

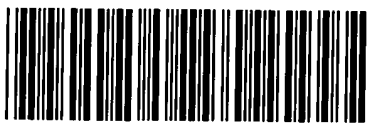
Company Registration No. 03716736

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016

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ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

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ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS

A Fuimicelli	
M C Woodfine	Appointed 16 June 2016
G Loria	Appointed 18 July 2016 Resigned 23 January 2017
C A Wilson	Appointed 16 June 2016 Resigned 23 January 2017
D Gray	Appointed 23 January 2017
S Adams	Resigned 16 June 2016

COMPANY SECRETARY

M C Woodfine

REGISTERED OFFICE

Royal Pavilion
Wellesley Road
Aldershot
Hampshire, United Kingdom,
GU11 1PZ

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountant and statutory auditors
St Albans, United Kingdom

BANKERS

Barclays Bank PLC
Leicester Servicing Centre
Leicester LE87 2 BB
United Kingdom

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors, in preparing this strategic report had complied with s414C of the companies act 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

iSOFT Group (UK) 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 continues to act as a holding company for those Computer Sciences Corporation group companies included in note 10.

REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS

The financial statements for the period ended 1 April 2016 are set out on pages 8 to 19. A profit for the period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 of £1,128,000 (2015: loss £2,784,000) has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the period (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 18.

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 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 of the Computer Sciences Corporation group, which includes the UK entities.

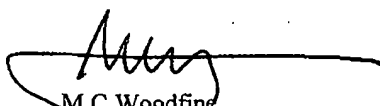
FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The directors consider that the principal risks for the company are in relation to liquidity risk and impairment risk associated with its subsidiary investment.

Liquidity risk is managed by intercompany funding arrangements. The ultimate parent company has given assurance that it will continue to support the operations of the company by way of intercompany funding. On this basis the directors do not consider the liquidity risk as material to the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The impairment or valuation risk is dependent on the performance of the underlying group. The directors therefore perform an annual impairment assessment associated with investment balances.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:


M C Woodfine
Director
7 April 2017

ISOFT GROUP (UK) 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 directors throughout the period and subsequently were:

A Fuimicelli	
M C Woodfine	Appointed on 16 June 2016
G Loria	Appointed on 18 July 2016, Resigned 23 January 2017
C A Wilson	Appointed on 16 June 2016, Resigned 23 January 2017
D Gray	Appointed on 23 January 2017
S Adams	Resigned on 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

After considering the net profit of £1,128,000 (2015: loss £2,784,000) and net assets of £56,070,000 (2015: £54,955,000), the company has obtained confirmation from the parent company that it will provide financial support in order to enable the company to meet its obligations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in note 2.

EMPLOYEES

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 4 to the financial statements.

It is the company's policy to give consideration to disabled people in selection for employment, training and career development opportunities, and to take action to facilitate the continuing employment of people who become disabled while on the company's payroll. This policy is applied in a manner consistent with good business practice and the company's regard for the health and safety of all employees and the community at large.

The company recognises the benefit of keeping employees informed of the progress of the business and of involving them in the company's performance. During the period the employees were provided with information regarding the factors affecting the performance of the company and on other matters of concern to them as employees.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

AUDITOR AND DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

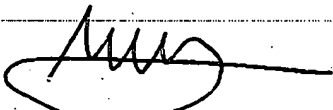
Deloitte have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditor and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed as auditor in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Each of the persons who is a director 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:



M C Woodfine
Director

7 April 2017

ISOFT GROUP (UK) 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.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of iSoft group (UK) Limited for the period ended 1 April 2016 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18. 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 profit 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.

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.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ISOFT GROUP (UK) 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.



David Halstead FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountant

St Albans, United Kingdom

7 April 2017.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

	Notes	Period 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period 29 March 2014 to 3 April 2015 £'000
Administrative expenses		(315)	(3,313)
Other operating income/(expenses)		1,558	-
Exceptional items	5	-	177
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	6	1,243	(3,136)
Finance income	7	-	474
Finance costs	8	(115)	(122)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		1,128	(2,784)
Tax (charge)/credit on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	9	-	-
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		1,128	(2,784)

All results relate to continuing activities.

There is no income or loss for the current or previous financial period, other than shown above. Accordingly, no Statement of Comprehensive Income has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

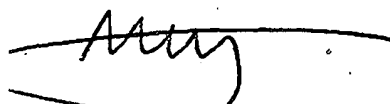
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 1 APRIL 2016

	Notes	£'000	1 April 2016 £'000	3 April 2015 £'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Investments	10		5,975	5,975
CURRENT ASSETS				
Trade and other receivables	11	59,026		57,523
Cash at bank and in hand		26		26
		59,052		57,549
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	12	(8,957)		(8,569)
NET CURRENT ASSETS			50,095	48,980
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			56,070	54,955
NET ASSETS			56,070	54,955
EQUITY				
Ordinary shares	15		-	-
Share based payment reserve			-	33
Retained earnings			56,070	54,922
TOTAL SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS			56,070	54,955

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 April 2017.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors of iSoft Group (UK) Limited; registered in England, No: 03716736.


