REGISTERED NUMBER: 03437137 (England and Wales)

ANNUAL REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD
1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013
FOR
LSOFT LIMITED

WEDNESDAY

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I SOFT LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

DIRECTOR:

A Fiumicelli

COMPANY SECRETARY:

D Gray

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1PZ

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03437137 (England and Wales)

AUDITOR:

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor St Albans

United Kingdom

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

The director presents his strategic report for the period 1 April 2012 to 30 September 2013,

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company during the period and the preceding period was the implementation of market leading software applications for healthcare provider organisations. It provided solution design and development, installation, system configuration, training and customer support in respect of its applications

On 29 March 2013, the company participated in a group legal entity rationalisation project which resulted in the liquidation of some subsidiaries and the acquisition of companies or businesses from other group companies.

As a result of this legal entity rationalisation project, all of the trade and assets of the Company were transferred to CSC Computer Sciences Ltd, a fellow CSC group company. The transfer was made at the carrying value in the local books in exchange for an intercompany balance. Accordingly, all of the activities of the Company are considered discontinued.

The key performance indicators during the period were:

	Period	Perioa
	2013	2012
Turnover	£47.0m	£56.6m
Operating profit before exceptional items	£0.5m	£7.9m
EBITDA *	£1.1m	£9.2m

* EBITDA represents earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation, profit on disposal of assets and exceptional items.

The performance indicators above all show a reduction compared to the prior period, due to a shift in focus away from tendering for new business, resulting in tenders being submitted by a fellow CSC group company ahead of the legal entity rationalisation project on 29 March 2013.

CHANGE OF FINANCIAL YEAR END

During the period, the Company changed its financial year end from 31 March to 30 September. These Financial Statements therefore cover the extended 18 month period to 30 September 2013.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company during the period are broadly grouped as competitive and financial risk.

Competitive risks. The Company has a number of contracts which are subject to periodic renewal. Whilst CSC has a good record of renewing contracts and ongoing referrals from customers, renewal is uncertain and based on financial and performance criteria.

Financial Risks. The Company is subject to financial risk arising from changes in market conditions affecting interest rates, from counterparty risk of failing to discharge an obligation and the impact of changing foreign exchange rates.

As a result of the legal entity rationalisation project noted above and the subsequent distribution of all retained earnings, the company no longer considers itself subject to these risks.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

MANAGEMENT OF RISK

During the period, the Company managed competition trading risk by providing added value services to our customers and by maintaining strong relationships with customers. As a result of the legal entity rationalisation project noted above and the subsequent distribution of all retained earnings, the company no longer considers itself subject to these risks.

Credit risk is managed by agreeing payment terms in advance, including invoicing periods for long term contracts and payments in advance. Appropriate credit control procedures are followed at all operations where credit risk is perceived.

The Company's transactions are predominantly in Sterling, but some transactions (sales and purchases) are in other currencies and the Company is therefore exposed to the movement in foreign exchange rates. The CSC Group's treasury function matches receipt and payments in foreign currencies to manage risk at a Group level.

ENVIRONMENT

The company recognises that achieving success in environmental and social management is a joint responsibility between employees and management. Active employee participation in community events and charities is strongly supported through the provision of time and the internal promotion and support for such activities.

The directors recognise that whilst the Company's business activities as a developer and supplier of software applications have minimal direct environmental impact, there are environmental impacts in running the Company and our commitment to adopting best practice evidences our responsibility. The Company's environmental policy aims to raise the awareness of environmental matters, establish standards, assess the impact of its business activities on the environment, set improvement objectives and monitor performance against those objectives.

The Company's philosophy is to establish a paperless working environment wherever appropriate. This is supported through the automation of a number of internal management and administrative processes such as performance appraisals, job profiles, competency framework, and annual leave requests. The Company continues to look for ways to move closer to a paperless working environment.

The Company also encourages staff to minimise unnecessary travel by using web exchange and video conferencing facilities and working from home in appropriate circumstances.

EMPLOYEES

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

The Company is a committed equal opportunities employer and operates working practices to promote an employment environment that is free from discrimination and harassment.

