

Company Registration No. 02275625 (England and Wales)

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Capita Corporate Director Limited G Shilston
Secretary	Capita Group Secretary Limited
Company number	02275625
Registered office	65 Gresham Street London England EC2V 7NQ
Auditor	KPMG LLP 15 Canada Square London E14 5GL

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

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COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The Directors present their Directors' Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Computerland UK Limited ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary (indirectly held) of Capita plc. Capita plc along with its subsidiaries are hereafter referred to as "the Group". The Company's principal activity continued to be that of acting as an agent and is a single point contact for all the IT related procurement of the Group. Hence, the revenue and expenses have been disclosed considering the agent accounting under IFRS 15. The Directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

As shown in the Company's income statement on page 7, the Company's revenue decreased from £3,644,321 in 2020 to £312,428 in 2021 due to change in the operational model of the Company from principal to agency business in the previous year. The operating performance has improved from an operating loss of £336,593 to an operating profit of £273,888 over the same period on account of other income earned from the recharge of property costs to a fellow Group company which occupied the property during 2021.

The balance sheet on pages 8 and 9 of the financial statements shows the Company's financial position at the year end. Net assets have decreased from £15,112,623 in 2020 to £15,162,848 in 2021 as a result of profits generated during the year. Details of amounts owed by/to its parent company and fellow subsidiary undertakings are shown in notes 11, 12 and 19 to the financial statements.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

No dividends were paid or proposed during the year (2020: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year end up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Capita Corporate Director Limited

N S Dale

(Resigned 28 May 2021)

F A Todd

(Appointed 28 May 2021 and resigned 10 December 2021)

G Bate-Williams

(Appointed 13 January 2022 and resigned 14 November 2022)

G Shilston

(Appointed 16 June 2022)

Political donations

The Company made no political donations and incurred no political expenditure during the year (2020: £nil).

Employee involvement

The Company participates in the Group's policies and practices to keep employees informed on matters relevant to them as employees through regular meetings, newsletters, email notices and intranet communications. These communication initiatives enable employees to share information within and between business units and employees are encouraged, through an open door policy, to discuss with management matters of interest to the employee and subjects affecting day to day operations of the Company. The Group's share incentive plan is designed to promote employee share ownership and to give employees the opportunity to participate in the future success of the group.

Disabled persons

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment within the Company continues and that the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs be found in note 17 to the financial statements.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Auditor

KPMG LLP, having indicated its willingness to continue in office, will be deemed to be reappointed as auditor under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 judgements and 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;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a Director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the Company's auditor is unaware. Having made enquires of fellow Directors and the Company's auditor, each Director has taken all the steps that he might reasonably be expected to take as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to the Directors of the Company against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the Directors' report.

On behalf of the board

G Shilston
Director

65 Gresham Street, London - EC2V 7NQ

20 December 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Computerland (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Changes in Equity, and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to note 1.1 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company is reliant on its ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc, in regard to its ability to continue as a going concern. The most recent financial statements of Capita plc include material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. The reliance of the Company on Capita plc accordingly means that these events and conditions constitute a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Going concern basis of preparation

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis. As stated above, they have concluded that a material uncertainty related to going concern exists.

Based on our financial statements audit work, we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud.

Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors and management and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, including the Company's channel for "whistleblowing" as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes.
- Considering remuneration incentive schemes and performance targets for management.
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there is limited judgement involved in revenue recognition and limited incentive for management to manipulate revenue recognition, as the majority of the Company's revenue arises through intragroup transactions.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

- Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted by senior finance management and those posted to unusual accounts, including unexpected combination of entries related to revenue, expenses, cash and borrowings.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery, and employment law. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)
TO THE MEMBERS OF COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Ross Martin (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

20 December 2022

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Revenue	3	312,428	3,644,321
Cost of sales		(72,356)	(2,679,886)
Gross profit		240,072	964,435
Administrative expenses		(729,515)	(1,301,028)
Other income	5	763,331	-
Operating profit/(loss)	4	273,888	(336,593)
Net finance cost	6	(262,294)	(186,365)
Profit/(loss) before tax		11,594	(522,958)
Income tax credit	8	38,631	84,466
Total comprehensive expense for the year		50,225	(438,492)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains and losses other than those passing through the income statement.

