Registration number: 02619408

### AMEC Project Investments Limited

Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 31 December 2019



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### AMEC Project Investments Limited Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company during the year was project investment, but this activity ceased in October 2019. The company's ongoing principal activity will be to act as a holding company for a joint venture investment.

#### Fair review of the business

Revenue has decreased to £147,000 (2018: £511,000). The company ceased contract activity in the year and closed its Korean branch in October 2019.

During the year the company provided funding of £613,000 to its joint venture investment (2018: £2,380,000).

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,601,000 (2018: £1,398,000).

#### **Environmental matters**

Wood is committed to the highest of standards of health, safety, environmental and security management ("HSSE"). Our aim is to comply with all applicable legislation and relevant industry standards. In the absence of regulatory controls we set our own internal standards.

Our HS&E policy defines our commitment to:

- · Protecting the health and safety of our employees and others who may be affected by our business activities;
- · Reducing the environmental impact of operations under our control or direct influence; and
- · Continually improving our health, safety and environmental performance.

Our goal is to sustain an incident free work environment, as we believe that all incidents are preventable.

Every person working for the company is responsible and accountable for working in a manner consistent with this goal. To achieve this we:

- · Create a positive HS&E culture;
- · Encourage and support positive intervention;
- · Understand and manage HS&E risks;
- · Implement an effective HS&E Management System;
- · Manage HS&E performance; and
- · Integrate HS&E into business planning

Our aim is to comply with all applicable legislation and relevant industry standards. In the absence of such regulatory controls we set standards consistent with this policy.

We seek sustainable solutions to business needs, balancing environmental, social and economic considerations by engaging with employees, customers, partners, contractors, suppliers and communities where we work.

Refer to the John Wood Group PLC 2019 Annual Report and Financial Statements for further details, including activities in 2019.

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company has a joint venture investment which is involved in the development of a wind farm. The management of this venture and the execution of its strategies are subject to a number of risks which impact the overall viability and profitability of the project, including the ability to engineer connectivity to the National Grid and to win industry contracts to generate electricity.

Details of the company's financial risk management objectives and policies are included in note 16 to the financial statements.

Approved by the Board on 10 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

IA Jones

Company secretary

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

#### **Directors**

The directors, who held office during the year, were as follows:

MN Plant

AMEC Nominees Limited (resigned 11 August 2020)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

AS McLean (appointed 11 August 2020)

#### Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,601,000 (2018: £1,398,000 loss).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: nil).

#### Future developments

It is anticipated that the assets and liabilities of the company will be acquired by a fellow group undertaking in exchange for an intercompany loan.

#### Going concern

The financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, as the trading activities of the company have ceased.

#### Important non adjusting events after the financial period

The COVID-19 outbreak developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections. Measures that have been taken by Governments around the world, including the UK Government, to contain the virus have had a significant impact on economic activity. Measures to prevent the transmission of the virus include, but not limited to:

- · Limiting the movement of people, including working from home;
- · Restricting flights and other travel; and
- · Temporarily closing businesses, schools and cancelling events.

These actions have had an impact on businesses across a wide range of industries, who are facing unique and unparalleled challenges. To date, the business has not suffered any material impact from the actions taken by Government in response to COVID-19 or oil price volatility. Management have a proven track order of leveraging our flexible, asset light model in response to changing market conditions.

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

#### Disclosure of information in the strategic report

In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Director's Report) Regulations 2013, a strategic report and the company's results, activities, objectives, policies and risks has been included on page 1 to 2 of the financial statements.

Approved by the Board on 10 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

IA Jones

Company secretary

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 such internal control, determined as necessary, to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

•	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Revenue	4	147	511
Cost of sales		132	436
Gross profit		279	947
Administrative expenses		(180)	(305)
Other operating (expense)/income	5	(245)	339
Impairment of investment in joint venture			(415)
Operating (loss)/profit		(146)	566
Finance income	6	4	93
Finance expense	7	(1,812)	(2,038)
Loss before tax		(1,954)	(1,379)
Taxation	11	353	(19)
Loss for the year		(1,601)	(1,398)

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Loss for the year		(1,601)	(1,398)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Foreign currency translation gains		121	127
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,480)	(1,271)

#### AMEC Project Investments Limited (Registration number: 02619408) Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019

	Note	31 December 2019 £ 000	31 December 2018 £ 000
Assets	1,41		
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	-
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	735	1,808
Cash and cash equivalents		701	1,261
Investments	13	7,122	6,509
Deferred tax assets	11		15
	<u>-</u>	8,558	9,593
Total assets	<u>-</u>	8,558	9,593
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Called up share capital	17	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	_	(47,793)	(46,312)
		(46,793)	(45,312)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	55,351	54,905
Total equity and liabilities	_	8,558	9,593

For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

#### Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved by the Board on 10 December 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

AS McLean Director

The notes on pages 10 to 22 form an integral part of these financial statements.

