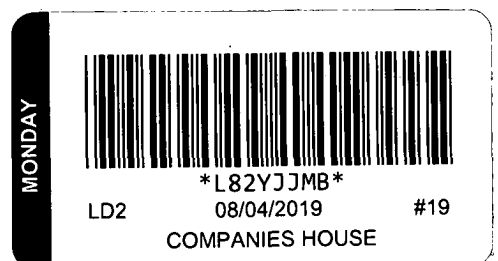


AppLabs Limited

**Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 March 2018**

Registered Number 03105847



AppLabs Limited

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

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AppLabs Limited

Officers and professional advisers

Director T.A. GOUGH (appointed 12 April 2017)
M.A. MAJED (appointed 31 March 2018)
M.C. WOODFINE
D.W.H. GRAY (resigned 7 April 2017)
N.A. WILSON (appointed 10 April 2017) (resigned 31 March 2018)

Secretary M.C. WOODFINE

Company Number 03105847 (ENGLAND AND WALES)

Registered Office ROYAL PAVILION
WELLESLEY ROAD
ALDERSHOT
HAMPSHIRE
GU11 1PZ

Auditor KPMG LLP
15 CANADA SQUARE
LONDON E14 5GL
UNITED KINGDOM

Bankers LLOYDS BANK
25 GRESHAM STREET
LONDON EC2V 7 HN.
UNITED KINGDOM

Solicitors SQUIRE PATTON BOGGS (UK) LLP
7 DEVONSHIRE PLACE
LONDON EC2M 4YH.
UNITED KINGDOM

AppLabs Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors, in preparing the strategic report, had complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

Principal activities

The company's principal activities during the year were the provision of testing consultancy services, core testing services, performance and certification services, tool and test automation services. These services were provided for complex IT projects in a variety of industry segments like banking, financial services, insurance, retail, technology, government and public sector.

Review of business and future developments

Following the Company's acquisition by Computer Sciences Corporation in 2011, the company has continued to strengthen and achieve synergies within this new organisational structure. The company continues to engage in more collaborative projects with DXC Technology Company and continues to benefit from the economies associated with moving the head office from London to the UK headquarters in Aldershot. Also, cost reductions are continuing to be achieved by leveraging centralised shared services, such as HR and Marketing.

The Company is focused on delivery excellence that combines its global expertise in test governance, process and infrastructure while offering an end to end testing service, enterprise software solutions, test automation, performance testing and certification services to its clients. These offerings are designed to help its clients to optimise their IT, business quality management and testing capabilities.

On 1 April 2017 Computer Sciences Corporation merged with the Enterprise Service segment of Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) and formed a new company DXC Technology Company.

The company has adopted to present the financial statements in accordance with Financial reporting standards 101, 'Reduced disclosure framework' (FRS 101).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks are set out below:

Market Strength

The Company depends on the UK IT market to grow its services. As the economic climate stabilises the Company expects that the demand for IT will grow and in particular clients will increasingly look for an independent testing partner to enhance capability and cost effectiveness of their IT processes. The Company's growth has been achieved by expanding wallet-share with existing customers and over this past year, a number of new logo clients have been won. As the business continues to leverage global capability and the strength of client relationships with DXC Technology Company, the Company expects to support the UK subsidiary of DXC Technology Company in winning new large enterprise clients.

AppLabs Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Staffing levels

The Company depends on local UK staff for deep domain and business knowledge and also for effective project management, planning and communication with the global teams. The areas where the Company needs high level of expertise are in test automation, process consulting, domain knowledge in key industry segments that the Company is present in, like capital markets and retail. The Company also requires high level of experienced staff for test management. The Company does not anticipate any immediate challenges in resourcing local staff for projects. To enhance capability and meet customer demands and requirements, the company would also resource staff from its parent company.

The Company also depends on its parent company in India to deliver projects that have an offshore component. The main challenge that the parent company faces is that of high staff attrition. Historically this has always been a challenge for most Indian IT companies, as the industry continues to grow and the availability of qualified staff is limited. The AppLabs parent company has robust mitigation programs to counter risk of high attrition.

Key performance indicators ("KPI's")

Turnover

The turnover for the current year is £ 4,619K, a drop of 19% from the PY turnover £ 5,709K. The revenue from external customer is flat and revenue from group companies have dropped as a result of drop in the number of consultant.

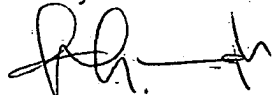
Profit before tax

Profit before tax for the year was £1,197K (2017 profit: £1,409K).

Future developments

The directors are not aware at the end of the annual report of any likely changes in the Company's activities in the next year.

By order of the board



T A Gough

Director

Royal Pavilion

Wellesley Road

Aldershot

GU11 1PZ

26 March 2019

AppLabs Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2018.