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9	686,572	854,887
Right-of-use assets	10	3,925,028	4,371,948
Deferred tax	8	260,055	206,129
Trade and other receivables	11	54,909	6,322
		<u>4,926,564</u>	<u>5,439,286</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	11	23,358,931	27,731,049
		<u>23,358,931</u>	<u>27,731,049</u>
Total assets		<u><u>28,285,495</u></u>	<u><u>33,170,335</u></u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	2,511,500	5,324,985
Financial liabilities	13	5,724,338	7,661,519
Lease liabilities	14	158,318	140,289
Provisions	15	145,760	-
Income tax payable		11,183	518,015
		<u>8,551,099</u>	<u>13,644,808</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	4,423,734	4,412,904
Provisions	15	147,814	-
		<u>4,571,548</u>	<u>4,412,904</u>
Total liabilities		<u>13,122,647</u>	<u>18,057,712</u>
Net assets		<u><u>15,162,848</u></u>	<u><u>15,112,623</u></u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Capital and reserves			
Issued share capital	16	208,971	208,971
Share premium		1,558,557	1,558,557
Retained earnings		13,395,320	13,345,095
Total equity		15,162,848	15,112,623

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements

Approved by Board and authorised for issue on 20 December 2022

G Shilston
Director

Company Registration No. 02275625

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2020	208,971	1,558,557	13,783,587	15,551,115
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	-	(438,492)	(438,492)
At 31 December 2020	208,971	1,558,557	13,345,095	15,112,623
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	50,225	50,225
At 31 December 2021	208,971	1,558,557	13,395,320	15,162,848

Share capital – The balance classified as share capital is the nominal proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising 208,971 ordinary shares.

Share premium - The amount paid to the Company by shareholders, in cash or other consideration, over and above the nominal value of shares issued to them.

Retained earnings – Net profits kept to accumulate in the Company after dividends are paid and retained in the business as working capital.

The notes on pages 11 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Computerland UK Limited is a company incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except where stated otherwise and in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

In determining the appropriate basis of preparation for the annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company's Directors ("the Directors") are required to consider whether the Company can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months following the approval of these financial statements. The Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties, and sensitivities, as set out below.

Board assessment

Base case scenario

The financial forecasts used for the going concern assessment are derived from financial projections for 2022-2023 for the Company which have been subject to review and challenge by management and the Directors. The Directors have approved the projections. Under the base case scenario, completion of Capita plc's group wide transformation programme has simplified and strengthened the business and facilitates further efficiency savings enabling sustainable growth in revenue, profit, and cash flow over the medium term.

Severe but plausible downside

In addition to the base case, the Directors have also considered severe but plausible downside scenarios. The Directors have taken account of trading downside risks, which assume the Company is not successful in delivering the anticipated levels of revenue, profit, and cash flow growth. The downside scenario used for the going concern assessment also includes potential adverse financial impacts due to additional inflationary pressure which cannot be passed on to customers, not achieving targeted margins on new or major contracts, unforeseen operational issues leading the contract losses and cash outflows, and unexpected potential fines and losses linked to incidents such as data breaches and/or cyber-attacks.

Offsetting these risks the Directors have considered available mitigations within the direct control of the Company, including reductions to variable pay rises, setting aside any bonus payments and limiting discretionary spend.

Reliance on Capita plc ('the Group')

The Director's assessment of going concern has considered the extent to which the Company is reliant on the Group. The Company is reliant on the Group in respect of the following:

- provision of certain services, such as administrative support services and should the Group be unable to deliver these services, the Company would have difficulty in continuing to trade;
- participation in the Group's notional cash pooling arrangements, of which £1,871,025 was payable at 30 November 2022. In the event of a default by the Group, the Company may not be able to access its cash balance within the pooling arrangement;
- recovery of receivables of £19,526,673 from fellow Group undertakings as of 30 November 2022. If these receivables are not able to be recovered when forecast by the Company, then the Company may have difficulty in continuing to trade;
- additional funding that may be required if the company suffers potential future losses; and
- revenue from other Group entities and key contracts that may be terminated in the event of a default by the Group.

