

Ernst & Young Services Limited

Annual Reports and Financial Statements

1 July 2022

Registered number 02812206



Ernst & Young Services Limited

Registered No. 02812206

Directors

L G Cameron

L S Rattigan

L Abel

Auditor

BDO LLP

55 Baker Street

London W1U 7EU

Registered Office

1 More London Place

London SE1 2AF

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 3 July 2021 to 1 July 2022 (the comparative period being the period from 4 July 2020 to 2 July 2021).

Principal activity and review of business

The principal activity of the business is the supply of employee services to its ultimate parent entity, Ernst & Young LLP ("EY LLP"). The company charges a margin for providing employee services to EY LLP. The operating profit margin for the period is 6% (2021: 6%). The company employs the majority of employees of EY LLP and its subsidiaries ("the firm") although on promotion to partner, an individual generally ceases to be employed by the company and instead becomes a member of EY LLP. Given the nature of these arrangements, key performance indicators in relation to our people are monitored at a total firm level.

The key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	2022	2021
Revenue	£1,348m	£1,298m
Percentage of female partners *	25%	23%
Percentage of ethnic minority partners *	14%	12%
Mean average employee pay gap by gender **	14.5%	15.3%
Mean average employee pay gap by ethnicity **	15.5%	16.4%
People survey engagement score ***	69%	68%

*The figures are based on EY LLP.

**The figures presented are based on the Pay Gap Report published in 2022.

***The figures presented are based on the March 2022 survey results, the comparative being the July 2021 survey results.

Revenue

Revenue, which is directly related to cost, grew by 3.8% (2021: 2%). Revenue is driven by the number of employees and is considered adequate in relation to the demands of the business.

Strategic report

Diversity, equity and inclusiveness

We believe that successful diversity, equity and inclusiveness means success for everyone. Diverse perspectives, combined with an inclusive culture and equitable outcomes drive better decision making, stimulate innovation, increase organisational agility and strengthen resilience to disruption.

During the financial year, we changed the name to Diversity, Equity & Inclusiveness (“DE&I”); introducing the language of equity reflects our increased focus on social equity and our commitment to building equitable systems and practices, creating equitable employee experiences and opportunities for all.

Our robust UK-wide DE&I strategy is centred around three pillars of: creating a culture of equity and belonging, accelerating diversity in our business, and using our external voice to publicly demonstrate the value of social equity, diversity and inclusion. The firm’s focus on promoting diversity includes race and ethnicity, ability and neurodiversity, faith and belief, gender, LGBT+, parenting and caring, and social economic diversity. The strategy guides our activities and plans, and we regularly review our progress to ensure that activities and initiatives are having a positive impact.

Addressing racial inequality is an important part of creating a culture of belonging at EY. As a company and as individuals, we continue to stand against discrimination, and racism, making progress on our anti-racism commitments which were launched in July 2020.

Leaders across the firm make DE&I a priority and it is a key metric across all the organisation’s talent management programmes. To enable greater accountability across the firm, the Global DE&I Tracker helps track progress with consistent DE&I metrics and reporting across the organisation globally.

Our public target is to double the proportion of our partners who are female to 40% and our ethnic minority partners to 20% by 2025, of which 15% will be Black heritage. As at the end of the period, 25% of our partners were female and 14% were of ethnic minority.

Pay gap

We remain committed to increasing the representation of women and ethnic minorities at senior levels of the firm, and to creating a culture where everyone can be themselves, thrive and succeed. We are continuing to make progress but recognise that if we are to meet our commitments that we have made around race and gender, now is the time to accelerate the pace of change.

The most recent pay gap report, which covers the 2020/2021 UK tax year, shows that several of our pay gaps have narrowed, although the change is incremental. We believe this is driven by the overall improvement in diverse representation at every level. At more senior levels, promotions happen annually and in smaller numbers meaning that representation in the most senior ranks — Director, Associate Partner and Partner — is slower to change than in more junior ranks. Therefore, while the increase in diversity at more junior levels is good news, it does mean that the pay gap persists.

The most recent employee gender pay gap report shows a median gap of 10.4% (2021: 10.4%), reflecting a slow change in the representation of females in senior positions, despite our continuing drive to improve. Our ethnicity employee pay gap fell by 0.7% to a median of 9.3%, reflecting our efforts to drive ethnic diversity at all levels.

