

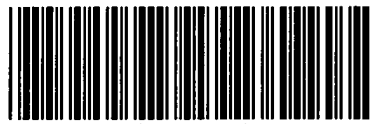
Registered No: 00690597

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 October 2023

WEDNESDAY



A071BP4I

A17

10/07/2024

#71

COMPANIES HOUSE

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Company Information

Directors

S Marston

M Harris

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

2 Blagrove Street

Reading

Berkshire

RG1 1AZ

Registered Office

Ground Floor

210 Wharfedale Road

Winnersh Triangle

Berkshire

RG41 5TP

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 October 2023.

Review of the business

During the year, the Company continued to provide a broad portfolio of services-led and software-enabled infrastructure and solutions including secure, software-defined servers, storage, data centre networking and other services. The Company also maintained its reputation for customer service, support and satisfaction.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £15,322,000 (2022 profit: £2,864,000).

The directors did not propose, declare or pay any dividends during the year ended 31 October 2023 (2022: £nil).

The directors monitor the financial performance of the Company's operations on a regular basis. Details of the most significant key performance indicators (KPI's) used by the Company are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>£m</i>	<i>£m</i>
Revenue	948	980
Gross profit	222	241
Operating profit	2	5
Profit before tax	27	15

Revenue decreased by 3% during the year mainly as a result of softened demand. The Company is continuing to launch certain initiatives that aim to generate revenue growth in future years, improving its service delivery for higher quality and lower cost.

Gross profit for the year decreased by 8%, which was predominantly driven by lower revenue. Gross profit as a proportion of revenue represents 23% in 2023, compared to 25% in 2022.

Operating profit has decreased by £3m, which is mainly a result of lower gross profit, higher restructuring expenses offset by lower expected credit loss charges, as disclosed in note 17.

A change in the profit before tax from £15m in 2022 to £27m in 2023 is mainly a result of higher interest income.

In 2023 the Company continued with cost reduction programs, that the directors believe will benefit the Company in the future. The directors recognise that achieving the balance of long-term and short-term objectives is key to future profitability. This profitability allows the Company to reinvest in new and emerging business opportunities and is highly correlated to generating cash which brings more flexibility to the business at a lower cost.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Market share

The Company aims to maintain its market position and to extend its market share by continually providing useful and significant products, services and solutions to markets it already serves and to expand into new areas that build on Hewlett Packard Enterprise technologies, competencies and customer interests.

Market share data is extremely dynamic and based on diverse areas of the business. Hewlett-Packard Limited uses independent industry analyst reports for market share data which is publicly available at www.uk.idc.com. These should be referred to for up to date market share positions.

Pensions

The Company offers both defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes as benefits to employees. Details of the defined benefit schemes and the amounts included within these financial statements can be found in note 20. The sponsored defined benefit schemes operated by the Company have been closed to new individual members for a number of years. All new individual employees joining the Company are invited to join the defined contribution schemes.

At 31 October 2023 the net pension asset reported is £2,296,000 (2022: £5,660,000).

The Company continues to support these schemes with the current funding arrangements for the next year.

Research and development

The Company maintained an extensive programme of research and development during the year which included an appreciable amount of innovation. As the industry and consumer needs constantly evolve, there is an increasing demand for a fully integrated hardware, software-defined infrastructure and services solution. Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company has reacted to this through a focus in its research and development activities to increase the breadth of services it can provide, across multiple business units, into a combined solution. Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company will continue to have significant research and development expenditure in the future to support the design and development of innovative, high quality products, services and solutions to maintain and enhance its competitive position. The research and development spend by the Company in the current year was £16,152,000 (2022: £10,728,000).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company is managed on a group basis and the principal risks and uncertainties facing it are therefore integrated with those facing the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Group as a whole. There are a range of risks and uncertainties facing the Company and the list below is not intended to be exhaustive. The focus is on those specific risks and uncertainties that the directors believe could have a significant impact on the Company's position, performance and future developments, as analysed by its key performance indicators.

