Reports' in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the Company's financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101") and applicable law). 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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 safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are also 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.

Directors' confirmations

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board



Geoffrey Nevil Hunt

Director

8 December 2022

Registered office: 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ, United Kingdom

Independent auditors' report to the members of Arup Riyadh Metro Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Arup Riyadh Metro Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Financial Statements and Reports (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022; the Income statement and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to UK tax legislations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as UK Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate results and potential management bias in accounting estimates and judgements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Gaining an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the company and considering the risk of non-compliance by the company;
- Holding discussions with management, covering its consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement;
- Addressing the risk of management override of controls through the testing of journals which met specific risk criteria, and evaluating whether there was evidence of management bias throughout our audit procedures;
- Reviewing critical accounting estimates in regards to the percentage completion and projected outcomes of projects and the recoverability of trade receivable and contract assets; and
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulation.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, 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.

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

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Jonathan Sturges (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
8 December 2022

Income statement

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	4	917,441	(6,519,142)
Charges from sub-consultants and other direct project expenses		(844,039)	(2,333,223)
Communications and other overheads		(786,322)	(112,579)
Net reversal of impairment losses / (impairment losses) on financial and contract assets		41,797	(1,599,477)
		<u>(1,588,564)</u>	<u>(4,045,279)</u>
Operating loss	6	(671,123)	(10,564,421)
Finance income	7	22,560	-
Finance costs	7	(13,685)	(12,002)
Loss before income tax		<u>(662,248)</u>	<u>(10,576,423)</u>
Income tax charge	8	(886,007)	(56,599)
Loss for the financial year		<u>(1,548,255)</u>	<u>(10,633,022)</u>

All activities of the Company are derived from continuing operations in both the current and prior years.

No separate statement of comprehensive income has been presented as all comprehensive income has been dealt with in the income statement above.

The above income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Balance sheet

As at 31 March 2022

	Note	31 March 2022 £	31 March 2021 £
Assets			
Current assets			
Contract assets	9	-	8,540,192
Trade and other receivables	10	7,439,885	893,847
Cash and cash equivalents	11	35,226	19,121
		<u>7,475,111</u>	<u>9,453,160</u>
Total assets		<u>7,475,111</u>	<u>9,453,160</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	160,031	1,465,175
Contract liabilities	9	1,627	-
Current income tax liabilities		424,761	(448,962)
		<u>586,419</u>	<u>1,016,213</u>
Total liabilities		<u>586,419</u>	<u>1,016,213</u>
Net assets		<u>6,888,692</u>	<u>8,436,947</u>
Equity			
Share capital	13	19,654,332	19,654,332
Retained deficit		(12,765,640)	(11,217,385)
Total equity		<u>6,888,692</u>	<u>8,436,947</u>

The above balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

The financial statements on pages 8 to 19 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



Geoffrey Nevil Hunt

Director

8 December 2022

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share capital	Retained deficit	Total equity
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 April 2020	<u>19,654,332</u>	<u>(584,363)</u>	<u>19,069,969</u>
Loss for the financial year	-	(10,633,022)	(10,633,022)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,633,022)</u>	<u>(10,633,022)</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2021	<u>19,654,332</u>	<u>(11,217,385)</u>	<u>8,436,947</u>
Loss for the financial year	-	(1,548,255)	(1,548,255)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,548,255)</u>	<u>(1,548,255)</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2022	<u>19,654,332</u>	<u>(12,765,640)</u>	<u>6,888,692</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1 Incorporation

Arup Riyadh Metro Limited is a private limited company which is incorporated in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ, United Kingdom.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Arup Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the preparation of the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

For the year ended 31 March 2022 the Company has presented contract assets and contract liabilities as separate items on the balance sheet to aid the users understanding of the financial statements. For the year ended 31 March 2021 these items had been presented within trade and other receivables and trade other payables respectively. The Company has updated the 31 March 2021 comparatives to reflect this updated presentation.

The following exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS or IFRSs") have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations';
- Paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5, 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations';
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures';
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair Value Measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities);
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers';
- The requirements of paragraph 52, paragraph 58, the second sentence of paragraph 89 and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16, 'Leases';
- Paragraph 38 of International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' (reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period);
 - 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment' (reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
 - 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible Assets' (reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period); and
 - 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40, 'Investment Property' (reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period).
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1:
 - 10(d) (statement of cash flows);
 - 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with IFRSs);
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements including cash flow statements);
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position);
 - 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures).

