

Registered number: 03393325

Parsons Group International Limited

Financial statements

Information for filing with the registrar

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Statement of financial position
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Current assets			
Debtors	5	6,819,642	4,575,547
Cash and cash equivalents		585,694	2,621,379
		7,405,336	7,196,926
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(1,243,866)	(1,326,351)
Net current assets		6,161,470	5,870,575
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	(65,083)	(191,261)
		(65,083)	(191,261)
Net assets		6,096,387	5,679,314
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital		40,000	40,000
Profit and loss account		6,056,387	5,639,314
		6,096,387	5,679,314

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

M Ofilos
Director
Date: 30 September 2024

M R Kolloway
Director
Date: 30 September 2024

The notes on pages 2 to 7 form part of these financial statements.

Parsons Group International Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

1. General information

Parsons Group International Limited is a company limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The registered office and principal place of business address is Boundary House, Boston Road, London, W7 2QE.

The principal activity of the company is the supply of engineering consultancy and project management services.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland' and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The disclosure requirements of Section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis with the company making profit before tax £592,987 (2022: £476,406) and the Company has a healthy cash balance of £585,694 (2022: £2,621,379) to meet any upcoming obligations. Furthermore, the Company has existing contracts which have periods of performance extending to the foreseeable future. The Directors have concluded that there are no material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

Parsons Group International Limited

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.7 Financial instruments

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially measured at their transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables due with the operating cycle fall into this category of financial instruments.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss except when deferred in other

comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other operating income'.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when an event has taken place that gives rise to a legal or constructive obligation, a transfer of economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation, taking into account the related risks and uncertainties.

Increases in provisions are generally charged as an expense to profit or loss.

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Page 4

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year are addressed below:

Unbilled revenue:

Contract assets represent the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that have been transferred to a customer. An asset is recognised for the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs are directly related to a contract, the costs generate or enhance resources of the Branch that will be used in satisfying a performance obligation in the future and the costs are expected to be recovered. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point at which it is invoiced to the customer. The current period contract assets amounted to £3,785,865 (2022: £3,224,014).

Debtors:

When assessing for impairment, management considers factors including the aging profile of amounts billed, subsequent receipts, historical experience, and creditworthiness of clients. No impairments have been made in the current period.

4. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 42 (2022 - 39).

Trade debtors	1,477,854	553,706
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,414,283	-
Other debtors	226,586	599,012
Prepayments and accrued income	3,700,919	3,285,663
Tax recoverable	-	137,166
	<u>6,819,642</u>	<u>4,575,547</u>

Page 5

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade creditors	57,838	105,958
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	85,148
Corporation tax	189,739	-
Tax due to HMRC	319,452	94,683
Other creditors	62,008	28,192
Accruals and deferred income	614,829	1,012,370
	<u>1,243,866</u>	<u>1,326,351</u>

7. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	(191,261)
Charged to profit or loss	126,178
At end of year	<u>(65,083)</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	(65,083)	(191,261)
	<u>(65,083)</u>	<u>(191,261)</u>

Notes to the financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2023

8. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
40,000 (2022 - 40,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>

9. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

10. Pension commitments

The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund and amounted to £88,125 (2022: £45,115). Contributions totalling £30,838 (2022: £9,570) were payable to the fund at the reporting date.

11. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s.33.1A of FRS102, from disclosing transactions with wholly owned members of the Group on the grounds that its a wholly owned subsidiary.

12. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is Parsons Europe Holdings B.V.
The ultimate parent undertaking is Parsons Corporation (incorporated in the United States of America), which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. The registered office of Parsons Corporation is located at Suite 140, 5875 Trinity Parkway, Centreville, Virginia 20120, USA.
These financial statements can be obtained at <https://investors.parsons.com/financial-information/annual-reports>.

13. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 was unqualified.
The audit report was signed on 3 October 2024 by Stephen Moss BSc (Hons) ACA (Senior statutory auditor) on behalf of Kreston Reeves LLP.