- *Market conditions*

Levels of business activity will vary for each of the markets in which Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company operates, but ultimately this is dependent on factors such as economic cycles, customer confidence and growth of the economy. A weak economy could affect the level of customer spending on Hewlett Packard Enterprise products and the profitability of the Company. Through developing a greater understanding of partner and customer needs, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company has been able to implement global cost reduction strategies to ensure that despite the challenging economic climate the Company can maintain its underlying profitability.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)

- *Competitive pressures*

The Company operates in a number of highly competitive markets with differing characteristics. Market share and the level of customer spending could be affected by the emergence of new competitors, product distribution issues, quality, pricing, and reputation. The Company must be able to maintain its ability to continue to provide an innovative service to the local customer base and develop in a profitable way in an increasingly price sensitive market to remain competitive. Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company as a group has reacted to this by increasing their commitment to partners and customers through targeting their individual requirements and creating innovations that align these needs with their business strategy. Targeting their individual requirements has enabled Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company to provide more advanced end-to-end personalised and unique solutions.

- *Reliance on parent company – exposure to credit, liquidity and cash flow risk*

Hewlett-Packard Limited is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company and is dependent on this ultimate parent company for the supply of products and for its brand strength. The Company also holds short-term loans with Hewlett Packard Enterprise subsidiaries denoted in both Sterling and US Dollars. The financing structure of the Company gives rise to interest rate and foreign currency risks. Interest rate risk is the risk of exposure to fluctuations in interest rates that will increase the cost of debt on the financial borrowings of the Company. Foreign currency risk is the risk of exposure to fluctuations in the value of specific currencies that are used to value the financial assets and liabilities of the Company.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, the ultimate parent company, has a centralised treasury function which manages the overall group's treasury policy, risks and requirements, including Hewlett-Packard Limited. The centralised treasury function manages foreign currency risk to mitigate any potential exposure to the Company. Interest rate risk is managed primarily through the use of fixed rate loans. Debt is issued as required at the lowest possible cost based upon assessment of the future interest rate environment. The centralised treasury function in conjunction with the directors continually assess the performance of the Company, the subsidiary undertakings and the financing structure. This is to ensure that where the requirement for support arises, this is identified and that the Company providing the support has the appropriate financial availability to satisfy this.

Any risks impacting the ultimate parent company providing the support will cascade to Hewlett-Packard Limited. A full description of the risks and uncertainties impacting Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company can be found in the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company group financial statements.

Section 172 Statement

Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 requires a director of a company to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole.

In exercise of this duty, s.172(1) requires a director to have regard, amongst other matters, to the:

- likely consequences of any decisions in the long term;
- interests of the company's employees;
- need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- need to act fairly as between members of the company.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Section 172 Statement (continued)

In discharging their section 172 duties, the directors have had regard to the stakeholders and factors set out above as well as other matters which they consider relevant to the decision being made. This includes the group’s overall strategic aims as well as the views of other stakeholders such as regulators, government and non-government organisations and the Company’s pensioners. The directors have to balance a broad range of views, perspectives and conclusions when making decisions meaning that a decision may not necessarily result in a positive outcome for all stakeholders.

Whilst the Board does engage directly with stakeholder groups on particular issues, the size and spread of the Company’s stakeholders and of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group means that stakeholder engagement generally takes place at an operational and/or group level being a more efficient and effective approach. Engagement at a group level helps achieve a greater positive impact on environmental, social, governance and other issues than by working alone as an individual company, in particular where matters are of group-wide significance or have the potential to impact the reputation of the group (and thereby the Company).