It is the Company's policy to ensure that all employees and applicants are treated equally, regardless of gender, marital status, race, colour, disability or sexual orientation. Disabled individuals are offered the same opportunities as others, and the Company actively supports the employment of disabled persons and in the retention of employees who become disabled whilst in the employment of the Company.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A Fiumicelli - Director

Date: 20 November 2014

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

The director presents his report with the audited financial statements of the company for the period 1 April 2012 to 30 September 2013.

DIVIDENDS

The director declared and paid an interim dividend of £93,118,186.56 during the period. The director does not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2012 - £nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The company has not traded since the legal entity rationalisation project noted in the Strategic Report above and has remained dormant since the balance sheet date to the date of approving these financial statements and is expected to remain dormant for the foreseeable future.

DIRECTORS

A Fiumicelli has held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2012 to the date of this report

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

A Thomson - resigned 30 August 2013. A Stevens - resigned 30 June 2012

The directors holding office at 30 September 2013 did not hold any beneficial interest in the issued share capital of the company at 1 April 2012, nor 30 September 2013.

A Fiumicelli held 58,328 share options in the ultimate parent company, Computer Sciences Corporation as at 30 September 2013 (31 March 2012 – 7,829). No other Director was interested in shares of any body corporate of the group at 30 September 2013.

DIRECTORS' AND OFFICERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

During the period the Company maintained insurance cover for Directors' and Officers' liability as permitted under section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Director's Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors is unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors is aware of that information.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

AUDITORS

Deloitte LLP served as auditor during the period and has expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor. A resolution to reappoint them as auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

A Fiumicelli - Director-

Date: 20 November 2014

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF I SOFT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of I SOFT Limited for the period ended 30 September 2013 which comprises the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 19. 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).

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 auditors

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. 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 30 September 2013 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- 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.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Julian Rae (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered accountants and statutory auditor

St Albans

United Kingdom

Date: 21 Nalembr 2014

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

•		Perio 1.4.12 to 3		Period 1.7.11 to 31.	3-12
1	Votes	£'000	£000	£'000	£'000
TURNOVER	2		46,981		56,574
Cost of sales			(17,526)		(24,379)
GROSS PROFIT			29,455		32,195
Administrative (expenses)/income			(28,985)	4	33,772
OPERATING PROFIT	.5	. '	470		65,967
Profit on sale on disposal (see below)			703		
Interest receivable and similar income.		10	10	2,155	2,155
		•	1,183		68,122
Interest payable and similar charges	7		(332)		(1,756)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	8	•	·8.5 ₁ 1		66,366
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	8:		<u></u>		
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIO	D 16,19		851		66,366

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On 29 March 2013, all of the Company's trade and assets were sold to a fellow group company in exchange for an intercompany balance, as part of a re-organisation of the CSC group. Accordingly all of the Company's activities are considered discontinued. The difference between the intercompany consideration and net assets at this date has been recorded as a profit on sale on disposal of £703,000.

TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES

The company has no recognised gains or losses other than the profits for the current period or previous period.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

	•	30.9.13		31.3.12	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible assets	9.		-		1,677
Tangible assets	10		•		2,572
Investments	11				
	•				4.546
•			~		4,249
CURRENT ASSETS		·	·		
Debtors	1 2			53,414	
Cash at bank		£		6,530	·
				<u> </u>	
		-	•	59,944	
CREDITORS				• •	
Amounts falling due within one year	13			<u>(71,322</u>)	
					či i ogov
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES					(11,378)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT	•				
LIABILITIES	•		:=:	•	(7,129)
•					***
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	14.	**	·=,		604
NET LIABILITIES			•••		(7,733)
					·
·		•			,
CAPITAL AND RESERVES		*		•	
Called-up share capital	1.5		ونيون	,	50
Profit and loss account	16			_	<u>(7,783</u>)
CHARRIOT BEDIC BEFICE	19			,	(7,733)
SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT	ĹŻ		·		(1,100)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the director on 20 November 2014 and were signed by:

A Fiumicelli - Director

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about I SOFT Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Computer Sciences Corporation, a company registered in the USA.