We are proud to have gone above and beyond regulatory requirements by exploring our pay gaps for disability and LGBT+, with the recognition that we need to improve the rates of individuals declaring these demographics, and also our understanding of these terms and how people identify with them.

People survey

As part of the firm’s culture assessment, we use regular listening tools in the form of people pulse surveys, with the Board acting upon the cultural aspects of the findings. These surveys assess people’s views on the firm.

Since November 2020, the firm undertakes a Pulse survey three times a year with the surveys covering a range of aspects relating to working experiences at EY. As part of every other survey, the firm measures

Strategic report

engagement, which relates to opinions of advocacy, satisfaction, commitment and pride. In 2022, the engagement score was 69% (2021: 68%).

Senior leaders receive a detailed breakdown and narrative of the Pulse Survey results for their business unit and use these metrics to inform strategy and decision making on people related issues.

The Board also receives reports on the Firm's compliance with the EY Global Code of Conduct and responds accordingly.

Future developments

The directors consider that the demand for the provision of quality staff will continue and are committed to developing its people for the continued support of the activities of EY LLP. Over 12,000 people in the UK attended the 'Learning at work week' consisting of podcasts, webinars and personal development. We also support flexible learning days for mandatory CPD hours.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the company relate to the recruitment, development and retention of staff, and the timely settlement of balances by EY LLP. The directors ensure that there are policies for managing these risks.

Corporate governance statement

The company is an indirect subsidiary EY LLP whose principal activity is stated above. EY LLP commits to the Audit Firm Governance Code published by the Financial Reporting Council. To do this, EY LLP has therefore put in place certain processes, procedures and arrangements, which apply, as relevant, to the company.

Consequently, governance and related decision-making generally operates at the EY LLP level, consistent with EY LLP's Service Lines and functions (including the Talent function), and EY LLP maintains/fosters business relationships with suppliers, customers and others, which benefit both EY LLP and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including the company. Therefore, EY LLP's governance process applies, as relevant, to the company, to ensure that decisions are made at the appropriate level in the organisation (given, for example, EY LLP is the principal contracting entity with third parties), and that transactions are carried out by the appropriate legal entity. Such governance processes also ensure that related decisions and engagement with certain groups of stakeholders (e.g. the company's employees) are conducted by EY LLP on the company's behalf, or in conjunction with the company, as appropriate. The company is generally cognisant of all of the above, as two of its directors also sit on the board of EY LLP, and all of the company's directors receive, in various capacities, regular reports and updates on EY LLP's activities and performance.

In light of this, the company did not apply a separate corporate governance code during the period.

Section 172 statement

Given the company's principal activity stated above, and the fact that the company has no commercial business, other than with EY LLP, the general stakeholder and other considerations relevant to operating or commercial trading companies do not generally apply to any such decisions of the company's directors. Furthermore, the company is an indirect subsidiary of EY LLP, so EY LLP's performance directly influences the future performance and direction of the company. Accordingly, the company's directors consider that the company's key stakeholders are: the company's employees and EY LLP as principal customer of the company's services.

During the period, the company's directors acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a)-(f) of the Companies Act 2006 when making decisions. In addition, the company's directors also had regard to other factors and matters that they considered relevant to decisions made. When required, the company's directors held board meetings to make key decisions relating to the company, where such matters and factors were considered, as relevant.

Strategic report

This therefore took place when the company made the decision to make deferred consideration payments to the sellers in respect of acquisitions of the following companies in previous financial years: (i) EY Professional Services Limited (formerly AgilityWorks Limited); (ii) EY Incentives Limited (formerly Breakthrough Funding Ltd); and (iii) EY Frank Hirth Limited (formerly Frank Hirth (UK) Limited). The company's directors also had regard to such matters and factors in deciding to make dividend payments out of distributable profits during the financial year.