As is normal for large companies, the directors delegate authority for day-to-day management of the Company and its operations to managers and functions, and then engage management in setting, approving and monitoring execution of the business strategy and related policies. Throughout the financial year, the directors met regularly with management and functions of the Company and the wider Hewlett Packard Enterprise group to discuss information across the organisation to:

- help understand the interests and views of key stakeholders;
- discuss employee engagement;
- review strategy and operational and financial performance;
- review the impacts of the Company’s operations;
- review and action key risks and matters affecting the Company; and
- ensure legal and regulatory compliance by the Company.

In consideration of the above, the directors received information in multiple formats including reports and presentations on the Company’s financial and operational performance, KPIs, risk, surveys, business outcomes as well as pertaining to environmental, social and corporate governance matters.

Accordingly, the approach taken by the Board in conjunction with the wider engagement at a group level has allowed the directors to understand the nature of stakeholder interests together with other relevant matters to comply with their section 172 duty to promote success of the Company.

The following are certain considerations the directors have had regarding the matters set out s.172(1)(a)-(f) in the discharge of their duties.

<p>Likely Consequences of any Decisions in the Long-Term</p>	<p>The directors in consultation with the senior management of the Company during the year developed and approved business plans and targets for the current and proceeding financial years following which the directors closely monitored the Company’s implementation throughout the year.</p> <p>In developing such business plans and targets, the directors, in addition to considering the views of stakeholders and the wider group objectives of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group as explained hereunder, also considered other factors such as macroeconomic, supply chain, political and ongoing challenges within the technology sector to ensure both financial and operating strategy is set at sustaining levels in achieving the long-term success of the Company.</p>
---	--

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

<p>Need to Foster the Company's Business Relationships with Suppliers, Customers and Others</p>	<p>The directors oversaw a broad program of stakeholder engagement by the Company in ensuring good corporate citizenship as well as bilateral and multilateral dialogue with key stakeholders throughout the year as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in addition to the engagement performed at a group level as explained on page 5, the directors and management regularly engaged and consulted with the Company's customers, suppliers and partners in a variety of forums and through everyday operations to obtain feedback, build closer relationships and resolve day-to-day business matters; • the Company employed various customer experience insight tools and obtained customer satisfaction and other related data through customer surveys; • the Company participated in a number of customer and industry events at a local and group-wide level including HPE Discover; • government and industry engagement is regularly undertaken including through membership of recognized organisations such as Tech UK; and • the Company's pension and treasury functions regularly engaged with, and where appropriate consulted, the trustees of the Company's pension schemes - the Board was updated and consulted as appropriate on key matters and decisions.
<p>Interests of the Company's Employees</p>	<p>The directors of the Company and senior management engage with and take into account the views of employees in making decisions which are likely to affect their interests through a number of initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • group-wide 'Voice of the Workforce' employee surveys conducted annually as well as other ad-hoc surveys on employee experience and workplace related matters; • the Company's Employee Works Council establishes a forum for a dialogue between people leaders and employees who through their representatives are informed and consulted on key business issues that are likely to have a substantial impact on their working environment as well as making recommendations to improve employee experience and well-being; • regular employee communications including newsletters, town halls and business updates; • sponsorship of a Site Leader Program where each site leader at the Company's offices is responsible for employee communication and engagement at their sites through activities that reflect Hewlett Packard Enterprise's values as well as initiatives and events that foster a positive and inclusive work environment; • supporting a growing number of active employee-led networks on matters including diversity and inclusion, gender equality, LGBTQI+ and religious and cultural understanding; • supporting a number of group-wide and local health and wellness initiatives which includes four designated Fridays that employees are given as additional annual leave during summer months to volunteer, focus on physical or emotional health, or spend time on personal and/or career development; and • the group-wide Inclusion & Diversity Council is made up of team members from across the group's business and functions who create and review detailed plans to ensure accountability and achievement of diversity goals across the group.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