Results and dividends

The turnover for the year was £4,619K (2017: £5,710K); a decrease on 2017 of £1,091K. The profit before tax for the year was £1,197K (2017 profit: £1,409K); a decrease on 2017 of £212K.

No dividend was paid during the year (2017: £Nil).

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the Strategic report on page 2 and form part of this report by cross-reference.

Political and charitable donations

No political or charitable donations were made during the year (2017: nil).

Directors and their interests

The directors who served during the year are as listed on page 1. The directors of the company are covered by indemnity insurance.

Events since the reporting date

The directors are not aware at the end of the annual report of any likely changes in the Company's activities since the reporting date.

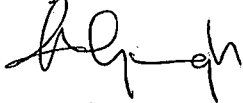
Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

In accordance with Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed, and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board



T A Gough

Director

Royal Pavilion

Wellesley Road

Aldershot

GU11 1PZ

26 March 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE STRATEGIC REPORT, THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, 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 United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdiction.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLABS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Applabs Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 March 2018 which comprise of the Income statement, statement of financial position, 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 March 2018 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.

Other Matter -The impact of uncertainties due to Britain exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the company's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the company's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLABS LIMITED

(Continued)

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and 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
- 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.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, 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 TO THE MEMBERS OF APPLABS LIMITED
(continued)**

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.



John Edwards (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditors
15 Canada Square, London, E14 5GL
Date: 8th April 2019

AppLabs Limited

Income statement for the year ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Turnover	2	4,619	5,710
Cost of sales		(3,177)	(4,092)
Gross profit		1,442	1,618
Administration expenses		(287)	(234)
Operating profit		1,155	1,384
Net interest receivable	5	42	25
Profit on activities before taxation	6	1,197	1,409
Taxation	7	-	-
Profit for the financial year		1,197	1,409

All the results stated above relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

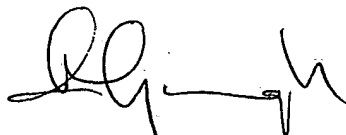
AppLabs Limited

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018

	Notes	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current assets			
Debtors	10	1,337	2,118
Cash at bank and in hand		15,764	13,892
Total current assets		17,101	16,010
Total assets		17,101	16,010
Current liabilities	11	(472)	(578)
Total current liabilities		(472)	(578)
Net current assets		16,629	15,432
Total assets less current liabilities		16,629	15,432
Total liabilities		(472)	(578)
Net assets		16,629	15,432
Equity			
Called up share capital	13	212	212
Share premium account		111	111
Capital reserve		27	27
Profit and loss account		16,279	15,082
Total shareholders' funds		16,629	15,432

The notes on page 10 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements AppLabs Limited (Company registration number: 03105847), were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 March 2019 they were signed on its behalf by:



T A Gough
Director

AppLabs Limited
Statement of changes in equity

	Called-up share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2016	212	111	27	13,673	14,023
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,409	1,409
At 31 March 2017	212	111	27	15,082	15,432
At 1 April 2017	212	111	27	15,082	15,432
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,197	1,197
At 31 March 2018	212	111	27	16,279	16,629

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Applabs Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101").

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, DXC Technology Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. This is the parent company of both the smallest and the largest group which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of the DXC Technology Company are available from 1775 Tysons Blvd, Tysons, VA 22102, USA.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements of DXC Technology Company in relation to:

- the disclosure exemptions from IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures";
- the disclosure exemptions from IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" to the extent that they apply to financial instruments;
- the disclosure exemptions from paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements";
- the disclosure requirements of IFRS 2 "Share based payment".
- the disclosure exemptions of IFRS 3 "Business combinations";
- the requirements of IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows";
- the disclosure exemptions from paragraph 10 and 31 of IAS 8 "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- the requirements of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover, which excludes value added tax and is stated net of trade discounts, represents the invoiced value of services supplied.

The majority of revenue is contracted on a time and materials basis. As a result, revenue is recognised in the period in which the work is undertaken.

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Going Concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the review of business and future development section of the Strategic Report on page 2.

The company has considerable financial resources together with long-term contracts with a number of customers and suppliers across different geographic areas and industries. As a consequence, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements. AppLabs Limited continues to operate in an efficient and profitable manner; as such the directors have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the AppLabs Limited to continue as a going concern. AppLabs Technologies PVT Limited (its immediate parent company), a subsidiary of DXC Technology Company, have confirmed they will continue to provide financial support if necessary to meet the liabilities of AppLabs Limited incurred in the ordinary course of business for at least 12 months from the signing of these financial statements.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling using the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date or, where appropriate, the rate of exchange fixed under the terms of the relevant transaction. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling using the rate at the date of the transaction. Differences on translation are taken to the profit and loss account.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are held at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their estimated residual values, on a straight-line basis over the expected useful economic lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

Computer Equipment	-	33.3% Straight line basis
Office Equipment	-	25% Straight line basis

Investments

Investments held as fixed assets are stated at cost less provision for any permanent diminution in value.