### AMEC Project Investments Limited Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2019	1,000	(46,312)	(45,312)
Loss for the year	-	(1,601)	(1,601)
Currency translation differences	<u>-</u>	121	121
Total comprehensive loss	<u> </u>	(1,480)	(1,480)
At 31 December 2019	1,000	(47,792)	(46,792)
	Share capital £ 000	Retained earnings £ 000	Total £ 000
At 1 January 2018	1,000	(45,041)	(44,041)
Loss for the year	•	(1,398)	(1,398)
Currency translation differences	<u> </u>	127	127
Total comprehensive income		(1,271)	(1,271)
At 31 December 2018			

#### 1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is:

Booths Park Chelford Road Knutsford Cheshire WA16 8QZ

#### 2 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income statement, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

#### Going concern

The trading activities of the company ceased in the prior year and as a consequence the accounts have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

#### Exemption from preparing group accounts

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amec Foster Wheeler Group Limited and of its ultimate parent, John Wood Group PLC. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of John Wood Group PLC, which are publicly available. Therefore, the company is exempt, by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements. The address of the ultimate parent's registered office is 15 Justice Mill Lane, Aberdeen, AB11 6EQ.

These financial statements are separate financial statements.

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Summary of disclosure exemptions

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement'.
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' to present comparative information requirements in respect of paragraphs 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1, 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment'.
- Paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B to D, 40A to D, 111 and 134 to 136 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'
- · IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
- · Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors'.
- · Paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose key management compensation.
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.
- Paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets'.

#### Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2019 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

#### Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and is stated net of sales taxes (such as VAT) and discounts. The company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer. Revenue in the current year comprised principally inter-company invoicing as trading activity ceased in the prior year.

#### Finance income and costs policy

Interest income and expense is recorded in the same income statement in the period to which it relates.

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- The gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- · The amortised cost of the financial liability.

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Any exchange differences are taken to the income statement.

#### Tax

The tax charge represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from the profit reported in the income statement due to items that are not taxable or deductible in any period and also due to items that are taxable or deductible in a different period. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity as appropriate.

A current tax provision is recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In line with IFRIC 23, depending on the circumstances, the provision is either the single most likely outcome, or a probability weighted average of all potential outcomes. The provision incorporates tax and penalties where appropriate. Separate provisions for interest are also recorded. Interest in respect of the tax provisions is not included in the tax charge, but disclosed within profit before tax.

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 taxable income.

Deferred tax is provided, using the full liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The principal temporary differences arise from depreciation on PP&E, tax losses carried forward and, in relation to acquisitions, the difference between the fair values of the net assets acquired and their tax base. Tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date are used to determine deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and it is intended that they will be settled on a net basis.

#### Investments

Investments in joint ventures are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment

The company performs impairment reviews in respect of plant and equipment and investments in joint ventures, whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised when the recoverable amount of an asset, which is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use, is less than its carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and other short-term bank deposits with original maturities of three months or less. The company presents balances that are part of a pooling arrangement on a gross basis.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

The company recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses ('ECLs') on trade receivables and gross amounts due from customers, measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs are a profitability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes a customer being in significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract such as a default. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the company has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a proportion thereof. For individual customers, the company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

#### Trade payables

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

#### Share capital

The company has one class of ordinary shares and these are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are not recognised as a liability or charged to equity until they have been approved by shareholders.

#### Defined contribution pension obligation

The company's contributions to defined contribution schemes are charged to the income statement in the period to which the contributions relate.

#### 2 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Rounding of amounts

All amounts in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest thousand Sterling Pound, unless otherwise stated.

#### 3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. These estimates and judgements are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions and actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. Company management believe that the judgement detailed below have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

#### Impairment of investments (judgement)

The company has a joint venture investment in Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited which owns Stornoway Wind Farm Limited. The carrying value of the investment is recognised based on the assessment that it will be recovered through sale, This assessment is based on a series of estimates and judgements which are made in respect of overall project viability and profitability, including those in respect of grid connectivity and electricity sales price contracts.

#### 4 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year by class of business is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Technology and consulting services	147	511
The analysis of the company's revenue for the year by market is as follows:		
	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Rest of world	147	511
Contract assets and liabilities		
	31 December	31 December
	2019	2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Contract assets		147

The contract asset balance comprises amounts the company has invoiced to customers (trade receivables).

#### 5 Other operating (expense)/income

The analysis of the company's other operating (expense)/income for the year is as follows:

6 Finance income	2010
	2018 £ 000
Interest income on bank deposits 1	- 000
Interest received from group undertakings 3	93
4	93
7 Finance expense	
	2018
£ 000 £	£ 000
Interest paid to group undertakings 1,812 2	2,038
8 Staff costs	
The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:	
2019	2018
	£ 000
Wages and salaries 122	145
Other pension costs10	19
132	164

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year was 2 (2018: 3).

#### 9 Directors' remuneration

No remuneration was paid to, or waived by, the directors during the current or prior year in respect of services provided to the company.