<p>Interests of the Company's Employees (continued)</p>	<p>Further examples of how the directors engaged and considered the interests of employees are explained in the Company's employee engagement statement in the Directors' report on page 22.</p>
<p>Impact of the Company's Operations on the Community and Environment</p>	<p>Throughout the year, the directors and management of the Company actively encouraged the Company's employees to participate in a number of activities including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group's Global Volunteer Policy allows employees of the Company 60 hours of paid annual leave to donate their time and talent to their local community- the Company held a UK-wide 'Day of Services' for its employees to participate in various charitable and volunteering activities; and • the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Foundation's group-wide program which allows employees to apply for matching donations and credits to donate to good causes; <p>The Hewlett Packard Enterprise group is committed to providing products and services that are environmentally safe throughout their lifecycles and conducting operations in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner. Accordingly, the Company participates in a number of group-wide initiatives on environmental responsibility and sustainability, further details of which can be found in Hewlett Packard Enterprise's annual corporate responsibility report found at https://www.hpe.com/us/en/living-progress.html. Further information is also included in the environment section starting on page 8.</p>
<p>Desirability of the Company Maintaining a Reputation for high Standards of Business Conduct</p>	<p>The Hewlett Packard Enterprise group has group-wide policies as well as mandatory annual Standards of Business Conduct training which apply to the Company's entire workforce and govern business practices and provides guidance for ethical decision making. These group-wide policies govern conduct with the Company's customers, suppliers, partners as well as matters relating to anti-corruption, conflicts of interest, amenities, global trade, workplace harassment and supply chain responsibility amongst many other key matters. More detailed information on Hewlett Packard Enterprise's Standards of Business Conduct and related group-wide policies can be found at: https://investors.hpe.com/governance/sbc.</p> <p>The Hewlett Packard Enterprise group has a separately designated standing Audit Committee, composed of independent outside directors, and a related internal audit function, which from time-to-time conducts internal compliance audits of the group's business operations and functions including those of the Company. Further information is available at: https://investors.hpe.com/governance/committees/audit-committee.</p> <p>The Company also continues to be a signatory to the Prompt Payment Code set by the Office of the Small Business Commissioner on behalf of the Department of Business and Trade.</p>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

<p>Need to Act Fairly as Between Members of the Company</p>	<p>The Company has one member, Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited, a holding company and wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group.</p>
--	--

Future developments

The business has been able to diagnose those areas in which efficiencies and improvements can be made and implements plans to reduce costs. The Company aims to execute further cost reduction strategies within the organisation to continue to stabilise, if not improve, profitability for the next financial year. This has also enabled a renewed focus on the growth of revenue for the next financial year through the use of more rationalised and effective go to market strategies to capture new opportunities in the market. This in turn is expected to have a positive impact on the market share of the business.

Risks, uncertainties and assumptions include the need to address the many challenges facing Hewlett Packard Enterprise's businesses including the impact of macroeconomic and geopolitical trends and events, pandemics and public health problems, the execution and performance of contracts by Hewlett Packard Enterprise and its suppliers, customers, clients and partners, including any impact thereon resulting from events such as the coronavirus.

HPE Group continues to monitor the social, political, regulatory, and economic environment, and will consider further actions as appropriate. More broadly, there could be additional adverse impacts to the Company's net revenues, earnings, and cash flows should the situation continue or escalate geopolitical tensions and the impacts of recession, inflation, and supply chain pressure, both regionally and globally.

Post balance sheet events

On 15 February 2024, the intercompany loan with Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited matured and a new loan was put in place with a principal amount of £729,074,000. The intercompany loan carries a fixed interest rate of 5.9823% and is due to mature on 17 February 2025. There were no other material post-balance sheet events in the period between the balance sheet day and the day on which these financial statements for the twelve-month period ended on 31 October 2023 were prepared.

The environment

Hewlett Packard Enterprise's goals are to provide products and services that are safe and environmentally sound throughout their lifecycles, and conduct operations in an environmentally responsible manner.

