

Company Registration No. 01537196

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016



CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

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CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

J Glover	Resigned 18 March 2016
S Gossain	Resigned 22 February 2016
D Gray	Appointed 23 January 2017
M Pickett	Appointed 10 June 2015 Resigned 24 June 2016
G Loria	Appointed 18 July 2016 Resigned 23 January 2017
C A Wilson	Appointed 16 June 2016 Resigned 23 January 2017
M Woodfine	Appointed 16 June 2016

SECRETARY

M Woodfine

REGISTERED OFFICE

Royal Pavilion
Wellesley Road
Aldershot, Hampshire
England
GU11 1PZ

BANKERS

National Westminster Bank Plc
63 Piccadilly
London
W1A 2AG

CitiBank N.A. Jamaica Branch
16 Hillcrest Avenue
Kingston 6
Jamaica W1

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Gatwick,
United Kingdom

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

CSC UKD 4 Limited ("the Company") is an indirect subsidiary of Computer Sciences Corporation ("the group"), a public listed company incorporated in the United States of America and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Company offered visa services to people applying for visas in Jamaica. Operations largely ceased in March 2014. The profit and loss account for the period shows the results for the company as it has finalised its cessation of trade.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The financial statements for the period ended 1 April 2016 are set out on pages 7 to 18. A loss for the period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 of £8,144 (2015: loss £12,610) has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015- £nil).

The Company transitioned from United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP") to Financial Reporting Standard 101, Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") for the first time. An explanation of how the transition to FRS101 has affected the reported financial position of the Company is provided in note 13.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS AND EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 24 May 2016, the company's ultimate parent Computer Sciences Corporation announced that its Board of Directors has unanimously approved a plan to merge the company with the Enterprise Services Segment of Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE). The merger is expected to be completed by the end of March 2017, subject to shareholder and regulatory reviews and approvals.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The company is managed by the UK management team, along with other UK CSC entities. The performance and results for all UK entities are analysed on a worldwide CSC measurement basis, at a business unit and sector level. For this reason, the directors of the company believe that analysis using key performance indicators is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business shown in these financial statements. The development, performance and position of Computer Sciences Corporation, which includes the UK entities, is discussed in the consolidated financial statements for the period ended 1 April 2016, which are available to the public and may be obtained from the Computer Sciences Corporation website www.csc.com.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The directors have considered the risks attached to the company's financial instruments which principally comprise trade balances with other group companies have taken a prudent approach in their consideration of the various risks attached to the financial instruments of the company. The company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow risk is not material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The directors' policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. The company had no hedged transactions during the period.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The company has not recorded any revenue in the period and operations largely ceased in March 2014. Further details on other business risks and uncertainties can be found in section 1A of the corporations consolidated financial statements for the period ended 1 April 2016 which are available to the public and may be obtain from www.csc.com.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



D Gray
Director

2017
6th April 2017

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report for the period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016. Information required for disclosure in the report of the directors in relation to principal activity, financial risk management, events after the reporting date, dividends, business review, principal risk and future developments are included in the Strategic report on page 2.

DIRECTORS

The following were directors of the Company during the period and up to the date of this report, except as noted:

J Glover	resigned 18 March 2016
S Gossain	resigned 22 February 2016
D Gray	appointed 23 January 2017
M Pickett	appointed 10 June 2015 resigned 24 June 2016
G Loria	appointed 18 July 2016 resigned 23 January 2017
C A Wilson	appointed 16 June 2016 resigned 23 January 2017
M Woodfine	appointed 16 June 2016

No qualifying third party indemnity provisions were made by the company during the period for the benefit of its directors.

GOING CONCERN

The Company has ceased trading and it is the Directors expectation that the Company will be wound up during the foreseeable future. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

AUDITOR

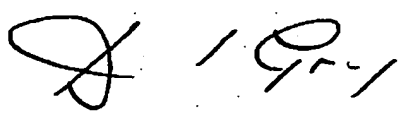
Deloitte have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by:



D Gray
Director
2017
6th April 2017

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure framework'. 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgments 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CSC UKD 4 Limited for the period ended 1 April 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

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.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors' and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently, materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies, we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 1 April 2016 and of its loss for the period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Emphasis of matter – Going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 2 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of 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 audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CSC UKD 4 LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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



Robert Knight FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Gatwick

United Kingdom

7 April 2017

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED**INCOME STATEMENT****PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016**