M C Woodfine
Director

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

	Notes	Called up Share Capital £'000	Share based payment reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 29 March 2014		-	40	57,706	57,746
Share based payment charge	13	-	64	-	64
Share based payment exercised	13	-	(71)	-	(71)
Loss for the period		-	-	(2,784)	(2,784)
At 3 April 2015		-	33	54,922	54,955
Share based payment charge	13	-	(13)	-	(13)
Profit for the period		-	-	1,128	1,128
Movement in share based payment		-	(20)	20	-
At 1 April 2016		-	-	56,070	56,070

The notes on pages 11 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIOD FROM 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 18.

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 effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- Certain disclosures required by "IFRS 7 Financial instruments";
- disclosures in respect of capital management.
- disclosing in respect of "IFRS 2 Share based payments."

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 we 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.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under s401 to the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to produce consolidated financial statements since the company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of Computer Sciences Corporation, a company registered in the United States of America, which itself prepares consolidated financial statements. The financial statements therefore present information as an individual undertaking and not as a group.

Going concern basis

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 strategic report.

As the principal activity of the company is as a holding company, its operations and financial resources are therefore linked directly to, and are dependent on, the performance and support of the Group. The company is reliant on its parent undertaking for working capital support to ensure all liabilities are settled as they fall due. Assurance has been given by the ultimate parent company that it will continue to support the operations going forward by way of intercompany funding.

After considering the net profit of £1,128,000 (2015: loss £2,784,000) and net assets of £56,070,000 (2015: £54,955,000). Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

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 year-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/ (expenses).

Investments

Investment in subsidiaries are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Finance Costs

Finance costs of debt, including premiums payable on settlement and direct issue costs are charged to the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

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.

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.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial liabilities and equity

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

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 shareholder's funds. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' funds, 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 balance sheet 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 assets 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.

Retirement benefit obligations

Retirement benefits to employees of the company are funded by contributions from the company and employees. A fellow group undertaking CSC Computer Sciences Limited, operates a defined contribution scheme.

Defined contribution scheme

Payments are charged to the Income statement as they arise. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions paid are shown either as an accrual or prepayment in the Statement of Financial Position.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

2 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Share-based payment

The Company's ultimate parent Company Computer Sciences Corporation has granted rights to its equity instruments to employees of the Company. These arrangements are accounted for as equity-settled share based payment arrangements. In such instances a capital contribution is recognised to the extent that the Company is not charged by its parent. Equity-settled share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the equity instrument at the grant date.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of the equity instruments that will eventually vest. At each date of the Statement of financial position, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest as a result of the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions. The impact of the revision of original entries, if any, is recognised in the Income statement such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to equity reserves.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The company makes certain estimates and assumptions regarding the future. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying value of assets and liabilities are discussed below:

Valuation of investments

Fixed asset investments are held at cost less accumulated impairments. Annual impairment reviews are performed in line with IAS 36.

4 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.

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 No.	Period from 29 March 2014 to 3 April 2015 No.
Average number of persons employed (excluding directors)		
Administration	2	3

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Employee cost during the period		
Wages and salaries	176	337
Social security costs	20	51
Pension contributions	8	16
	204	404

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

5 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Release for amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	-	177
Investment impairment write back	-	488,931
Loss on sale of investment	-	(488,931)
	<u>-</u>	<u>177</u>

6 OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Profit/(loss) is stated after considering		
Audit fees	20	20
Foreign currency (gain)/loss	(1,551)	2,882
	<u>-</u>	<u>2,882</u>

There were no non audit services (2015: nil).

7 FINANCE INCOME

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Hedging gains	-	474
	<u>-</u>	<u>474</u>

8 FINANCE COSTS

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Bank interest payable	115	122
	<u>115</u>	<u>122</u>

Bank interest payable represents interest on the Barclays Bank Plc overdraft facility.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

9 TAXATION

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred Tax		
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

Tax expense for the period is lower (2015: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 1 April 2016 of 20%, (2015: 21%).

Reconciliation to total current tax charge

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

	Period from 4 April 2015 to 1 April 2016 £'000	Period from 29 March 2014 To 3 April 2015 £'000
Profit / (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	1,128	(2,784)
Profit / (loss) multiplied by standard rate of tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	226	(585)
Movement in timing difference	-	(3)
Income not subject to tax	(4)	(37)
Impairment of investments	-	(91,999)
Loss on sale of investment	-	91,999
Transfer pricing adjustments	157	165
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	-	1
Utilisation of tax losses and other deductions	1,039	-
Remeasurement of deferred tax- change in UK tax rate	601	-
Deferred tax not recognized	(2,019)	459
Total tax	-	-

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

9 TAXATION (CONTINUED)

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.