To accomplish this, Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company will:

- pursue pollution prevention, energy conservation and waste reduction in operations;
- design and manufacture products to be safe to use and to minimise their environmental impact;
- offer customers environmentally responsible end-of-life management services for products; and
- require suppliers to conduct their operations in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

The Company achieves this by integrating these group-wide objectives to the extent possible into business planning, decision-making, performance tracking and review processes to ensure that goals are reached and continually improved upon.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, for which Hewlett-Packard Limited is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary, publishes an annual corporate responsibility report where detailed company-wide environmental commitments, initiatives and key performance indicators can be found. A copy of the 2023 report is available from <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/living-progress.html>.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Mandatory Climate Disclosure

Oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities are managed by US parent company Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (“HPE”). HPE and its global subsidiaries (including Hewlett-Packard Limited) share the same core business operations and supply chains, as well as policies, processes and risks as they relate to sustainability and climate-related issues. This structural arrangement stems from the industry-specific nature of the IT sector, where climate-related considerations hold universal relevance. As a result, the HPE Group manages these aspects at a global level, acknowledging their significance across its worldwide operations. This centralized approach ensures a comprehensive strategy for addressing climate-related challenges and capitalising on opportunities at a global scale.

In November 2023, the Hewlett-Packard Limited Board of Directors were briefed on climate-related risks and opportunities relevant to HPE globally, with particular emphasis on the physical risks identified for sites located in the UK. Currently, oversight, including risk and identification, of climate-related risk and opportunities does not fall within the responsibility of The Company’s directors, but is managed at the global parent HPE level.

Global Governance Process

Board oversight

The Board of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (the “HPE Board”) is responsible for overseeing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and opportunities and how they are integrated into HPE’s long-term global strategy. Six members of the HPE Board self-identify as having experience in environmental and sustainability topics, fostering independent leadership that recognizes that business imperatives and long-term value creation for stakeholders ought to be achieved in an environmentally sustainable manner. In 2021, all HPE Board members completed a training course to augment their expertise on sustainability issues, which included an overview of stakeholder expectations and a review of HPE climate targets and policies. In fiscal year ended 31 October 2023, two of Board meetings covered ESG topics including HPE’s climate strategy and disclosures.

The HPE Board consists of four standing committees with oversight on ESG matters:

- Nominating, Governance, and Social Responsibility (NGSR)
- Audit
- Human Resources and Compensation (HRC)
- Finance and investment.

The NGSR Committee is responsible for oversight of ESG matters, including climate strategy, policies, performance, disclosures, and engagement with stakeholders. The Committee also evaluates the HPE Group’s progress against ESG targets, which includes the establishment of, and progress toward, climate goals. In addition, HPE’s Audit Committee is responsible for reviewing and overseeing ESG risks, including climate-related risks and nonfinancial and financial disclosures surrounding such ESG risks, as part of its enterprise risk management strategy. To hold HPE leaders accountable, climate-related performance targets are embedded within the annual incentive program for HPE’s Executive Committee. The NGSR Committee oversees the performance targets and the HRC committee awards compensation accordingly. For more information on the HPE Board and its oversight responsibilities, see HPE’s Proxy Statement.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Global Governance Process (continued)

Management oversight

The HPE Executive Committee is responsible for the HPE Group's environmental and social performance. This includes HPE's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Operating Officer (COO), who directly oversee the company's 'Living Progress' ESG plan. The Living Progress Strategy Council is a cross-functional, executive-level council that meets twice per year, at minimum, to bring attention to emerging ESG matters — including climate-related risks and opportunities — with the capacity to affect HPE's global business. HPE Living Progress engages at least annually with the HPE Board and Executive Committee to drive ESG strategies for continued business success.

As noted previously, incentives for all members of the Executive Committee are directly tied to climate-related KPIs custom to each executives' scope and sphere of influence. Each KPI is supported by an action plan to deliver toward HPE's enterprise-wide climate goals. The percentage that determines ultimate incentive payout is evaluated annually and its magnitude is based on actual accomplishments against KPI baselines. The incentives drive toward HPE's near-term science-based targets (2030) and long-term net-zero goal (2040).