Employee engagement statement and fostering of business relations statement

As a result of the corporate governance arrangements described in the above Corporate Governance Statement, engagement with the company's employees takes place in conjunction with EY LLP, which engages with the company's employees in a variety of ways. With the health and well-being of the company's employees being at the forefront, this includes: EY Voice, which is a forum of elected employee representatives from across the company's employees, and meets with leadership regularly to discuss and shape business developments, people issues and other matters; an 'EY People Pulse' survey taken three times a year; and various working groups (involving a range of people across ranks, Service Lines, markets and geographic locations), town halls, focus groups and counselling family meetings on certain key issues, including our approach to supporting the company's people and move to hybrid working, and how the company's people can connect with and contribute to EY's purpose of building a better working world and its sustainability targets. Throughout the period, we have refurbished a number of offices to provide a more collaborative working and learning environment, our "Living Labs" which support hybrid working, and social wellbeing as part of our approach to hybrid working.

The company's engagement with EY LLP takes place primarily at board level. Two of the directors of the company also sit on the board of EY LLP and facilitate communication between EY LLP and the company, to the extent required. Any other engagement with third parties in order to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others, takes place, as relevant, by EY LLP on the company's behalf.

On behalf of the Board



L S Rattigan

Director

Date: 29 March 2023

Directors' report

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 3 July 2021 to 1 July 2022 (the comparative period being the period from 4 July 2020 to 2 July 2021).

Results and dividends

The profit for the period after taxation amounted to £62m (2021: £59m).

A final dividend of £56m was declared and paid during the period (2021: £55m). An interim dividend was also declared and paid during the period of £44m (2021: £nil). The company's business activities, together with its future expected business developments and risk exposures are described in the strategic report.

Disabled employees

The company gives full and fair consideration to application for employment from disabled persons where the requirements of the job can be adequately fulfilled by a disabled person.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practicable to provide continuing employment under normal terms and conditions and to provide training and career development and promotion wherever appropriate.

Financial instruments

The directors are responsible for setting objectives and policies in relation to financial instruments, details of which can be found in note 15.

Directors

The directors who held office during the period ended 1 July 2022 and the period up until approval of the financial statements are listed on page 1.

Matters covered in the strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013 to set out the company's strategic report information required by schedule 7 of the Large and Medium sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008. This includes information about future developments, employee engagement and business relationships that would have been included in the business review.

Going concern

The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis having considered the support that can be provided by Ernst & Young LLP, the company's ultimate parent entity and sole customer. The directors have considered multiple forecasts, through to March 2024, prepared by Ernst & Young LLP, which focus on the impact of a range of declines in revenue and cash collection rates. The forecasts include severe but plausible scenarios and the resulting impact on the firm's cash flows, borrowing facilities and associated covenants has then been considered, including reverse stress testing. Ernst & Young LLP has committed borrowing facilities of £412m. In addition to the committed facilities, the Designated Members of Ernst & Young LLP are confident that additional uncommitted facilities of £35m will be obtained in the short term. The scenarios indicate that the firm has sufficient facilities in place and no other mitigating actions will be required.

The directors therefore have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for at least a year from the date of signing the financial statements and so continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditor, each person who is a director at the date of approving this annual report confirms that:

- To the best of each director's knowledge and belief, 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 steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

BDO LLP have been re-appointed auditor of the company for the period ending 30 June 2023.

On behalf of the Board



L S Rattigan

Director

Date: 29 March 2023

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual reports and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the company financial statements in accordance with UK adopted international accounting standards ("IFRS"). 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:

- present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the company;
- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company's financial position and financial performance;
- state whether the company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, 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 company 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 shareholder of Ernst & Young Services Limited

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion:

- The financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of Ernst & Young Services Limited ("the Company") affairs as at 1 July 2022 and of the Company's profit for the period then ended;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 1 July 2022 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

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.

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 at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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 this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report

to the shareholder of Ernst & Young Services Limited

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or 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 by the Company, 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, 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.

Extent to which the audit was 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates, and considered the risk of acts by the Company that would be contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud. These included, but were not limited to, compliance with the Companies Act 2006 and international accounting standards. We also identified UK corporate and payroll tax laws, employment legislation, data protection laws, anti-money laundering regulations as

Independent auditor's report to the shareholder of Ernst & Young Services Limited

applicable laws and regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements.

We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements and that the principal risks were related to the accounting for payroll costs and the cut off of revenue.

We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements. Our tests included, but were not limited to:

- Agreement of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- Enquiries of key management personnel and those charged with governance;
- Obtaining an understanding of the control environment for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and to deter and detect fraud and whether the lack of such controls would increase the susceptibility of the financial statements to fraud.

