

Registration number: 06830214

Coforge DPA UK Ltd

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2024

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
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**Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Company Information**

Directors

Mr Madan Mohan
Mr Gautam Samanta

Registered office

Hygeia Building
Rear Ground Floor
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Independent auditor

Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP
81 George Street
Edinburgh
EH2 3ES

Bankers

HSBC Bank
Canary Wharf Branch
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5AH

Citibank N.A. London
Canada SQ Service Centre
Citigroup Centre,
25 Canada SQ
London
E14 5LB

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Principal activity

As a consequence of the Business Transfer Agreement outlined below, there was no business activity during the year. In previous financial years the principal activity of the company was that of provision of software solutions, consultancy services and solutions in business process management (BPM) to the Banking, Insurance and Government sectors.

Business review and future developments

On 28 March 2023, the Board approved the transfer of the Company's business with effect from 01 April 2023 to Coforge U.K Ltd, an affiliate of Coforge Limited (the ultimate holding Company). The Company entered into a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) on 01 April 2023 and transferred its Business including all assets, liabilities and contracts to Coforge U.K. Ltd. on a going concern basis and at a value equal to that of the Net Book Value of the assets, liabilities and contracts.

Pursuant to the above business transfer, there was no business activity during the year. There is no intention for the company to trade going forward, therefore, these financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

Dividends

During the reporting year, the company paid an interim dividend to Coforge DPA Private Limited of £7,500,000 (2023: £6,000,000).

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr Madan Mohan
Director

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2024.

Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

Mr Madan Mohan

Mr Gautam Samanta

Mr Kishore Krishnan (resigned March 10, 2024)

Developments during the year

As noted within the Strategic Report on page 2, on 28 March 2023, the Board approved the transfer of the Company's business with effect from 01 April 2023 to Coforge U.K Ltd, an affiliate of Coforge Limited (the ultimate holding Company). The Company entered into a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) on 01 April 2023 and transferred its Business including all assets, liabilities and contracts to Coforge U.K. Ltd. on a going concern basis and at a value equal to that of the Net Book Value of the assets, liabilities and contracts.

Going concern

Pursuant to the above business transfer, there was no business activity during the year. There is no intention for the company to trade going forward, therefore, these financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company has £0.19m of cash available on its balance sheet at 31 March 2024. The Company has net current assets and positive shareholder's funds of £0.19M and £0.19M respectively as at 31 March 2024. The company will distribute the reserves to the shareholders prior to liquidation.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting comprising Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS102) Standards and applicable law). 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Disclosure of information to the auditors

At the date of approving this report, each of the Company's directors, as set out on page 1, confirm the following:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware;
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

The Board has appointed Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP (Registration No. SO301668) as Statutory Auditor of the Company for FY23 and onwards unless the Board decides otherwise.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

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Mr Madan Mohan
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COFORGE DPA UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Coforge DPA UK Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2024, which comprise Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2024;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter – financial statements prepared on a basis other than going concern

We draw attention to note 3, on page 12, of the financial statements, which explains that the accounts are not prepared on a going concern basis after the transfer of its Business to Coforge U.K. The company did not trade during financial year 2024, and there is no intention for the company to trade going forward, therefore it is appropriate to prepare the accounts on a basis other than that of a going concern.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' decision to prepare the accounts on a basis other than going concern is appropriate.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities 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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks within which the company operates, focusing on those laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The laws and regulations we considered in this context were the Companies Act 2006 and Taxation legislation.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We identified the greatest risk of material impact on the financial statements from irregularities including fraud to be:

- Management override of controls to manipulate the company's key performance indicators to meet targets
- Compliance with relevant laws and regulations which directly impact the financial statements and those that the company needs to comply with for the purpose of trading

Our audit procedures to respond to these risks included:

- Testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness
- Evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business
- Enquiries of management about litigation and claims and inspection of relevant correspondence
- Reviewing legal and professional fees to identify indications of actual or potential litigation, claims and any non-compliance with laws and regulations

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission, or misrepresentation.