Recognizing that achieving HPE's net-zero commitment will require active involvement from every leader at HPE, a new compensation metric was applied to HPE's 'Management by Objectives' (MBO) modifier as of 2022. This metric ties a portion of variable pay for the members of HPE's Executive Committee to bespoke climate-related KPIs and action plans for their respective organizations. As part of this effort, in 2023, the responsible HPE senior executives created measurable action plans for their respective organizational unit that contribute to reducing HPE's carbon intensity.

Global climate strategy

In 2022, HPE was proud to be among one of the first global IT companies to enhance its climate ambitions and commit to becoming a net-zero enterprise by 2040. Interim targets have been set across HPE's value chain for 2030. These targets have been approved by the new Net-Zero Standard of the SBTi (Science Based Target initiatives), in line with a 1.5°C climate scenario.

To achieve HPE's suite of targets, the Group is focused on areas with the highest emissions and the greatest opportunity for reductions. HPE has defined a hierarchy of investment to reduce emissions across HPE's value chain, as stated in the HPE Climate Policy, reserving carbon offsets as a last resort for the emissions that cannot be otherwise abated.

'Living Progress' is the HPE Group's business strategy for creating sustainable and responsible IT solutions that meet the technology demands of the future, while advancing the way people live and work. In 2023, most of the HPE Group's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulted from customers' use of its products and solutions. HPE recognizes the opportunity to innovate technologies for a carbon-constrained world and is committed to delivering products and services that empower HPE's customers to operate sustainably and efficiently while also gaining maximum productivity from their IT investments and reducing costs.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Global climate strategy (continued)

Climate scenario analysis

In 2023, HPE worked with an external consultant to enhance its understanding of business risks and opportunities through climate transition and physical scenario analysis based on year ended 31 October 2022 input. HPE assessed risks and opportunities across its business units (including supply chains, operations, and products/services) and then tested and refined findings through several meetings, workshops, and consultations with subject matter experts, including representatives from ERM (Enterprise Risk Management), Business Continuity, Global Workplace, Global Operations, Corporate Affairs, other business units, Finance, and Legal to help identify the risks and opportunities most relevant to the HPE Group.

HPE used scenario analysis to determine risks and/or opportunities that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact. HPE selected two best practice scenarios, created by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), based on their applicability and widespread adoption, as well as the granularity and robustness of their regional and energy transition-related outputs. The selected NGFS climate scenarios provide a window into two divergent yet possible futures, with different emissions trajectories:

- 1) The “Net Zero 2050” scenario represents a world that takes ambitious and immediate actions to decarbonize through policy action and technology advancement, limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The Net Zero 2050 scenario results in high transition impacts but limits future physical risks. This scenario was used to test HPE’s resilience to a global low-carbon economic transition.
- 2) The “Current Policies” scenario represents a world in which only currently instituted policies persist, leading the world to irreversible planetary damage and high levels of future physical risk associated with an upper bound of 2°C warming by 2040, increasing to 3°C+ of warming by 2100, relative to pre-industrial levels. This scenario was used to test HPE’s resilience to physical risks resulting from climatic changes.

HPE evaluated transition impacts under the Net Zero 2050 scenario at three points in time: 2030, 2040, and 2050. Transition risks result from the shift to a low-carbon economy, including policy actions, technological development, and market shifts that promote decarbonization. Scenarios are not intended to be projections or forecasts of the future, rather scenario analysis assists HPE in envisioning future financial impacts in order to build resiliency to environmental, technological, market, and policy changes.