	Recognised 2016 £'000	Unrecognised 2016 £'000	Recognised 2015 £'000	Unrecognised 2015 £'000
Accelerated capital allowance	-	238	-	(265)
Short term timing differences	-	-	-	(7)
Losses	-	5,168	-	(8,746)
Undiscounted deferred tax assets	-	5,406	-	(9,018)

Deferred tax assets of £5,406,911 (2015: £9,017,963) have not been recognised as the directors consider there to be insufficient evidence of suitable future taxable income against which to recover them.

10 INVESTMENTS

	£'000
Cost	
At 4 April 2015	5,975
At 1 April 2016	5,975
Provisions for impairment	
At 4 April 2015	-
At 1 April 2016	-
Net book value at 1 April 2016	5,975
Net book value at 3 April 2015	5,975

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the shares in and the amounts arising from the subsidiary undertakings is not less than the aggregate of the amounts at which they are stated in the company's statement of financial position.

Further information on shares in group undertakings is as follows:

Name	Country of incorporation/ registration	Activity	Proportion of ordinary shares held %
CSC Computer Sciences Limited	England and Wales	Computer services	9

The registered office of CSC Computer Sciences Limited is the same as that disclosed on page 1.

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

11 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	1 April 2016	3 April 2015
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	59,024	57,483
Prepayments and accrued income	1	2
Other debtors	1	38
	<u>59,026</u>	<u>57,523</u>

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

12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	1 April 2016	3 April 2015
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdraft	3,999	3,818
Trade creditors	-	110
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	4,797	4,594
Accrued expenses	161	47
	<u>8,957</u>	<u>8,569</u>

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

13 SHARE BASED PAYMENT

The Company has a share-option scheme for purchasing shares in Computer Sciences Corporation (CSC), the ultimate parent undertaking. CSC operates two stock incentive plans which authorise the issue of share options, restricted stock and other share-based incentives to employees upon terms approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of directors. The options vest one-third annually on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date. If the options remain unexercised after a period of ten years from the date of grant the options expire. Options are forfeited if the employee leaves the Company before the options vest.

The Company recognises a share based payment expense based on the fair value of the awards granted, and an equivalent credit directly in equity as a capital contribution.

There are no outstanding options at 1 April 2016 (2015: 3,162 options). No options were granted during the financial period ended 1 April 2016 (2015: nil), at a weighted average price of \$nil (2015: \$42.45) per share. Options exercised in the financial year ended 1 April 2016 resulted in 2,881 shares (2015: nil shares) being issued at a weighted average price of \$31.54 (2015: \$nil) each.

RSUs consist of equity awards with the right to receive one share of common stock granted at a price of \$0. RSUs generally vest over a period of three to five years. Upon settlement date, RSUs are settled in shares of CSC common stock and dividend equivalents. If the employee's status as a full-time employee is terminated prior to the vesting of the RSU grant in full, then the RSU is automatically cancelled on the employment termination date and any unvested shares and dividend equivalents are forfeited.

The weighted average share prices for RSUs outstanding at 1 April 2016 was \$nil (2015: \$22.94). During the financial period, the number of RSUs granted was nil (2015: 388). The number of RSUs outstanding as at 1 April 2016 was nil (2015: 1,297). The aggregated estimated fair value of these outstanding RSUs was nil (2015: \$29,752).

ISOFT GROUP (UK) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) PERIOD FROM 4 APRIL 2015 TO 1 APRIL 2016

14 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

A fellow group undertaking, CSC Computer Sciences Limited, operates a defined contribution pension scheme in which the company's employees participate. The company income statement includes a charge of £7,508 (2015: £16,468) relating to pension contributions. Outstanding contributions at the period end date were £894 (2015: £661).

15 SHARE CAPITAL

	Ordinary		2016		2015	
		Number	£'000	Number	£'000	
Ordinary shares – Authorised, allotted and fully paid	£0.10	10	-	10	-	

16 CONTROLLING PARTIES

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of CSC Computer Sciences International Operations Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales, which does not prepare consolidated financial statements.

The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Computer Sciences Corporation, a company incorporated in the United States of America. This is the parent undertaking of 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 Group's registered office 1775, Tysons Blvd, Tysons, Virginia 22102, USA.

17 EVENTS AFTER THE END OF 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.

18 TRANSITION TO FRS 101 REDUCED DISCLOSURE FRAMEWORK

As stated in note 1, these are the company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. The last financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting standards previously applicable (UK GAAP) were for the financial period ended 3 April 2015.

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.