10 Auditors' remuneration	•	
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Audit of the financial statements	-	15
Auditors' remuneration in the prior year related to audit fees (£12,000) an respect to the overseas branch.	d tax compliance fe	ees (£3,000) with
11 Taxation		
Tax (credited)/charged in the income statement		
	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	(368)	-
Foreign tax		21
Total current income tax	(368)	21
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	17	(2)
Arising from changes in tax rates and laws	(2)	
Total deferred taxation	15	(2)
Tax (receipt)/expense in the income statement	(353)	19

#### 11 Taxation (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £ 000	2018 £ 000
Loss before tax	(1,954)	(1,379)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(371)	(262)
Increase from effect of revenues exempt from taxation	-	(1)
Increase from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	80
Increase arising from group relief tax reconciliation	-	186
Increase from effect of foreign tax rates	•	16
Deferred tax expense from unrecognised tax loss or credit	18	-
Total tax (credit)/charge	(353)	19

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the UK deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated based on this rate.

The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. This will increase the company's future current tax charge accordingly.

#### Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2019 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2019 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-	-
Tax losses carry-forwards	-	-	-
Pension benefit obligations	-	-	-
Temporary differences - trading	15	(15)	
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	15	(15)	

#### 11 Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

Deterred tax movement during the prior year:			
	At 1 January 2018 £ 000	Recognised in income £ 000	At 31 December 2018 £ 000
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	-	-
Share-based payment Tax losses carry-forwards	-	-	<u>-</u>
Pension benefit obligations	-	-	-
Temporary differences - trading	13	2	15
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	13	2	15
•			
12 Property, plant and equipment			
		Plant and equipment £ 000	Total £ 000
Cost or valuation			
At I January 2019		318	318
Foreign exchange movements		(22)	(22)
At 31 December 2019	_	296	296
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2019		318	318
Foreign exchange movements	_	(22)	(22)
At 31 December 2019	_	296	296
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2019	_		
At 31 December 2018	-	-	-

#### 13 Investments

#### Investment in joint venture

	31 December 2019 £ 000	31 December 2018 £ 000
Cost		
At 1 January	39,697	37,317
Additions	613	2,380
At 31 December	40,310	39,697
Provision		
At 1 January	33,188	32,773
Provision		415
At 31 December	33,188	33,188
Carrying amount		
At 31 December	7,122	6,509

The company owns 50% of the issued share capital of Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited which owns 100% of the issued share capital of Stornoway Wind Farm Limited. The registered office address of both these companies is: Edf Energy, Gso Business Park, East Kilbride, Scotland, G74 5PG.

#### 14 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£ 000	£ 000
Trade receivables	-	147
Amounts due from group undertakings	348	1,645
Other receivables	-	16
Income tax receivable	387	
	735	1,808

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is charged at the normal market rate.

#### 15 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2019 £ 000	31 December 2018 £ 000
Trade payables	17	15
Accrued expenses	-	107
Amounts due to group undertakings	55,334	54,456
Social security and other taxes	-	4
Other payables	-	312
Income tax liability	-	11
	55,351	54,905

Amounts due to group undertakings includes loans from group undertakings of £51,109,000 (2018: £52,042,000) that are unsecured and repayable on demand. Interest is charged at the normal market rate.

#### 16 Financial risk management and impairment of financial assets

The main risks relating to the company's financial instruments are detailed below:

#### Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions which are in currencies other than the company's functional currency. The company strives to maintain intercompany loans in the functional currency of the company, to eliminate the currency exposure wherever possible.

#### Interest rate risk

The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to intercompany borrowings.

#### Liquidity risk

The company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds by regular projected cash flow forecasts from operations which also consider the maturity of its financial assets and liabilities. Any additional funding required is supplied by fellow Wood companies.

#### 16 Financial risk management and impairment of financial assets (continued)

#### Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments included in the financial statements have been reviewed and the carrying values per the financial statements are the same as the fair values of these financial instruments.

#### 17 Share capital

#### Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Called up share capital of £1 each	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

#### 18 Related party transactions

#### Summary of transactions with joint ventures

During the year the company has provided funding of £613,000 (2018: £2,380,000) to Lewis Wind Power Holdings Limited under the terms of a shareholder loan agreement.

#### 19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Amec Foster Wheeler Group Limited.

The ultimate parent is John Wood Group PLC. These financial statements are available upon request from 15 Justice Mill Lane, Aberdeen, AB11 6EQ.

The ultimate controlling party is John Wood Group PLC.

#### 20 Non adjusting events after the financial period

The COVID-19 outbreak developed rapidly in 2020, with a significant number of infections. Measures that have been taken by Governments around the world, including the UK Government, to contain the virus have had a significant impact on economic activity. Measures to prevent the transmission of the virus include, but not limited to:

- Limiting the movement of people, including working from home;
- · Restricting flights and other travel; and
- · Temporarily closing businesses, schools and cancelling events.

These actions have had an immediate impact on businesses across a wide range of industries, who are facing unique and unparalleled challenges. To date, the business has not suffered any material impact from the actions taken by Government in response to COVID-19 or oil price volatility. Management have a proven track order of leveraging our flexible, asset light model in response to changing market conditions.