HPE assessed over 200 HPE and final assembly supplier sites for their exposure to acute and chronic physical climate hazards such as water stress, extreme heat, tropical cyclones, and flooding. The vulnerability of a subset of sites deemed critical to its operations was evaluated. This assessment tested 1.1°C (present day) and 2°C warming levels under the Current Policies scenario with a 2040 horizon.¹

Climate-related risk and opportunities and impact on HPE business strategy

Transition and physical risks and opportunities have been assessed for likelihood and potential financial impact - in line with HPE’s ERM framework - using highly conservative assumptions to capture the full range of potentially material impact drivers. The summary of risks and opportunities are outlined in Tables 2 and 3 included at the end of this report.

¹ Time horizons for climate risks and opportunities were defined as follow: Short term (0-3 years); Medium term (3-5 years); Long term (5-15 years). Time horizons are tailored to the specifics of the rapidly changing IT industry, making it challenging to predict risks and opportunities beyond 15 years horizons.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Global climate strategy (continued)

Climate-related risk and opportunities and impact on HPE business strategy (continued)

The assessment demonstrated that HPE continues to be broadly resilient to transition risks. In addition, the modelling suggests that the transition to a low-carbon economy has potential opportunities for HPE as operating income could be boosted by new low-carbon segments and demand for its solutions, which could outpace rising carbon costs from upstream suppliers. In addition, the assessment identified moderate

exposure to physical risks with relatively low vulnerability due to the HPE Group's outsourced supply chain and dispersed asset and logistical network footprints. Nevertheless, there is potential for high and material impact depending on the magnitude of an individual event, vulnerability of an impacted site, and the criticality of the site's processes to HPE's business.

HPE's 2023 scenario analysis highlighted the critical importance of HPE's continued focus on future-proofing the HPE business, including by advancing toward its net zero by 2040 target, engaging with suppliers on their own decarbonization journeys, building energy-optimized and resilient operations, investing in research and development to reduce the carbon impact of its offerings, and helping customers across sectors decarbonize and adapt through tailored products and services.

Risk Management

As described earlier, the HPE Board, along with its committees, has oversight responsibility of all ESG risks, including climate. HPE management - representing a variety of teams and functions including Corporate Affairs, Global Workplace, Ethics and Compliance, and Global Operations, among others - is responsible for monitoring, analysing and managing climate-related risks throughout the HPE Group. The teams evaluate risk within their area of expertise and update the HPE Living Progress Strategy Council accordingly. A description of the roles of certain related HPE functions are outlined in Table below.

Table 1. Sample of responsibilities by organization

Corporate Affairs	Sets climate strategy for HPE, consults with customers to improve IT efficiencies, identifies emerging stakeholder expectations, manages product regulatory compliance, and collaborates with internal teams to set and meet climate targets
Global Workplace	Manages and approves operational climate targets, sets site strategies, and identifies and manages facility risks
Ethics and Compliance	Manages and approves supplier engagement targets, monitors supplier performance, and conducts outreach and capability building with suppliers
Global Operations	Manages and approves supply chain and logistics targets, manages supplier relationships, and identifies and manages supply chain risks

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Risk Management (continued)

HPE maintains an ERM program overseen by HPE's Chief Financial Officer and supported by the HPE Executive Risk Council, which includes executives from each HPE business unit. Updates on the company's ESG risk assessment and management activities, including climate-related risks, are provided to the Audit Committee at least quarterly, and to the HPE Board annually. These updates include quantification of potential impact, likelihood of occurrence, an evaluation of current mitigation effectiveness, and updates on key performance indicators and activities identified to improve or maintain effective risk mitigation. In 2022, HPE updated the charter of HPE's Audit Committee to specify that its members are responsible for reviewing and overseeing ESG risks, including climate change-related risks, as part of HPE's ERM strategy. HPE's ERM process, which is based on the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) ERM framework, defines material financial impact as 5% of operating profits. Material financial impact indicators could be lost revenue, missed sales opportunities, increases in costs, and other financial liabilities. Other indicators, such as supply chain and/or logistics disruptions, are quantified by delay time, but ultimately translated into financial impact, which is then included in the ERM process and considered against the materiality threshold. Any risk to the company's operations that exceeds the defined threshold is briefed to leadership including the Board of Directors and publicly disclosed via SEC reporting. HPE's Chief Sustainability Officer participates in quarterly ERM Risk Committee meetings and provides the updates on ESG risks, including climate-related risks and opportunities. HPE's Chief Sustainability Officer is also responsible for updating climate-related risk factors at least quarterly in conjunction with corporate reporting processes including the Form 10-Q and Form 10-K Annual Reports and overseeing climate scenario analysis work and aligned with Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting to ensure strategic alignment and consistency across all climate risk analyses, management plans, and disclosures.