Given the reliance the Company has on the Group, the Directors have considered the financial position of the ultimate parent undertaking as disclosed in its most recent consolidated financial statements, being for the six months period ended 30 June 2022.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Ultimate parent undertaking – Capita plc

The Capita plc Board ('the Board') concluded that it was appropriate to adopt the going concern basis, having undertaken a rigorous assessment of the financial forecasts, key uncertainties, and sensitivities, when preparing the Group's condensed consolidated financial statements at 30 June 2022. These condensed consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board on 4 August 2022 and are available on the Group's website (www.capita.com/investors). Below is a summary of the position at 4 August 2022:

Accounting standards require that 'the foreseeable future' for going concern assessment covers a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of these condensed consolidated financial statements, although those standards do not specify how far beyond twelve months a Board should consider. In its going concern assessment, the Board has considered the period from the date of approval of these condensed consolidated financial statements to 31 December 2023, which is just less than eighteen months from the date of approval of the Group condensed consolidated financial statements ('the going concern period') and includes the scheduled repayments of private placement loan notes in the second half of 2023.

The base case financial forecasts demonstrate liquidity headroom and compliance with all covenant measures throughout the going concern period to 31 December 2023. The base case projections used for going concern assessment purposes reflect business disposals completed up to the date of approval of these condensed consolidated financial statements but do not reflect the benefit of any further disposals that are in the pipeline. The liquidity headroom assessment in the base case projections reflects the Group's existing committed financing facilities and debt redemptions and does not reflect any potential future refinancing.

The principal mitigation to the possibility of insufficient liquidity in the severe but plausible downside scenario is the continuation of the Board approved disposal programme which covers businesses that do not align with the Group's longer-term strategy. The Group has a strong track record of executing major disposals. In 2021, the Board targeted to achieve £700m of disposal proceeds by 30 June 2022 and has exceeded this target. The disposal programme continues, with further disposal processes launched in 2022. The Board is confident that the disposal programme will be delivered, thereby introducing substantial net cash proceeds to the Group, albeit with a corresponding removal of consolidated profits and cash flows associated with the disposal businesses.

In addition to the ongoing disposal programme, the Group may seek to mitigate the liquidity risks which might arise in the downside scenario by seeking further sources of financing beyond its existing committed funding facilities. The Board has been successful in obtaining new and extended financing facilities in recent years, most recently the extension of the RCF which was signed in July 2022.

Material uncertainties related to the Group:

The Board recognises that the disposal programme requires agreement from third parties and that major disposals may be subject to shareholder and, potentially, lender and regulatory approval. Similarly, any new refinancing requires agreement with lenders. Such agreements and approvals are outside the direct control of the Group. Therefore, given that some of the mitigating actions which might be taken to strengthen the Group's liquidity position in the severe but plausible downside scenario are outside the control of the Group, this gives rise to material uncertainties, as defined in accounting standards, relating to events and circumstances which may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to continue in operation and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

Adoption of going concern basis by the Group:

Reflecting the Board's confidence in the benefits expected from the completion of the transformation programme and execution of the approved disposal programme coupled with the potential to obtain further financing beyond its existing committed funding facilities, the Group continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these condensed consolidated financial statements. The Board has concluded that the Group will be able to continue in operation and meet their liabilities as they fall due over the period to 31 December 2023. Consequently, these condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be required if the going concern basis of preparation were to be inappropriate.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

Conclusion

Although the Company has a reliance on the Group as detailed above, even in a severe but plausible downside for both the Company and the Group, the Directors are confident the Company will continue to have adequate financial resources to continue in operation and discharge its liabilities as they fall due over the period to 31 December 2023 (the "going concern period"). Consequently, the annual report and financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

However, as the Group's condensed consolidated financial statements have identified material uncertainties giving rise to significant doubt over the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, given the Company's reliance on the Group as set out above, this in turn gives rise to a material uncertainty relating to events and circumstances which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, that the Company may be unable to continue in operation and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments which would be required if the going concern basis of preparation were to be deemed inappropriate.

1.2 Compliance with accounting standards

The Company has applied FRS101 – Reduced Disclosure Framework in the preparation of its financial statements. The Company has prepared and presented these financial statements by applying the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc, includes the Company in its consolidated statements. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and with UK-adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the UK's Financial Conduct Authority. These are available to the public and may be obtained from Capita plc's website on <https://www.capita.com/investors>.