Financial Reporting Standard number 1

Exemption has been taken from preparing a cash flow statement on the grounds that the parent company includes the subsidiary in its published financial statements.

Turnover

Turnover represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable from clients for goods or services provided by the Company, net of discounts and value added tax.

Revenue from system sales is recognised when a signed contract exists, delivery to a customer has occurred with no significant vendor obligations remaining and where collection of the resulting receivable is considered probable. In instances where a significant vendor obligation exists, revenue recognition is delayed until the obligation is satisfied.

Revenue in relation to service and maintenance contracts is initially credited to deferred income and is then recognised on a straight line basis over the life of the contract.

Revenue in relation to product development and software licences is recognised as earned on a percentage completion basis.

Revenue in relation to chargeable hours is recorded at the agreed hourly rate based on the timesheet records for these individual projects.

The Company enters into arrangements involving the delivery and implementation of a given software product against predetermined milestones and anticipated future maintenance and support. In arrangements where the revenue from the sale of product licences is not clearly separable from the revenue for installation and services, then the revenue is recognised on a percentage completion basis over the period of the installation with due regard for anticipated future costs. Support revenues in such cases are recognised from implementation over the remaining period of the arrangement. Where a loss is expected to occur, it is recognised immediately and a provision is made in relation to any future work or delivery of goods.

The Company also enters into bundled service arrangements, whereby it enters into arrangements to make certain software applications available for the duration of the arrangements. As the fair value of services deliverables and maintenance and support to be provided under such supply arrangements are not clearly separable from the software supply, revenue is recognised on a percentage of completion basis over the period of the arrangement.

Goodwill

Positive goodwill is the excess of the fair value of consideration paid for an acquired entity over the aggregate of the fair values of that entity's identifiable assets and liabilities. Positive goodwill relating to the acquisition is shown in the balance sheet as an asset. On completion of each acquisition, the directors estimate the useful economic life of the goodwill and amortise it over this period on a straight line basis. For transactions where the primary objective is the acquisition of a customer base, and where the customer relationships continue under multi-year contract arrangements, the directors historically believed it was appropriate to ascribe useful economic lives of up to 20 years. In addition to systematic amortisation, the book value is written down to recoverable amount when any impairment in value is identified. Where goodwill is subsequently adjusted following the finalisation of contingent deferred consideration, the revised carrying value of goodwill is amortised on a prospective basis over its remaining useful economic life.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Intangible fixed assets - software licences

Software licences are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives up to a maximum of 20 years. The carrying value of the licences is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full year following acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life

Short leasehold

write off over period of lease

Fixtures and fittings

12.5% Straight Line

Computer equipment

- 12.5% - 33.3% Straight Line

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the period and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date, with the exception that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxation profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Where law or accounting standards require gains or losses to be recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses, the related taxation is also taken directly to the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Foreign currencies

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, principal risks and uncertainties, financial risk management objectives, performance and position are set out under the directors' report.

As noted in the Strategic Report, on 29 March 2013, the company participated in a group legal entity rationalisation project and as a result of this legal entity rationalisation project, all of the trade and assets of the company were transferred to CSC Computer Sciences Ltd, a fellow CSC group company. The company has not traded since this date and as a result, these 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.

Fixed asset investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures are stated at cost less provision for impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions

Provisions are recognised where the Company has a present obligation of a past event and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

Provisions are reviewed on a regular basis and any changes in valuation are taken to the profit and loss account:

Bank and other borrowings, including discounted receivable financing

Interest bearing finance arrangements are initially recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Finance charges are recorded for on an accruals basis within the Profit and loss account using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying value of the instrument to the extent that they are settled in the period in which they arise.