We focused on specific areas of the financial statements where material misstatement due to fraud was deemed to be a risk.

We assessed the fraud risk in revenue recognition and our procedures to address this risk included, but were not limited to:

- Recalculation of the revenue recognised in the financial statements using the agreed mark up of costs by 6%; and
- Confirming the completeness and accuracy of costs recorded in the income statement and used to determine the amount of revenue recognised.

The auditor's responsibilities relating to fraud in an audit of financial statements requires us to presume that the risk of management override of controls is present and significant. Our procedures in this area included, but were not limited to, the following:

- Considering the adequacy of controls surrounding possible fraud areas, including changes to supplier and payroll details and assessing the adequacy of segregation of duties;
- Establishing if there have been any transactions outside the normal course of business and assessing the rationale of any such transactions;
- Examining the business rationale for a sample of journals posted during the period that exhibit characteristics of audit interest and corroborating these to underlying supporting documentation;
- Testing the appropriateness of a sample of journals made during the course of the financial statements preparation;
- Making enquiries of those charged with governance and of senior management to determine whether they are aware of any suspected, alleged, or known frauds; and
- Challenging and assessing the appropriateness of the estimates and judgements made, by management in preparing the financial statements having regard to supporting evidence and historical outcomes. The key estimates and judgements were identified as revenue recognition and recoverability of trade and other receivables.

Independent auditor's report

to the shareholder of Ernst & Young Services Limited

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that 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, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.

DocuSigned by:
BDO LLP
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Diane Campbell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor
55 Baker Street
London
W1U 7EU

Date: 29 March 2023

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of comprehensive income

for the period ended 1 July 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>1 July 2022</i> £m	<i>2 July 2021</i> £m
Revenue		1,348	1,298
Staff costs	4	(1,269)	(1,222)
Gross profit		<u>79</u>	<u>76</u>
Administrative expenses		(2)	(3)
Operating profit before taxation	3	<u>77</u>	<u>73</u>
Tax charge	6	(15)	(14)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		<u><u>62</u></u>	<u><u>59</u></u>

Statement of changes in equity

for the period ended 1 July 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Share capital</i> £m	<i>Retained earnings</i> £m	<i>Total</i> £m
At 3 July 2020		–	63	63
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		–	59	59
Dividend	13	–	(55)	(55)
At 2 July 2021		<u>–</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>67</u>
Profit and total comprehensive income for the period		–	62	62
Dividends	13	–	(100)	(100)
At 1 July 2022		<u><u>–</u></u>	<u><u>29</u></u>	<u><u>29</u></u>

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements

Balance sheet

at 1 July 2022

Registered number 02812206

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>1 July 2022</i> £m	<i>2 July 2021</i> £m
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries	7	92	69
Amounts receivable from employees	10	1	1
Deferred tax asset	6	2	2
		95	72
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	20	29
Amounts receivable from employees	10	2	2
Interest-bearing loan	9	–	34
		22	65
Total assets		117	137
Equity and liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	1	1
Trade and other payables	11	2	3
		3	4
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	10	2	2
Trade and other payables	11	83	64
		85	66
Total liabilities		88	70
Equity			
Share capital	12	–	–
Retained earnings		29	67
Total equity		29	67
Total equity and liabilities		117	137

The financial statements of Ernst & Young Services Limited for the period ended 1 July 2022 were authorised for issue by the board of directors and signed on their behalf by:



L S Rattigan

Director

Date: 29 March 2023

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the period ended 1 July 2022

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2022</i> £m	<i>2021</i> £m
Profit before tax		77	73
Adjustments for:			
(Increase)/decrease in unbilled receivables	14	(11)	28
Increase in amounts due from ultimate parent		(66)	(104)
Increase in trade and other payables		–	3
<i>Net cash inflows from operating activities</i>		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>
Repayment of amounts receivable from employees		2	1
<i>Net cash inflows from investing activities</i>		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Payment of lease liabilities	10	(2)	(1)
<i>Net cash outflows from financing activities</i>		<u>(2)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</i>		–	–
<i>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</i>		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