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

Use of our report

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

Stuart Rose (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Anderson Anderson & Brown Audit LLP
Statutory Auditor

81 George Street
Edinburgh
EH2 3ES

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Turnover	4	-	41,189,327
Cost of sales		-	(29,481,045)
Gross profit		-	11,708,282
Administrative expenses		-	(2,001,902)
Operating profit	6	-	9,706,380
Other interest receivable and similar income		-	419,414
Interest payable and similar expenses	7	-	(8,140)
		-	411,274
Profit before tax		-	10,117,654
Tax on profit	11	-	(1,890,957)
Profit for the financial year		-	8,226,697
Total comprehensive income for the Financial Year		-	8,226,697

The prior year results relate to discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of the financial statements.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2024

	Note	2024 £	2023 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	12	-	62,106
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	3,538	7,341,886
Debtors: amounts falling due after one year	13	-	2,587,275
Cash at bank and in hand	14	191,881	1,234,595
		195,419	11,163,756
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	-	(3,530,443)
Net current assets		195,419	7,633,313
Total assets less current liabilities		195,419	7,695,419
Net assets		195,419	7,695,419
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account		194,419	7,694,419
Total equity		195,419	7,695,419

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

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Mr Madan Mohan
Director

Registration number: 06830214

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 1 April 2022	1,000	5,467,722	5,468,722
Total comprehensive income	-	8,226,697	8,226,697
Dividends	-	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)
At 31 March 2023	1,000	7,694,419	7,695,419
At 1 April 2023	1,000	7,694,419	7,695,419
Dividends	-	(7,500,000)	(7,500,000)
At 31 March 2024	1,000	194,419	195,419

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

1 General information

Coforge DPA UK Ltd (the company) is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under registration number 06830214.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coforge DPA Private Limited, India. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Coforge Limited, a company registered in India.

The principal activity of the company is that of provision of software solutions, consultancy services and solutions in business process management (BPM) to the Banking, Insurance and Government sectors.

2 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102), and the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 March 2024.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention. The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 4 Statement of Financial Position paragraph 4.12(a)(iv) in respect of reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period;
- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows in respect of preparation of statement of cash flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d) in respect of presentation of statement of cash flows in the financial statements;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7 in respect of the non-disclosure of key management personnel compensation in total.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Coforge Limited, India. Coforge Limited, India prepares consolidated financial statements and copies can be obtained from 8 Balaji Estate, Third Floor, Guru Ravidas Marg, Kalkaji, New Delhi – 110019, India.

The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound. The functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates in.

The following are the critical estimates used in the preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS 102:

- Service contracts are recognised based on stage of completion.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Going concern basis

On 28 March 2023, the Board approved the transfer of the Company's business with effect from 01 April 2023 to Coforge U.K Ltd, an affiliate of Coforge Limited (the ultimate holding Company). The Company entered into a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) on 01 April 2023 and transferred its Business including all assets, liabilities and contracts to Coforge U.K. Ltd. on a going concern basis and at a value equal to that of the Net Book Value of the assets, liabilities and contracts.

Pursuant to the above business transfer, there was no business activity during the year. There is no intention for the company to trade going forward, therefore, these financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company has £0.19M of cash available on its balance sheet at 31 March 2024. The Company has net current assets and positive shareholder's funds of £0.19M and £0.19M respectively as at 31 March 2024.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the provision of services in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts.

For time and material contracts, revenue is recognized on basis of billable efforts. For long term maintenance contracts, revenue is recognized in equal instalments over the period of the contract.

For all other long-term contracts, revenue is recognized on a 'percentage of completion' basis at the statement of financial position date, with 'percentage completion' being measured by the costs to date as a percentage of the estimated costs to completion. Any loss on a contract is recognized in full as soon as a loss is foreseen by reference to the estimated cost to completion.

The amount by which turnover exceeds payment on account is shown under receivables as amounts recoverable on contracts. The amount by which billing are made in advance, and revenue taken subsequently in line with other accounting policies is shown payables as deferred income.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues at the effective interest rate to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the Company at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Policies on deferred tax

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the statement of financial position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated in the statement of financial position at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment reviews are performed annually. Where there is evidence of impairment, tangible assets are written down to their recoverable amount. Any such write down would be charged to operating profit.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where there are indicators of impairment of individual assets, the Company performs impairment tests based on fair value less costs to sell or a value in use calculation. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transaction in an arm's length transactions on similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next three years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their expected economic useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Office equipment	Straight line over 5 years
Computer equipment	Straight line over 2-5 years
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line over 10 years

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest bearing loans

Basic financial liabilities, other than short term payables, are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in interest payable and similar expenses in the income statement.