2. TURNOVER

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	United Kingdom Ireland Continental Europe Middle East America		to 30.9.13 £'000 41,432 3,239 2,236 69 5	£000 52,741 2,917 853 63
			46,981	56,574
3.	STAFF COSTS			
	•	•	Period	Period
	•		1.4.12 to	1.7.11 to
			30.9.13	31.3.12
•	•		£'000.	£'000
	Wages and salaries		20,451	20,291
	Social security costs		2,240	2,015
	Other pension costs		1,125	630
			23,816	22,936

There are no pension contributions outstanding at 30 September 2013 (31 March 2012 -£238,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

3. STAFF COSTS - continued

The average monthly number of employees during the period was as follows:

Period	Period
1.4.12	1.7.11
to	to
30.9.13	31.3.12
60	1:10
.26	26
197	379
34	1.09
<u>317</u>	624
	1.4.12 to 30.9.13 60 26 197 34

On 29 March 2013, the company participated in a group legal entity rationalisation project which resulted in the liquidation of some subsidiaries and the acquisition of companies or businesses from other group companies.

As a result of this legal entity rationalisation project, all of the employees of the company were transferred to CSC Computer Sciences Ltd, a fellow CSC group company. The average number of employees stated above reflects the full period covered by these financial statements, including the final 6 month period where the company had no employees.

4. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Money purchase schemes

•	Period	Period.
	1.4.12	1.7.11
	to	to
•	30.9.13	31.3.12
	£,000	£'000
Directors' remuneration	50	383
Compensation for loss of office	392	-
Directors' pension contributions to money purchase schemes	97	17
The number of directors to whom retirement benefits were accruing was	as follows:	

The director's remuneration noted above represents the remuneration of the sole director directly employed by the company and therefore the highest paid director. The remaining directors neither received, nor waived any

Period

Period

right to emoluments in respect of their services to the company in the period (2012 - £nil).

5. **OPERATING PROFIT**

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	1.CHOU	1 Ciloti
	1.4.12	1.7.11
	to	to
	30.9.13	31.3.12
	£'000	£'000
Other operating leases	(37)	804
Depreciation - owned assets	663	491
Goodwill amortisation	-	- 329
Patents and licences amortisation	703	528
Auditor remuneration	110	481
Foreign exchange differences	(1,736)	(147)
Operating leases - office equipment and vehicles	•	1,454
Exceptional items (note 6)		(58,026)
·		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

6. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

Exceptional items in 2012 relate to intercompany debt waivers and impairment charges following a review of intercompany balances based on the net assets of the individual counterparty at the Balance sheet date, but excluding potential sources of additional funding and intra group guarantees available to the counterparty. Accordingly the assessments are of the individual companies and not about the group.

7. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	Period	Period
	1.4.12	1.7.11
	to	to
	30.9.13	31.3.12
	£'000	£'000
Bank interest	6	39
Interest payable on inter company balances	326	1,684
Leasing		33
	<u>332</u>	1,756

8. TAXATION

Analysis of the tax charge

No liability to UK corporation tax arose on ordinary activities for the period ended 30 September 2013 nor for the period ended 31 March 2012.

Factors affecting the tax charge

The tax assessed for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK.

	Period 1.4.12 to 30.9.13 £'000	Period 1.7.11 to 31.3.12 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>851</u>	66,366
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.7% (2012 - 26%)	202	17,255
Effects of:		179
Income not taxable for tax purposes Exceptional items not deductible for tax	.	(14,716)
Research and development adjustment	- u,	(500)
Deferred taxes not recognised	(202)	(1,648)
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation		97
Other short term timing differences	<u></u>	(667)
Current tax charge	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There are significant tax losses generated in companies within the same UK corporation tax group and the group intends to continue to utilise group relief claims, which has the impact of reducing the effective tax rate of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

8. TAXATION - continued

Deferred taxation

The Company has the following unprovided deferred tax balances:

		2013 £ ¹ 000	2012 £'000
Deferred capital allowances	•	~	.2,614
Întangibles	`	÷	4,013
Losses		~	17,599
Other Short term timing differences	_		963
•	· =	¥	25,189

The unprovided deferred tax asset pools were transferred as part of the sale of the trade and assets of the company on 29 March 2013 to a fellow CSC group company at their net book value of nil.

9. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Patents and		
	Goodwill £'000	licences £'000	Totals £'000
COST			
At 1 April 2012	31,372	6,674	38,046
Additions	. 45	452	452
Disposals	(31,372)	<u>(7,126</u>)	(38,498)
At 30 September 2013	- -	·	3 <u> </u>
AMORTISATION			
At 1 April 2012	31,372	4,997	.36,369
Charge for the period	-	703	703
Eliminated on disposal	(31,372)	(5,700)	(37,072)
At 30 September 2013	<u>-</u>	- <u></u>	<u></u>
NET BOOK VALUE			
At 30 September 2013	<u>د.</u> - بندهشه	<u></u>	
At 3.1 March 2012		1,677	1,677
		+ 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

The directors carry out annual impairment reviews of the carrying value of intangible fixed assets in accordance with the accounting policies stated in note 1. The company did not hold any intangible assets as at 30 September 2013.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

		Fixtures		
	Short	and	Computer -	
· ·	leasehold	fittings	equipment	Totals
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
COST				
At 1 April 2012	4,482	1,589	19,483	25,554
Additions	-	· -	9,8	98
Disposals	(4,482)	(1,589)	(19,581)	(25,652)
At 30 September 2013	·	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	-
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 April 2012	2,660	1,525	18,797	22,982
Charge for period	196	43	424	663
Eliminated on disposal	(2,856)	(1,568)	<u>(19,221</u>)	<u>(23,645</u>)
At 30 September 2013			<u>-</u>	
NET BOOK VALUE				
At 30 September 2013	- .	-	-	-
At 31 March 2012	1,822	64	686	2,572

11. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

The company disposed of all its investments on 29 March 2013 as part of the transfer of trade and assets noted in the Review Of Business section of the Strategic Report.

31.3.12

30.9.13

12. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE	YEAR
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		00.5.20	
	•	£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors	-	17,075
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		14,530
	Other debtors	₩	8,361
	Prepayments and accrued income	-	13,448
		; ;	53,414
13.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		30.9.13	31.3.12
		£'000	£'000
	Trade creditors	, - ,	1,399
	Social security and other taxes	-	3,922
	Other creditors	•	1,284
	Amounts owed to group undertakings	<u>ت</u>	43,770
	Accruals and deferred income		20,947
		-	71.322

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

14. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	30.9:13	31.3.12
	£'000	£'000-
Other provisions		
Asset retirement obligation		604

The asset retirement obligation relates to the net present value of the expected costs of the make good clauses within certain rental property leases.

15. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:				
Number:	Class:	Nominal	30.9.13	31.3.12
		value:	£'000	£'000
100 (2012 – 5,012,500)	Ordinary	£0.01	-	50
	, ,			

On 29 March 2013, the Company issued 10,000,000,000 Ordinary £0.01 shares at par in exchange for intercompany balance of equal value.

Further to this share issue, the members of the Company passed a Special Resolution under section 654 of the Companies Act 2006 to reduce the share capital from 10,005,012,500 Ordinary £0.01 shares to 100 Ordinary £0.01 shares. The capital reduction exercise has resulted in a transfer of £100,050,124 of share capital into the profit and loss account reserve as a distributable reserve.

16. RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £'000
At 1 April 2012 Profit for the period Capital reduction (note 15) Dividend	(7,783) 851 100,050 (<u>93,118</u>)
At 30 September 2013	-

17. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

During the period, the CSC group re-organised and simplified its structure of investments, resulting in various share ownerships being transferred within the group. As a result of these changes, the immediate parent company at 30 September 2013 was CSC Computer Sciences Ltd, registered in England and Wales.

The directors consider 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 the only 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 3170 Fairview Park Drive, Falls Church, Virginia 22042, USA.

18. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The company has taken advantage of exemption, under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 Related Party Disclosures, not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2013

19. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

	30.9.13 £'000 851	31.3.12 £'000 66,366
Rrofit for the financial period Share issue Dividend	100,000 (93,118)	-
Net addition to shareholders' funds Opening shareholders' funds	7,733 (7,733)	66,366 (74,099)
Closing shareholders' funds	<u></u>	(7,733)

On 29 March 2013, the Company issued 10,000,000,000 Ordinary £0.01 shares at par in exchange for intercompany balance of equal value.

During the period, the Company declared and paid an interim dividend of £93,118,186.56.