The notes on pages 16 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

1. Corporate information

Ernst & Young Services Limited (the “company”) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated, domiciled, and registered in England and Wales (Registered number 02812206). The company’s registered office address is 1 More London Place, London SE1 2AF.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity UK adopted international accounting standards (“IFRS”). The principal accounting policies are summarised below and have been applied consistently throughout the period and the preceding period unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using a number of measurement bases, as set out in the accounting policies below. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis having considered the support that can be provided by Ernst & Young LLP, the company’s ultimate parent entity and sole customer. The directors have considered multiple forecasts covering a period up to 31 March 2024, prepared by Ernst & Young LLP. The forecasts consider a range of severe but plausible scenarios including varying declines in revenue and collection rates and the resulting impact on the firm’s cash flows, borrowing facilities and associated covenants has then been considered, including reverse stress testing. The scenarios indicate that the firm has sufficient facilities in place and no other mitigating actions will be required. Further details of this assessment can be found within the Directors’ report.

The functional currency of the company is pounds sterling. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling and, unless otherwise indicated, are rounded to the nearest million pounds (£m).

The directors present their strategic report for the period from 3 July 2021 to 1 July 2022 (the comparative period being the period from 4 July 2020 to 2 July 2021).

The company is exempt from the obligation to prepare group accounts under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking and its ultimate parent undertaking prepares group accounts (see note 17). Consequently, these financial statements contain information about Ernst & Young Services Limited as an individual entity.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the application of judgement and the use of estimates that affect the amounts reported for assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Information about these judgements and estimates is included in the accounting policies and other notes to the financial statements. There are no significant judgements or estimates in the preparation of the financial statements in the current or preceding period.

Revenue

Revenue is earned from the supply of employee services which fall within the ordinary activities of the company. These services represent performance obligations which are satisfied over time.

Revenue is recognised over time as services are provided, as the customer receives the benefit of these services as they are performed. The input method is used to measure progress toward complete satisfaction of the service as it provides a faithful depiction of the transfer of services, as the company charges its customer on a cost plus margin basis.

The company has concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue (continued)

Payment terms involve periodic billings as services are provided. Where amounts billed to the customer are less than the revenue recognised at the period end date, the difference is recognised as contract assets or, when the company has a present right to payment, as unbilled receivables.

Pensions

Ernst & Young LLP operates a pension scheme for staff which has separate defined benefit and defined contribution sections. The defined benefit section was closed to further service accrual on 30 September 2003 since when the company ceased to participate in the plan and funding obligations have been borne by Ernst & Young LLP.

Contributions to the defined contribution schemes are charged to the income statement when they become payable. Differences between contributions payable in the period and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments in the balance sheet.

The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in funds administered by Trustees.

Staff costs

Amounts relating to staff costs are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred. Unpaid staff costs are included in trade and other payables.

Leases

A lease is a contract or part of a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Leases are accounted for as a right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability from commencement date (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use).

Lease liabilities are measured initially at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payment. The present value is determined using the company's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) as the interest rate implicit in leases is not readily determinable. Thereafter the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made.

On recognition of a lease liability, an equivalent amount receivable from employees is also recognised. Such amounts receivable from employees are measured at amortised cost, less a provision for expected credit losses. Amounts receivable from employees are repaid in line with the payment of the lease liability.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less provision for impairment.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and they are derecognised on settlement. They are measured initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price. The subsequent accounting treatment depends on the classification of an instrument as set out below.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables represents the company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Trade and other receivables are carried at amortised cost, which is equal to the original transaction amount, less a provision for expected credit losses (ECLs). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at amortised cost, which is equal to their original invoiced amount.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Loans

Loans receivable are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Other receivables are generally carried at original transaction amount, less an allowance for expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current balances with banks and short-term deposits with an original maturity date of less than three months that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Income taxes

Current income 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 have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Interest levied on unpaid tax is classified as a finance cost.

Deferred income tax 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 profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Dividends

A liability is recognised to pay dividends to the shareholder when the dividend is appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the company.

Dividends proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorised, are not recognised but disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations and other changes to the financial statements

A number of standards and pronouncements have been issued and are effective for the financial period. These are either not applicable to the company or have not had any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

A number of standards and other pronouncements are in issue that are not yet effective and have not been adopted, none of which are expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging:

	2022	2021
	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>
Charitable donations	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company financial statements were £23,100 (2021: £18,500). No other services were provided by the auditor.