- IAS 7, ‘Statement of cash flows’;
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, ‘Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors’ (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective);
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, ‘Related party disclosures’ (key management compensation); and
- IAS 24 (disclosure of related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group providing that the parties are wholly owned by the group).

2.2 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company continues to meet its day-to-day working capital requirements through its cash reserves and other financial support available within the Arup Group. The directors have also considered other factors which could have an adverse impact on the Company’s going concern assessment. The directors have obtained assurance of financial support from Ove Arup Holdings Limited and other relevant entities within the Arup Group, for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approving the financial statements. Management of Arup Group have performed analysis on future projections of financial performance and cashflow and even after considering the downside scenario, it is satisfied that Arup Group can take sufficient mitigating action, where necessary, to ensure that resources remain sufficient over the forecasting period and that it has adequate resources to continue operations and provide financial support to the Company for the foreseeable future. As such, the Company’s financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

2.3 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New standards, amendments and interpretations

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2022 that have a material impact on the Company.

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Company

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for reporting periods ending 31 March 2022 and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods or on foreseeable future transactions.

2.4 Accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing the financial statements. All accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company’s functional and presentational currency is pound sterling (£).

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that an asset or group of assets is impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”);
- those to be measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will be recorded either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVOCI.

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date being the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in communications and other overheads together with foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment losses.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The Company applies the simplified approach for IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' when 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 the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the 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 the contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months for the three preceding financial years (excluding the current financial year) and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on the customers' ability to settle the receivables.

Revenue

The Company practices in the field of design and consulting engineering services, in architecture and in other related professional skills, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Revenue represents the value of work performed on contracts in the year. For contracts on which revenue exceeds fees rendered, the excess is included as contract assets. For contracts on which fees rendered exceed revenue, the excess is included as contract liabilities. The value of long term contracts is based on recoverable costs plus attributable profit. Cost is defined as staff costs and related overheads plus project expenses.

As projects reach stages where it is considered that their outcome can be reasonably foreseen, proportions of the expected total profit are brought into the financial statements. Provision is made for all known and anticipated losses.

Income tax charge

Current and deferred income tax is recognised in the income statement for the year except where the taxation arises as a result of a transaction or event that is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Income tax arising on transactions or events recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is charged or credited to other comprehensive income or directly to equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

*Contract assets and liabilities***Contract assets**

Contract assets represent unbilled revenue on contracts. Generally, at the balance sheet date the unbilled revenue has not been invoiced due to a payment schedule being in place.

If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Pre-contract costs

The Company accounts for all pre-contract costs in accordance with IFRS 15. Costs incurred before it becomes probable that a contract will be obtained are charged to expenses, unless they meet the definition of a fulfilment cost.

Contract liabilities

Contract liabilities represents revenue on contracts billed in advance of performing the related services.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates may not, by definition, equal the related actual results. Given the nature of the Company the directors do not consider there to be any critical accounting estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 Revenue

The total revenue recognised in the year that was included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year was nil (2021: nil). The total revenue recognised in the year from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous years was £917,441 (2021: negative revenue £6,519,142). Revenue recorded in prior years was based on an estimated amount expected to be received on an ongoing claim. On 9 May 2021 a settlement was reached and the amount was agreed. As this amount was less than previously expected it has resulted in negative revenue being recognised in the year to 31 March 2021.

	2022	2021
	£	£
Revenue by destination		
Middle East & Africa	917,441	(6,519,142)
	<u>917,441</u>	<u>(6,519,142)</u>

5 Directors' remuneration

No directors were employees of the Company and no directors received any remuneration for services to the Company (2021: nil).

6 Operating loss

2022	2021
£	£

This is stated after charging / (crediting):

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

– Audit of Company financial statements	8,100	14,000
Loss / (gain) on exchange from trading activities	20,216	(34,122)
(Reversal of loss allowance) / Loss allowance on trade receivables	(41,797)	1,599,477
	<hr/>	<hr/>

7 Net finance (income) / costs

2022	2021
£	£

Interest expense - Arup Group undertakings	13,685	12,002
Total finance costs	<hr/> 13,685	<hr/> 12,002
Interest receivable - Arup Group undertakings	(22,560)	-
Total finance income	<hr/> (22,560)	<hr/> -
Net finance (income) / costs	<hr/> (8,875)	<hr/> 12,002

Interest due to / from Arup Group undertakings is in regards to Arup's cash pooling facility and the short term inter-group loan provided by the Company.