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A cash flow statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs;
- Certain disclosures regarding IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers;
- Certain disclosures regarding IFRS 16 Leases; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Capita plc include equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the disclosure exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of Group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairments of assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 Business Combinations in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company, in the current and prior periods including the comparative period reconciliation for goodwill; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue is earned within the United Kingdom. The Company operates in service sector rendering IT related procurement services to the Group.

The revenue and profits recognised in any period are based on the delivery of performance obligations and an assessment of when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is recognised either when the performance obligation in the contract has been performed (so 'point in time' recognition) or 'over time' as control of the performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Transactional (Point in time) contracts

The Company delivers goods or services that are transactional for which revenue is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods or services has transferred to the customer. This may be at the point of physical delivery of goods and acceptance by a customer or when the customer obtains control of an asset or service in a contract with customer-specified acceptance criteria.

Principal versus agent

The Company has arrangements with some of its customers whereby it needs to determine if it acts as a principal or an agent as more than one party is involved in providing the goods and services to the customer. The Company acts as a principal if it controls a promised good or service before transferring that good or service to the customer. The Company is an agent if its role is to arrange for another entity to provide the goods or services. Factors considered in making this assessment are most notably the discretion the Company has in establishing the price for the specified good or service, whether the Company has inventory risk and whether the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to deliver the service or good.

This assessment of control requires judgement in particular in relation to certain service contracts. An example, is the provision of IT related goods or services where the Company may be assessed to be agent or principal dependent upon the facts and circumstances of the arrangement and the nature of the services being delivered. Where the Company is acting as a principal, revenue is recorded on a gross basis. Where the Company is acting as an agent revenue is recorded at a net amount reflecting the margin earned.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements - over the period of lease

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable and are written down immediately to their recoverable amount. Useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and where adjustments are required these are made prospectively.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.5 Leasing

The Company has taken land and buildings on lease.

The determination whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on whether the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The following sets out the Company's lease accounting policy for all leases with the exception of leases with low value and term of 12 months or less which we have taken the exemption in the standard. These are expensed to the income statement.

At the inception of the lease, the Company recognises a right of use asset ('ROUA') and a lease liability. Lease liability is measured at the present value of minimum lease payments determined at the inception of the lease. ROUA of equivalent value is also recognised. ROUA is depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of estimated life or the lease term. Depreciation is included within the line item administrative expenses in the income statement.

The Company as a lessee - Right of use asset and lease liabilities

Right of use asset is measured at cost, which comprised the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the adoption date, less any lease incentives received at or before the adoption date and less any onerous lease provisions (reclassified on the opening balance sheet). Depreciation is included within administrative expenses in the income statement. Right of use asset is reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be fully recoverable. Right of use asset exclude leases with a low value and term of 12 months or less. These leases are expensed to the income statement as incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Lease payments are apportioned between a finance charge and a reduction of the lease liability based on the constant interest rate applied to the remaining balance of the liability. Interest expense is included within the line item net finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

The lease payments comprise fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments such as service charges and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the minimum index or rate at inception date. The payments also include any lease incentives and any penalty payments for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option. Lease liability is adjusted for any prepayment.

The lease term determined comprises the non-cancellable period of the lease contract. Periods covered by an option to extend the lease are included if the Company has reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised and periods covered by the option to terminate are included if it is reasonably certain that this will not be exercised.

The lease liability is subsequently remeasured (with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset) when there is a change in future lease payments due to a renegotiation or market rent review, a change of an index or rate or a reassessment of the lease term. Payments associated with leases that have a term of less than 12 months or are of low value are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

1.6 Pensions

The Company participates in a number of defined contribution schemes and contributions are charged to the income statement account in the year in which they are due. These schemes are funded and the payment of contributions is made to separately administered trust funds. The assets of these schemes are held separately from the Company. The Company remits monthly pension contributions to Capita Business Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking, which pays the Group liability centrally. Any unpaid contributions at the year-end have been accrued in the accounts of that company.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax asset except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

1.8 Foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling pound at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All the differences are taken to income statement.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial Instruments

Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI or through profit or loss); and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date (that is, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset). Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains/(losses), and impairment expenses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Impairment

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial assets may be designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss if the assets are part of a group of financial assets which are managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management strategy.