4. Staff costs

	2022	2021
	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>
Wages and salaries	1,076	1,035
Social security costs	120	113
Pension costs – defined contribution schemes	64	64
Other benefit costs	9	10
	<u>1,269</u>	<u>1,222</u>

The average number of employees, excluding directors during the period was as follows:

	2022	2021
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Client service staff	13,364	12,684
Support staff	2,265	2,995
	<u>15,629</u>	<u>15,679</u>

5. Directors' remuneration

The directors of Ernst & Young Services Limited received no remuneration for their services as directors or their services in connection with the management of the company.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

6. Tax

(a) Tax on profit

	2022 £m	2021 £m
<i>Current income tax</i>		
UK corporation tax	15	14
	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>

(b) Reconciliation of total tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit for the period is in line with the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Profit before tax	77	73
	<u>77</u>	<u>73</u>
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	15	14
	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
Total tax charge reported in the income statement	15	14
	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>

The main rate of corporation tax is 19%. The deferred tax asset has been calculated at a rate of 20.5% (2021: 19%) which is the rate prevailing in the period when the deferred tax asset is expected to be utilised.

(c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax asset included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Deferred pension contributions	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

7. Investment in subsidiaries

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Cost	92	69
	<u>92</u>	<u>69</u>

The increase in the investment in subsidiaries of £23m (2021: £44m) relates to the investment in EY Professional Services Limited to fund the acquisitions of Lane 4 Management Group Holdings Limited, Seaton Partners Limited, and Peak EPM Limited.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

7. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

The Company now has the following subsidiaries:

<i>Subsidiary undertakings</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>
EY Professional Services Limited	UK	Consultancy service provider
AgilityWorks India Private Limited *	India	Consultancy service provider
EY Incentives Limited	UK	Consultancy service provider
EY Frank Hirth Limited	UK	Personal taxation service provider
Pythagoras Communications Holdings Limited *	UK	Holding entity of Pythagoras Communications Limited
Pythagoras Communications Limited *	UK	Non-trading entity
Creative Sharepoint Limited *	UK	Dormant
Pointbeyond Limited *	UK	Dormant
Seaton Partners Limited *	UK	Non-trading entity
Peak EPM Limited*	UK	Consultancy service provider
Peak EPM US Inc *	United States	Non-trading entity
Peak EPM Canada Inc *	Canada	Non-trading entity
Lane 4 Management Group Holdings Limited*	UK	Holding entity of Lane 4 Management Group Limited
Lane 4 Management Group Limited	UK	Non-trading entity

* Interest held indirectly.

All subsidiaries are wholly owned.

The registered addresses of the subsidiaries are:

UK entities: 1 More London Place, London, SE1 2AF.

Indian entity: 779, Sector-15A, Faridabad, Haryana 121007, India.

United states entity: 108 West 13th Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, United States

Canadian entity: TD Tower, 77 Westmorland Street Suite 300, Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B6Z3, Canada

8. Trade and other receivables

	2022	2021
	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>
Amount owed by group entities	2	22
Unbilled receivables	18	7
	<u>20</u>	<u>29</u>

All amounts fall due within one year. There was no impairment in respect of trade and other receivables (2021: £Nil).

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

9. Interest-bearing loan

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Loan to ultimate parent undertaking	–	34

During the period, the loan to the ultimate parent undertaking, Ernst & Young LLP, was repaid. The loan was repayable on demand and carried interest at 1% (2021: 1%) above Bank of England base rate.

10. Leases

The company provides its employees the option to lease a car through its salary sacrifice scheme. Accordingly, the company has entered into car leases with average remaining terms of 2 years. Lease payments will be recovered from the relevant employee through the salary sacrifice arrangements in line with the payment of the lease liability.

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and amounts due from employees, and the movements during the period, were as follows:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
At the beginning of the period	3	2
Additions	2	2
Payments	(2)	(1)
At the end of the period	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Current	2	2
Non-current	1	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 15.

The company had total cash outflows for leases of £2m (2021: £1m) during the period.

