Registered number: 05838194

Leidos Consulting Services Limited

Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018



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Company information

Directors

James Corbett Reagan Brendan Bernard Turley Neil Bernard Walton Graham Moore Matthew John Gethin Wiles Jerald Shropshire Howe, Jr.

Secretaries

A G Secretarial Limited
Brendan Bernard Turley (appointed 27 August 2019)

Registered Office

8 Monarch Court The Brooms Emersons Green Bristol BS16 7FH United Kingdom

Auditor

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Cambridge, United Kingdom

Directors' report

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Leidos Consulting Services Limited ('the Company'), together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption. The directors have taken the small companies exemption contained in S414B of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Principal activities

Leidos Consulting Services Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Leidos, Inc. Leidos Consulting Services Limited's principal activity is to hold 667,000 non-voting preference shares in Leidos Limited. Leidos Consulting Services Limited does not carry out any trade activities.

Prior year restatement

The comparative results have been restated to include the effect of unrealized foreign exchange revaluation on the debtor balance relating to the 667,000 non-voting redeemable preference shares of Leidos Limited (note 8). This restatement corrects a misstatement of the prior year accounts whereby the unrealized foreign exchange loss had not been recorded (note 1). The impact of the restatement is to reduce the loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2017 by \$78 thousand, and increase the cumulative losses in the profit and loss account as at 31 December 2017 by \$106 thousand.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Given the nature of the company there are no material risks or uncertainties applicable to the company on a standalone basis. The directors have considered the risks associated with the anticipated exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union and have concluded that there are no material risks to the company on a standalone basis.

Going concern

The directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting as appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company is non-trading, but Leidos Holdings, Inc, the ultimate parent of the Company, and Leidos, Inc, the immediate parent of the Company, have issued guarantees and a letter of support to provide assurances that all liabilities of the Company will be met as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Hence the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

Directors

The directors, who served during the year and subsequently, unless otherwise stated, were as follows:

Raymond Lee Veldman (resigned 30 August 2018)
Brendan Bernard Turley
James Corbett Reagan
Lee Andrew Young (resigned 12 February 2018)
Neil Bernard Walton
Graham Moore (appointed 12 February 2018)
Matthew John Gethin Wiles (appointed 12 February 2018)
Jerald Shropshire Howe, Jr. (appointed 30 August 2018)

Directors' indemnities

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors which were made during the year and remain in force at the date of this report.

Directors' report (continued)

Auditor

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

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves 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 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP have been deemed re-appointed under section 487 of the 2006 Act;

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Graham Moore

Director

Date: 27 September 2019

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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leidos Consulting Services Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Leidos Consulting Services Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- · 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, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
 cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
 accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
 authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leidos Consulting Services Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Leidos Consulting Services Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Mathew Hall

Matthew Hall, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Cambridge, United Kingdom

Date: 27 September 2019

Profit and loss account

For the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000 (as restated
	Note		note 1)
Administrative expenses Foreign exchange (loss) / gain	4 4	(177) (52)	(38) 78
Operating (loss) / profit		(229)	40
Interest payable and similar expenses	3	(53)	(36)
(Loss) / profit before taxation Tax on (loss) / profit	4 7	(282)	4 2
(Loss) / profit for the financial year		(282)	6

All activities derive from continuing operations.

There are no other comprehensive income other than the (loss) / profit attributable to shareholders of the Company. Accordingly no statement of total comprehensive income is given.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance sheet

At 31 December 2018

Note	2018 \$ ⁷ 000	
Current assets Debtors	8 845	1,026
	9 (21	•
Net current assets	824	1,025
Total assets less current liabilities	824	1,025
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	0 (1,282) (1,201)
Net liabilities	(458	(176)
Capital and reserves Called-up share capital 1 Profit and loss account 1		-
Shareholders' deficit	(458	(176)

The accounts of Leidos Consulting Services Limited (registered number 05838194) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 27 September 2019.

They were signed on its behalf by:

Graham Moore Director

Statement of changes in equityFor the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called-up share capital \$'000	Profit and loss account \$'000	Total \$'000
At 1 January 2017 as previously reported Restatement (note 1)	2	(184)	2 (184)
At 1 January 2017 (as restated note 1) Total comprehensive income for the financial year	2	(184)	(182)
At 31 December 2017 (as restated note 1) Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	2	(178) (282)	(176) (282)
At 31 December 2018	2	(460)	(458)

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Leidos Consulting Services Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the Company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 2.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be US dollars because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are also presented in US dollars.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its ultimate parent, Leidos Holdings Inc, which is publicly available. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to financial instruments, presentation of a cash flow statement and remuneration of key management personnel.

b. Going concern

The directors consider the use of the going concern basis of accounting as appropriate because there are no material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company is non-trading, but Leidos Holdings, Inc, the ultimate parent of the Company, and Leidos, Inc, the immediate parent of the Company, have issued guarantees and a letter of support to provide assurances that all liabilities of the Company will be met as they fall due. Hence the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the annual financial statements.

c. Prior year restatement

The comparative results have been restated to include the effect of unrealized foreign exchange revaluation on the debtor balance relating to the 667,000 non-voting redeemable preference shares of Leidos Limited (note 8). This restatement corrects a misstatement of the prior year accounts whereby the unrealized foreign exchange loss had not been recorded. The impact of the restatement is to recognise a foreign exchange gain of \$78 thousand, leading to loss for the year of \$72 thousand increasing to a profit of \$6 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2017. The amounts owed by group undertakings, falling due in less than one year, as at 31 December 2017 has also reduced by \$106 thousand, from \$1,132 thousand to \$1,026 thousand. This has also lead to a \$184 thousand decrease in the profit and loss account as at 1 January 2017 within the statement of changes in equity.

d. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the balance sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year are initially measured at an undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, the fair value is estimated by using a valuation technique.

e. Impairment of assets

Assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

f. Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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 tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the Company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

g. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences arising on gains or losses on non-monetary items which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, 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 assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

There are no critical accounting judgements.