Trade and other receivables

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its receivables carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, resulting in trade receivables recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts based on expected credit losses.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of 3 months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within current financial liabilities.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Where an indicator of impairment exists, the Company makes a formal estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when recovery is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a borrowing cost. The Company provides, on a discounted basis, for the future rent expense and related cost of leasehold property (net of estimated sub-lease income) where the space is vacant or currently not planned to be used for ongoing operations.

1.12 Related party transactions

The Company has taken the advantage of the exemption FRS 101: Related Party Disclosures not to disclose transactions entered into between two or more members of Capita plc, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is a party to the transactions is wholly owned by a member of that Group.

2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Directors to make judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expense during the presented periods. Although these judgements and assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ.

3 Revenue

The total revenue of the Company for the year has been derived from its principal activity wholly undertaken in the United Kingdom.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

4 Operating loss for the year

	2021	2020
	£	£
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Net foreign exchange losses/(gains)	3,542	(282,591)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	207,500	215,336
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	26,164
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,860	-
Short term leases - plant and machinery	11,280	24,498
Short term leases - other assets	3,234	-
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	257,885	351,178
Impairment of right-of-use assets	365,047	-

Audit fees are borne by the ultimate parent undertaking, Capita plc. The audit fee for the current year was £30,000 (2020: £25,000). The Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by regulations 6(2)(b) of The Companies (Disclosure of Auditor Remuneration and Liability Limitation Agreements) Regulations 2008 not to provide information in respect of fees for other (non-audit) services as this information is required to be given in the group accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking, which it is required to prepare in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

5 Other income

	2021	2020
	£	£
Income from leased properties	763,331	-
	<u>763,331</u>	<u>-</u>

Other income relates to property charges to a fellow Group company.

6 Net finance cost

	2021	2020
	£	£
Interest expense on lease liabilities	263,511	226,651
Interest on bank overdraft	7,400	254
Interest received from parent undertaking	(8,617)	(40,540)
	<u>262,294</u>	<u>186,365</u>

7 Leases under IFRS 16

	2021	2020
	£	£
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	257,885	351,178
Impairment of right-of-use assets	365,047	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	263,511	226,651
Expenses related to short- term leases	14,514	80,748

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

8 Taxation

The major components of income tax credit for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 are:

	2021 £	2020 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	(2,999)	(596)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	18,294	(27,265)
	<u>15,295</u>	<u>(27,861)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(53,894)	(56,149)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(32)	(456)
	<u>(53,926)</u>	<u>(56,605)</u>
Total tax credit reported in the income statement	<u><u>(38,631)</u></u>	<u><u>(84,466)</u></u>

The reconciliation between tax credit and the accounting loss multiplied by the UK corporation tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss before taxation	<u><u>11,594</u></u>	<u><u>(522,958)</u></u>
Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020: 19%)	<u>2,203</u>	<u>(99,362)</u>
Taxation impact of factors affecting tax charge:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,317	60,262
Impact of changes in statutory tax rates	(62,413)	(17,645)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	18,294	(27,265)
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of prior periods	(32)	(456)
Total adjustments	<u>(40,834)</u>	<u>14,896</u>
Total tax credit reported in the income statement	<u><u>(38,631)</u></u>	<u><u>(84,466)</u></u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Continued)

8 Taxation

	Balance sheet		Income Statement	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Deferred tax asset				
Decelerated capital allowances	260,055	206,129	(53,926)	(56,605)
Net deferred tax asset	260,055	206,129		
Deferred tax credit			(53,926)	(56,605)

A change to the main UK corporation tax rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. The rate applicable from 1 April 2023 increases from 19% to 25%. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2021 has been calculated based on this rate, resulting in a £62,413 tax credit to the income statement in 2021.

9 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	2,043,646
Additions	41,045
Disposals	(93,269)
Asset retirement	(629)
At 31 December 2021	1,990,793
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2021	1,188,759
Depreciation	207,500
Disposals	(91,409)
Asset retirement	(629)
At 31 December 2021	1,304,221
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	686,572
At 31 December 2020	854,887

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

10 Right-of-use assets

	Property £
At 1 January 2021	4,371,948
Modifications during the year	176,012
Depreciation charge for the year	(257,885)
Impairment charge for the year	(365,047)
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,925,028</u>

The Right-of-use asset has been partially impaired as the property has become part mothballed as at August 2021 with a view to subletting it at a future point during its remaining lease.