Pension costs

The company operates defined contribution pension schemes. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they relate.

Basic Financial Instruments

Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade and other creditors

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances held with bank.

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Current and deferred income tax

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

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

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

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

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Cash flow statement

Under the provisions of FRS1 Cash flow statements, the Company has not prepared a statement of Cash flows as it is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking (Note 15) and the parent's accounts are publicly available.

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

2 Turnover

In the opinion of the directors the company has only one class of business. The geographical analysis of turnover by destination is as follows:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Geographical segment		
United Kingdom	3,755	4,879
Europe	864	812
Rest of world	-	19
	4,619	5,710

3 Directors' emoluments

Remuneration of directors is met by another group company (2017: £nil). Retirement benefits are accruing to no directors.

4 Employee information

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company during the year was:

	2018 Number	2017 Number
Administration and production	48	65

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Staff costs (for the above persons)		
Wages and salaries	2,032	2,759
Social security costs	229	345
Other pension costs (Note 12)	71	92
	2,332	3,196

5 Net interest receivable

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Bank interest receivable	42	25
	42	25

AppLabs Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018****(continued)****6 Profit on ordinary activities before taxation**

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
Depreciation	-	1
Auditor's remuneration for:		
- audit	21	22
- non-audit services	-	-

7 Taxation charge

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax	-	-
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Changes in tax rates or laws	-	-
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	-	-

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

7 Taxation charge (continued)

The tax expense for the period is lower (2017: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 31 March 2018 of 19% (2017: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,197	1,409
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19% (2017:20%)	227	282
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised	-	(4)
Group relief of losses for nil consideration	(227)	(278)
Current tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors affecting the tax charge for future periods

The tax rate for the current period is lower than the prior period due to changes in the UK Corporation tax which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017.

Reductions to the UK Corporation tax rates from 19% to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

A further reduction in the UK corporation tax to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016.

The rate of 17% (2017:17%) has been used to calculate the deferred tax asset /(liability).

The net deferred tax assets are:-

	Recognised 2018 £'000	Unrecognised 2018 £'000	Recognised 2017 £'000	Unrecognised 2017 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	(14)	-	(14)
Losses	-	-	-	-
	-	(14)	-	(14)

Deferred tax assets of £14,293 (2017: £14,293) have not been recognised as the directors consider there to be insufficient evidence of suitable future taxable income against which to recover them.

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

8 Investments – group undertakings

Shares in subsidiary undertakings:

	Nature of business	Country of incorporation	Class of shares held	Proportion	Aggregate share capital and reserves
IS Integration Trustees Ltd	Employees' share schemes	England	Ordinary shares	100%	£2

9 Investments – other

£'000

Cost of shares

At 1 April 2017 and at 31 March 2018	25
--------------------------------------	----

Provisions

At 1 April 2017 and at 31 March 2018	25
--------------------------------------	----

Net book value

At 31 March 2018	-
At 31 March 2017	-

These shares are held in Housebuilder XL Limited (300 ordinary shares).

10 Debtors

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Due within one year:		
Trade debtors	901	1,154
Amounts owed by related parties	225	680
Prepayments and accrued income	211	284
	1,337	2,118

Amounts owed by the related parties are unsecured and have no fixed date for repayment.

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018 (continued)

11 Current liabilities

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Trade creditors	16	19
Amounts owed to related parties	89	121
Other taxation and social security	228	318
Accruals and deferred income	139	120
	472	578

Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

12 Pension and similar obligations

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from the assets of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the company to the fund amounting to £70,725 (2017: £91,873). At the year end, contributions amounting to £nil (2017: £nil) were payable to the fund.

13 Called up share capital

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
212,420 ordinary £1 shares	212	212
	212	212

14 Related party transactions

	Sales to / (Services received from) related parties		Amounts owed by/(to) related parties	
	2018 £'000	2017 £'000	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
CSC Austria	-	9	-	-
Applabs India Pvt Limited	(402)	(269)	(33)	261
CSC Consulting Limited	1,464	2,296	187	327
DXC Technology India Pvt Ltd (Previously named as CSC Technologies India Pvt Ltd)	(35)	(111)	(3)	(35)
CSC Covansys Corporation	(203)	(112)	(53)	7
EntServ UK Limited	89	-	18	-
EntServ Deutschland GmbH	16	-	20	-

AppLabs Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018

(continued)

15 Immediate and ultimate parent company

The immediate parent company is AppLabs Technologies UK PVT Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. Company Number 05800789.

The ultimate parent company and controlling entity is DXC Technology Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. This is the parent undertaking of the largest group which includes the company and for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements of DXC technology are available from 1775, Tysons Blvd, Tysons, VA 22102, USA.

16 Events after the end of the reporting period

The directors are not aware at the end of the annual report of any likely changes in the Company's activities since the reporting date.