Basic financial instruments – financial assets other than equity investments

These basic financial assets, other than short term receivables, are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Financial instruments

Classification

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company holds both basic and non-basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors, loan and other borrowings and equity investments.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company has applied the measurement and recognition provisions of Section 11 Basic Financial Instruments in full for the basic financial instruments of FRS102 in full for the basic financial instruments.

4 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Rendering of services	-	41,189,327
	-	41,189,327

The analysis of the company's turnover for the year by market is as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
UK	-	41,017,464
EMEA	-	84,864
APAC	-	14,803
US	-	72,196
	-	41,189,327

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	2024	2023
	£	£
Depreciation expense	-	24,104
Foreign exchange (gain)	-	(138,696)
Professional and consultancy fees	-	459,854
Operating lease expense - Land and buildings	-	87,977
	<u>-</u>	<u>87,977</u>

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest income on loan given	-	72,846
Other finance income	-	346,568
	<u>-</u>	<u>419,414</u>

7 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interest expense on loan received	-	8,140
	<u>-</u>	<u>8,140</u>

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Wages and salaries	-	10,297,623
Social security costs	-	1,155,817
Other short-term employee benefits	-	31,492
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	-	57,896
Other employee expense	-	38,518
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,581,346</u>

The average monthly number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2024	2023
	No.	No.
Consultancy	-	149
Sales	-	2
Administration	-	4
	<u>-</u>	<u>155</u>

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

9 Directors' emoluments

The management of the company considered it to be impracticable to identify and estimate the directors' emoluments of the directors for their qualifying services to the company. The directors are employees of other group companies who are remunerated by those companies and did not receive remuneration for their services as directors of the company. As a result, this is not included in the directors' emoluments disclosure in the financial statements.

10 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £Nil (2023: £57,896).

11 Taxation

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2024	2023
	£	£
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	-	1,914,994
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(24,037)
Tax expense in the income statement	-	1,890,957

The tax on profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2024: 25%, 2022: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Profit before tax	-	10,117,654
Corporation tax at standard rate of 19%	-	1,922,354
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	(41,827)
Deferred tax credit from timing differences	-	(24,037)
Taxes of earlier years	-	34,467
Total tax charge	-	1,890,957

	2024	2023
	£	£
Movement in Deferred tax		
Deferred tax asset as at 1 April	82,979	58,942
Deferred tax credit on Short-term timing differences	(82,979)	24,037
Deferred tax asset as at 31 March	-	82,979

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

12 Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer and office equipment £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 April 2023	29,837	130,907	160,744
Disposals	(29,837)	(130,907)	(160,744)
At 31 March 2024	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation			
At 1 April 2023	21,032	78,606	98,638
Disposals	(21,032)	(78,606)	(98,638)
At 31 March 2024	-	-	-
Carrying amount			
At 31 March 2023	9,805	52,301	62,106
At 31 March 2024	-	-	-

13 Debtors

	2024 £	2023 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	-	4,978,691
Amounts owed by group undertakings	3,538	1,174,112
Other debtors	-	46,930
Prepayments	-	80,937
Accrued income	-	978,237
Deferred tax assets	-	82,979
	3,538	7,341,886
Due after one year		
Loans given to related parties	-	2,587,275
	3,538	9,929,161

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	2024 £	2023 £
Cash at bank	191,881	1,234,595

Coforge DPA UK Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024 (continued)

15 Creditors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	-	67,553
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	436,238
Social security and other taxes	-	1,444,104
Other payables	-	7,238
Accrued expenses	-	779,168
Corporation tax payable	-	796,142
	-	3,530,443

16 Share Capital

	2024	2023
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares		
1000 Shares of £ 1.00 each	1,000	1,000
	1,000	1,000

17 Dividend

	2024	2023
	£	£
Interim dividend of £7,500 (2023: £6,000) per ordinary share	7,500,000	6,000,000

18 Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 from the requirement to disclose transactions with group companies on the grounds that it is a subsidiary and consolidated financial statements are prepared by the ultimate parent company, Coforge Limited, India. The consolidated financial statements published by the parent company are publicly available. There are no related parties' transactions other than those within the Coforge Group.

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Coforge DPA Private Limited incorporated in India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Coforge Limited, India. Coforge Limited, India prepares consolidated financial statements and copies can be obtained from 8 Balaji Estate, Third Floor, Guru Ravidas Marg, Kalkaji, New Delhi – 110019, India. Consolidated financials can also be obtained for Coforge Limited, India, from that Company's website at the following address, <https://www.coforge.com/investors>