8 Income tax charge

(a) Analysis of total income tax charge

	2022	2021
	£	£
Current income tax		
– Non-UK: current income tax on profits for the year	886,007	56,599
Total current income tax	886,007	56,599
Deferred income tax	-	-
Total deferred income tax	-	-
Total income tax charge	886,007	56,599

(b) Factors affecting the total income tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the amount computed at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2021: 19%).

The differences are explained below:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Loss before income tax	(662,248)	(10,576,423)
Loss before income tax multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK	(125,827)	(2,009,520)
Effects of:		
Group relief	136,865	2,018,481
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(11,038)	(8,961)
Impact of non-UK tax	886,007	56,599
Total income tax charge	886,007	56,599

9 Contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets	2022	2021
	£	£
Contract assets	-	8,540,192
Loss allowance	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,540,192</u>

Contract liabilities	2022	2021
	£	£
Contract liabilities	<u>1,627</u>	<u>-</u>

10 Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade receivables - net	259,751	893,520
Amounts due from Arup Group undertakings	7,179,473	170
Other receivables	156	157
	<u>7,439,885</u>	<u>893,847</u>

The directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other receivables approximates to their fair value.

Trade receivables	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade receivables	1,817,431	2,492,997
Loss allowance	(1,557,680)	(1,599,477)
	<u>259,751</u>	<u>893,520</u>

Amounts due from Arup Group undertakings

Amounts due from Arup Group undertakings are unsecured, have no date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Where inter-group loans have been provided, interest is accrued on inter-group loans with a rate in the range of 1-8% (2021: 1-8%).

The Company has assessed the ability of Arup Group companies to meet their inter-group liabilities. Based on this review the expected credit losses of amounts due from Arup Group undertakings is deemed to be nil (2021: nil).

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	2022	2021
	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	35,226	19,121
	<u>35,226</u>	<u>19,121</u>

12 Trade and other payables

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts owed to Arup Group undertakings	151,151	1,122,262
Accrued expenses	8,880	342,913
	<u>160,031</u>	<u>1,465,175</u>

The directors consider that the carrying value of trade and other payables approximates to their fair value.

Amounts owed to Arup Group undertakings

Amounts owed to Arup Group undertakings are unsecured, have no date of repayment and are repayable on demand. Where inter-group loans have been provided, interest is accrued on inter-group loans with a rate in the range of 1-8% (2021: 1-8%).

13 Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Issued, called up and fully paid:		
19,654,332 (2021: 19,654,332) ordinary shares of £1 each	19,654,332	19,654,332
	<u>19,654,332</u>	<u>19,654,332</u>

14 Contingent liabilities

As a part of the ordinary business activities of the Company, claims may arise in relation to work undertaken by the Company. The Arup Group arranges and maintains professional indemnity insurance on behalf of all entities in the Arup Group.

15 Related parties

The following transactions and year end balances were in relation to related parties that are not 100% owned by the Arup Group:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Outstanding balances arising from sales / purchases of services		
Net payables	(147,921)	(138,788)

16 Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking of Arup Riyadh Metro Limited is Ove Arup Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

Arup Group Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2022. The consolidated financial statements of Arup Group Limited are publicly available at 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ, United Kingdom.

Ove Arup Holdings Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group to consolidate these financial statements at 31 March 2022. The consolidated financial statements of Ove Arup Holdings Limited are publicly available at 8 Fitzroy Street, London, W1T 4BJ, United Kingdom.

The parent undertakings and controlling parties are Ove Arup Partnership Employee Trust, Ove Arup Partnership Charitable Trust and The Arup Service Trust. These are the owners of Arup Group Limited. The ultimate controlling party is Ove Arup Partnership Charitable Trust.

The capital of Arup Group Limited is divided into equity shares, which are held in trust for the benefit of the employees (past and present) of the Arup Group and voting shares that are held by Ove Arup Partnership Charitable Trust.

17 Dividends

As at the date of the financial statements the directors do not recommend a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: nil). No dividend was paid in the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).