		Period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £	Period 29 March 2014 to 3 April 2015 £
	Notes		
Revenue	4	-	1,530
Administrative expenses		(19,217)	(31,124)
Other operating income		13,048	16,984
Loss before income tax charge	6	(6,169)	(12,610)
Tax charge on loss	7	(1,975)	-
Loss for the period		(8,144)	(12,610)

All results in the current and previous period relate to discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPERHENSIVE INCOME

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

	Period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £	Period 29 March 2014 to 03 April 2015 £
Loss for the period	(8,144)	(12,610)
Translation exchange difference	(283)	14,857
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	<u>(8,427)</u>	<u>2,247</u>

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

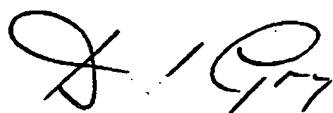
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 1 APRIL 2016

	Notes	£	1 April 2016 £	£	3 April 2015 £
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	8	7,007		2,474	
Cash and cash equivalents		240,057		255,036	
Total current assets			247,064		257,510
Total assets			247,064		257,510
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	9	(294,479)		(296,498)	
Total liabilities			(294,479)		(296,498)
Total assets less total liabilities			(47,415)		(38,988)
Equity					
Share capital			7,900,000		7,900,000
Profit and loss			(7,905,097)		(7,896,953)
Foreign exchange translation reserve			(42,318)		(42,035)
Total deficit			(47,415)		(38,988)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of CSC UKD 4 Limited (registered no. 01537196), were approved by the Board of directors on 2017 and signed on its behalf by:



D Gray
Director
6th April 2017

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

	Note	Called-up share capital	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
		£	£	£	£
Balance as at 29 March 2014		7,900,000	(56,892)	(7,884,343)	(41,235)
Loss for the year		-	-	(12,610)	(12,610)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	14,857	-	14,857
Balance as at 4 April 2015	10	7,900,000	(42,035)	(7,896,953)	(38,988)
Loss for the year		-	-	(8,144)	(8,144)
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(283)	-	(283)
Balance as at 1 April 2016	10	7,900,000	(42,318)	(7,905,097)	(47,415)

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

1. Basis of accounting and general information

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.

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the Company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, Financial Reporting Standard 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements ("FRS 100") and Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 101 (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Accordingly, in the year ended 1 April 2016 the Company has undergone transition from reporting under "old" UK GAAP to FRS 101, as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, and has, in doing so, applied the requirements of IFRS 1.6-33 and related appendices.

The Company has applied Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) incorporating the Amendments to FRS 101 issued by the FRC in July 2015 and the amendments to Company law made by The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015, whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position, financial performance for the Company is provided in note 13.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 101 Statement of financial position at 29 March 2014 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under this standard, where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of Computer Sciences Corporation in relation to:

- IAS 7 'statement of cash flows';
- the effects of future accounting standards not yet adopted;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- certain disclosure required by "IFRS 7 Financial Instruments";
- disclosures in respect of capital management.

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption from the requirements in IAS 24 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between members of the computer science corporation group. Where those party to the transaction were wholly owned by a member of the group. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consolidation given in exchange for the assets.

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

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

2 Principal accounting policies

Going concern

As explained in the directors' report the Company has ceased trading and it is the Directors expectation that the Company will be wound up during the foreseeable future. Therefore the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern which includes, where appropriate, writing down the company's assets to net realisable value. Provision has also been made for any onerous contractual commitments at the Statement of financial position date. The financial statements do not include provision for the future costs of terminating the business of the company except to the extent that such costs were committed at the reporting date.

Revenue

Revenue, including intercompany revenue, is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

The company recognises revenue only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. The company recognises revenue when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and the collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the client, risk of loss has transferred to the client and the client acceptance has been obtained, client acceptance provisions have lapsed or the company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in the client acceptance provisions have been satisfied. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of consideration due, associated costs or the company's continuing involvement with goods.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of GBP using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Other operating income'.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any appropriate provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts. A provision is made for irrecoverable amounts where there is objective evidence that amounts due will not be collected.

They are included in current assets, except for payment terms greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Amounts recoverable on contracts, which are included in current assets are stated at anticipated net sales value of work performed, less amounts received as progress payments on account and after provision for anticipated future contract losses.

Excess progress payments are included under current liabilities. Contract provisions in excess of amounts recoverable are included in provisions for liabilities.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

2 Principal accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that the loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity, after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company for goods and services prior to the end of the financial year and are yet to be paid.

Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Provisions are made where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, that are considered to be relevant. Actual outcomes may differ from these judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Having performed an assessment, the directors have concluded that there are no critical accounting estimates or judgements in relation to these financial statements.

4 Revenue

Operations ceased in March 2014, when trading the company's activities were regarded as a single business segment.

5 Directors remuneration and staff costs

Directors' remuneration was borne by other entities with the Computer Sciences Corporation group. The directors do not believe that it is practical to apportion these amounts between the Company and other entities concerned.

There were no employees of the company during the current or previous period.

6 Loss before tax

	Period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £	Period 29 March 2014 to 3 April 2015 £
Operating loss is stated after (crediting):		
Foreign currency exchange gain	13,048	16,984

The auditors' remuneration is borne by a fellow group undertaking within the Computer Sciences Corporation Group. The allocated fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements is £10,000 (2015: £15,000). There were no non-audit services (2015: nil).

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016****7 Taxation**

	Period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £	Period 29 March 2014 to 3 April 2015 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	-	-
Foreign tax credit	(1,975)	-
Total current tax	(1,975)	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(1,975)	-

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

7 Taxation (continued)

Reconciliation to total current tax:

The tax expense for the period higher (2015: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 1 April 2016 of 20% (2015: 21%). The differences are explained below:

	Period 4 April 2015 1 April 2016 £	Period 3 April 2015 29 March 2015 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	(6,169)	(12,610)
Profit/(loss) before tax at 20% (2015: 21%)	(1,234)	(2,648)
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	14
- Foreign tax credit	1,975	-
- Group relief surrendered	6,567	2,634
- Deferred tax not recognized	(5,333)	-
Total tax charge/ (credit) for the period	1,975	-

Factors affecting future tax charges

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015, which provides for reductions in the main rate of corporation tax from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and to 18% effective from 1 April 2020, was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. These rate reductions have been reflected in the calculation of deferred tax at the reporting date. The Government intends to enact further reductions in the main tax rate down to 17% effective from 1 April 2020. As this tax rate was not substantively enacted at the reporting date, the relevant rate reduction is not yet reflected in these financial statements in accordance with IAS 10, as it is a non-adjusting event occurring after the reporting period.

Deferred tax

The amounts of deferred taxation recognised and unrecognised in the accounts are as follows:

	Recognised 2016 £	Unrecognised 2016 £	Recognised 2015 £	Unrecognised 2015 £
Accelerated capital allowance	-	-	-	5,333
Undiscounted deferred tax (assets)/liabilities	-	-	-	5,333

Deferred tax assets of £nil (FY15: £5,333) have not been recognised as the directors consider there to be insufficient evidence of suitable future taxable income against which to recover them.

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

8 Trade and other receivables

	1 April 2016 £	3 April 2015 £
Other taxation	7,007	2,474
	<u>7,007</u>	<u>2,474</u>

9 Trade and other payables

	1 April 2016 £	3 April 2015 £
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	288,390	288,398
Accruals	2,862	1,958
Other taxation and social security	-	313
Other creditors	3,227	5,829
	<u>294,479</u>	<u>296,498</u>

Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings within the CSC Computer Sciences Corporation group are not interest bearing and are repayable on demand.

10 Share capital

	1 April 2016 £	3 April 2015 £
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
7,900,000 (2015: 7,900,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>7,900,000</u>	<u>7,900,000</u>

CSC UKD 4 LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

PERIOD 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

11 Controlling parties

The ultimate parent company and controlling entity is Computer Sciences Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. This is the parent undertaking of both the smallest and the largest group which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of Computer Sciences Corporation are available from the groups registered office 1775 Tysons Blvd, Tysons, Virginia 22102, USA.

The company's immediate parent company is CSC Computer Sciences Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales.

12 Events after the end of the reporting period

On 24 May 2016 Computer Sciences Corporation announced that its Board of Directors has unanimously approved a plan to move the Computer Sciences Corporation group (CSC) with the Enterprise Services Segment of Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE). The merger is expected to be completed by the end of March 2017, subject to shareholder and regulatory reviews and approvals.

13 Explanation of transition from old UK GAAP to FRS 101

As stated in note 1, these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101.

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 1 April 2016, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 3 April 2015 and in the preparation of an opening FRS 101 Statement of financial position at 29 March 2014 (the Company's date of transition).

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 101 and there were no changes to previously reported profit and equity.