11 Trade and other receivables

Current	2021 £	2020 £
Other receivables	53,844	3,500
Prepayments	5,488	-
VAT receivable	-	95,363
Amounts due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertaking	23,299,599	27,632,186
	<u>23,358,931</u>	<u>27,731,049</u>
Non-current	2021 £	2020 £
Prepayments	54,909	6,322
	<u>54,909</u>	<u>6,322</u>

12 Trade and other payables

Current	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	2,362,571	5,205,272
VAT payable	12,386	-
Accruals	10,723	-
Amount due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	125,820	119,713
	<u>2,511,500</u>	<u>5,324,985</u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

13 Financial liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Overdrafts	5,724,338	7,661,519
	<u>5,724,338</u>	<u>7,661,519</u>

14 Lease liabilities

	2021 £	2020 £
Current	158,318	140,289
Non-current	4,423,734	4,412,904
	<u>4,582,052</u>	<u>4,553,193</u>

	2021 £	2020 £
Maturity analysis - Contractual undiscounted cash flows		
Less than one year	414,770	395,504
Two to five years	1,700,975	1,597,832
More than five years	4,921,918	5,180,032
Total undiscounted lease liabilities at 31 December	<u>7,037,663</u>	<u>7,173,368</u>

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15 Provisions

Non-current	Property £
As at 1 January 2021	-
Additions	147,814
As at 31 December 2021	147,814
Current	Property £
As at 1 January 2021	-
Additions	145,760
At 31 December 2021	145,760

The provision has been to provide for the forecasted future costs of the part of mothballed area of the property prior to being sublet at a later date during its lease term.

16 Issued share capital

	2021 Numbers	2020 Numbers	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each				
At 1 January	208,971	208,971	208,971	208,971
At 31 December	208,971	208,971	208,971	208,971

Share capital

The nominal proceeds on issue of the Company's equity share capital, comprising 208,971 ordinary shares of £1 each.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

17 Employee benefits

The pension charge for the defined contribution pension schemes for the year is £11,191 (2020: £26,988).

18 Employees

The average number of employees during the year were:

	2021 Number	2020 Number
Operations	5	12
Administration	-	2
	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

Employment costs	2021 £	2020 £
Wages and salaries	138,359	716,223
Social security costs	13,728	43,774
Pension costs	11,191	26,988
	<u>163,278</u>	<u>786,985</u>

The above includes payroll costs for temporary staff as well as recharges from other Group entities in respect of various services received by the Company throughout the year.

The Directors have not provided qualifying services to the Company and are paid by other companies within the Capita Group. Such remuneration, including re-imbursement of expenses incurred by them, has not been allocated to the Company.

COMPUTERLAND UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

19 Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year other than those with wholly owned subsidiaries of Capita plc:

Nature of Transaction	Name of Company	Year	Fellow Subsidiary
Sales of Goods			
	Capita Glamorgan Consultancy Limited	December 31, 2021	97
		December 31, 2020	-
	RE (Regional Enterprise) Limited	December 31, 2021	370
		December 31, 2020	-
	Entrust Support Services Limited	December 31, 2021	421,505
		December 31, 2020	349,597
	Axelos Limited	December 31, 2021	11,282
		December 31, 2020	17,484
	Fera Science Limited	December 31, 2021	10,352
		December 31, 2020	3,145
	Thirty Three LLP	December 31, 2021	-
		December 31, 2020	30,445
	Total		
		December 31, 2021	443,606
		December 31, 2020	400,671
Closing balances of net Related Parties			
	Entrust Support Services Limited	December 31, 2021	3,815
		December 31, 2020	69,826
	Axelos Limited	December 31, 2021	-
		December 31, 2020	122
	Thirty Three LLP	December 31, 2021	-
		December 31, 2020	30,445
	Total		
		December 31, 2021	3,815
		December 31, 2020	100,393

20 Controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Capita IT Services Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Capita plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The accounts of Capita plc are available from the registered office 65 Gresham Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2V 7NQ.

21 Post balance sheet event

There are no significant events which have occurred after the reporting period.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.