11. Trade and other payables

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Non-current		
Contingent consideration	2	3
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

11. Trade and other payables (continued)

	2022	2021
	£m	£m
Current		
Social security and other taxes	39	32
Contingent consideration	1	4
Accrued compensation	4	7
Other creditors	23	21
Amounts due to ultimate parent company	16	–
	83	64
	83	64

Contingent consideration amounts relate to additional cash that will be paid if certain operational targets are met. The amounts held are in relation to the acquisition of EY Frank Hirth Limited and depending on whether targets are met, the contingent consideration could vary from £nil to £3m (2021: £nil to £7m). There has been no amendment to the value of the contingent consideration brought forward. There is therefore no impact on profit in the current period. Of the £7m brought forward, £3m has been paid during the current period relating to the acquisitions of EY Frank Hirth Limited and EY Professional Services Limited.

12. Share capital

	2022		2021	
<i>Authorised</i>		£		£
Ordinary shares of £1 each		100		100
		100		100
		100		100
	2022	2022	2021	2021
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2

Each share carries one vote and has the right to receive dividends.

The company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. Capital is monitored by the directors to ensure this objective is met. No long-term financing is required by the company.

13. Dividends paid and proposed

	2022	2021
	£m	£m
<i>Dividends declared and paid during the period</i>		
Dividends on ordinary shares		
Final dividend: £27,882,099.02 per share (2021: £27,595,216.50 per share)	56	55
Interim dividend: £22,191,266.75 per share (2021: £nil per share)	44	–
	100	55
	100	55

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

14. Non-cash transactions

The company has settled several transactions through its intercompany accounts with its parent undertakings, which represent non-cash transactions as follows:

- Ernst & Young LLP has paid tax of £15m (2021: £14m) on the company's behalf which was reduced from the intercompany trading account.
- £87m (2021: £75m) of the intercompany trading account with Ernst & Young LLP was converted into loan receivable from Ernst & Young LLP.
- £22m (2021: £40m) of loan receivable was repaid in order to fund the investment in subsidiaries of £23m. The amount was paid directly by Ernst & Young LLP to the sellers of the subsidiaries.

The company entered into an arrangement with Ernst & Young LLP and Rolls House Holdings Limited to settle the final dividend payable to Rolls House Holdings Limited of £56m (2021: £55m) and the interim dividend of £44m (2021: £nil).

15. Financial instruments

Financial instruments give rise to liquidity, interest and credit risks. The directors review and agree policies for managing these risks. Financial instruments are not used for speculative activity and complex financial instruments are avoided. Information about how these risks are managed is set out below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the company's ongoing financial obligations, including settlement of financial liabilities such as trade and other payables, all of which are payable within one year (2021: within one year) and lease liabilities which are repayable £2m within one year and £1m between one and three years.

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through balances with the company's parent undertaking, Ernst & Young LLP. These balances are considered more than adequate to finance variations in forecast working capital.

Interest rate risk

In the prior period, the company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates to the interest-bearing loan provided by Ernst & Young LLP. The loan was repaid within the current period.

Credit risk

The company trades only with Ernst & Young LLP and does not hold collateral. Receivable balances are monitored and collected on an ongoing basis and as a result exposure to bad debts is not significant. Of the company's trade and other receivables, the following are past due but not impaired: £38m (2021: £32m) is three months or less past due. The remainder is not yet past due.

Amounts receivable from employees are recovered through the company's salary sacrifice scheme and are therefore not a significant credit risk.

Notes to the financial statements

at 1 July 2022

16. Related parties

The company earned revenue of £1,348m (2021: £1,298m) from its ultimate parent undertaking, Ernst & Young LLP. Amounts owed to Ernst & Young LLP at 1 July 2022 were trade payables of £16m (2021: trade receivable of £29m). During the period, the interest-bearing loan receivable was repaid by Ernst & Young LLP. All balances with group undertakings are non-interest bearing.

The key management personnel comprise the directors of the company and the key management personnel of its parent entities. There were no transactions with key management personnel. Except as disclosed above and elsewhere in the financial statements, there are no other related party transactions.

17. Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Rolls House Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Ernst & Young LLP. Ernst & Young LLP is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group that consolidates these financial statements, copies of which are available from its registered office, 1 More London Place, London, SE1 2AF.

18. Post balance sheet events

On 28 July 2022, the company acquired additional share capital in its subsidiary, EY Professional Services Limited, for a subscription price of £4m.

On 29 July 2022, EY Professional Services Limited acquired 100% of Digital Detox Ventures Limited and its subsidiaries for initial consideration of £4m. Digital Detox Ventures Limited provides digital engineering consultancy services.