Key source of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty.

3. Finance costs (net)

											•
				,	•		•	•	٠.	2018	2017
						•				\$'000	\$'000
Inter	est payable	to group und	ertakings	•						53	36

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

4. (Loss) / profit before taxation

(Loss) / profit before taxation is stated after charging / (crediting):

							•	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
	:		. ```						(restated note 1)
Fees payable to the Con	npany's audit	or for th	e audit	of the Co	ompany's	•	•	21	. 24
Foreign exchange loss / Cancellation of intercon		(note 8)	·					52 125	. (78)

5. Staff numbers and costs

			:			2018 Number	2017 Number
The average monthly number directors - was	r of employees – all ex	ecutive			=	6	. 3
Their aggregate remuneration	comprised:		•	•			
			· .			2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Wages and salaries Social security costs						-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					-		·

6. Directors' remuneration and transactions

The directors received no emoluments in respect of their services to the company (2017: \$nil).

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

7. Tax on (loss) / profit

The tax credit comprises:

		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current tax on (loss) / profit UK corporation tax	•	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years UK corporation tax			(2)
Total tax on (loss) / profit			(2)

The difference between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the result before tax is as follows:

		2018 (a \$'000	2017 \$'000 s restated note 1)
(Loss) / profit before tax		(282)	4
Tax on (loss) / profit at standard UK corporation tax rat (2017: 19.25%)	e of 19%	(54)	. 1
Effects of: - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes - Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous perio	ds	54 - 	(1)
Total tax credit for the year		-	(2)

In recent years the UK Government has steadily reduced the rate of UK corporation tax, with the latest rates substantively enacted by the balance sheet date being 20% with effect from 1 April 2015, 19% effective from 1 April 2017 and 17% effective from 1 April 2020. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 17%, on the basis that this is the rate at which those assets and liabilities are expected to unwind.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Debtors

		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000 (as restated note 1)
Amounts falling due within one year:			•
Amounts owed by group undertakings		845	1,026

During the year ended 31 January 2015 the company paid \$1,003,168 to acquire 667,000 non-voting redeemable preference shares of Leidos Limited. This was part of Leidos Limited's acquisition of 30% of Leidos Health Holdings Inc (now Leidos Health Holdings LLC, incorporated in the United States of America) through the Granite Trust transaction. These non-voting preference shares are classified as amounts owed by group undertakings.

The transaction was financed through an intercompany loan of \$1,003,168 from Leidos Inc (see note 10). The non-voting redeemable preference shares can be redeemed at the option of the shareholder between January 2017 and January 2035. The intercompany loan falls due for repayment in 2020. No dividend was received in the year from Leidos Limited.

No impairment charge has been recognised in the current year or the prior year in respect of this holding.

During the year ended 31 December 2018 intercompany receivables, that were unrelated to the non-voting redeemable preference shares, amounting to \$124,545 were cancelled and written back to the profit and loss account.

The comparative results have been restated to include the effect of unrealized foreign exchange revaluation losses on the debtor balance relating to the 667,000 non-voting redeemable preference shares of Leidos Limited. This restatement corrects a misstatement of the prior year accounts whereby the unrealized foreign exchange losses had not been recorded (note 1). The effect of the restatement is to reduce the debtor balance as at 31 December 2017 by \$106 thousand.

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		•	*		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Accruals					21	1
10. Creditors:	amounts falli	ng due after more	than one year	•		
		· ·			2018 \$?000	2017 \$'000
A	group underta	kinge			1,282	1,201

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and have arisen due to the Granite Trust transaction as described in note 8. The term of the intercompany debt is five years with a maturity date of 28 January 2020. Interest is payable at a rate of LIBOR plus 2%.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

11. Called-up share capital and reserves

		,		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		· ·	٠.	2	2

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carry no right to fixed income.

The company's other reserve is as follows:

The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

12. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed by FRS102 Section 33.1A, not to disclose any transactions with group undertakings on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Leidos Inc with Leidos Holdings Inc., for which consolidated financial statements are publicly available.

13. Controlling party

The immediate parent company and controlling entity is Leidos Inc, a company registered in the state of Delaware, USA. The ultimate parent company is Leidos Holdings Inc, a company also registered in the state of Delaware, USA.

Leidos Inc and Leidos Holdings Inc are both registered at the address 11951 Freedom Drive, Reston, VA 20190.

The parent of both the smallest and the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared and of which the company is a member was Leidos Holdings Inc., whose principal place of business and registered office is 11951 Freedom Drive, Reston, VA 20190. The consolidated financial statements of the group may be obtained from the above address.