Metrics and targets

In 2022, HPE accelerated its net-zero target by 10 years, from 2050 to 2040, building on reductions already ahead of schedule under HPE's previous GHG reduction targets. HPE is proud to be among the first two global IT companies with a net-zero target of 2040 and interim near-term targets approved by the new Net Zero Standard of the SBTi. A comprehensive account of the HPE Group's environmental footprint, scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, metrics, and progress against HPE's targets is reported annually in HPE's CDP (<https://www.hpe.com/psnow/doc/a50009162enw>) and in HPE's Living Progress Report and Data Summary. As described above, to ensure accountability, ESG-related performance targets are embedded within the annual incentive program for HPE's Executive Committee. In 2023, all HPE Executive Committee members set climate-related performance targets for their organizational unit as part of their compensation criteria. HPE believes these targets will help the group stay on track with its overarching near-term and net-zero targets approved by the SBTi.

Examples of climate-related risks and opportunities

Below are examples of HPE's climate-related risk and opportunities that were identified and assessed through scenario analysis.

No specific transition risks or opportunities were identified at the Company's level. Instead, the Company leverages the transition risks identified by Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company as these are managed at an ultimate parent company level.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Metrics and targets (continued)

The global climate-related assessment as set out above comprehensively analysed HPE Group's entire business, encompassing an assessment of over 200 sites, including UK sites of the Company for their exposure to acute and chronic physical climate hazards such as water stress, extreme heat, tropical cyclones, and flooding. The analysis showed that by 2050 some sites will be at risk. HPE evaluated the vulnerability of a subset of sites deemed critical to its operations. To appropriately address continuity planning in today's operating environment, HPE maintains a global Business Continuity (BC) Management program. This program takes a holistic, enterprise-wide approach to ensure end-to-end continuity across the value chain. Under HPE global BC Policy, leaders across HPE business units and global functions develop and regularly test continuity plans to maintain the uptime of critical processes, operations, and facilities. HPE continues planning additional responses to regional and local disaster scenarios and other potential incidents, including physical risks.

Table 2: Risks

Category	Potential negative financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy	
Transition risks	Policy & Regulatory	High	Low	Long	Loss of revenue due to environmental regulations impacting HPE's products and services	<p>Rising carbon costs in the global economy could be the most material impact driver for HPE under the "Net Zero 2050" scenario with the following potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon prices paid by production and logistics suppliers could be passed through to HPE; price increase of fossil fuels combusted at HPE's facilities for heating and electricity generation; and price increase of fossil fuels used to power HPE's vehicle fleet. <p>If further action is taken, HPE's assessment uncovered that carbon costs and associated operating margin losses could be partially muted by supplier emissions abatement and our industry's ability to pass along costs more easily to customers in a world in which the global economy is expected to bear the cost burden of emissions reductions more broadly. To increase our resilience to these transition risks, HPE continuously:</p>
		High	Medium	Medium	Higher cost of own operations due to changes in price of electricity	
		High	Medium	Long	Higher input costs due to climate policies that impact cost of HPE's purchased goods and services or availability of compliant suppliers	
		High	Medium	Medium	Higher cost of transportation and distribution as well as business travel due to carbon pricing on fuel	

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Table 2: Risks (continued)

Category	Potential negative financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy		
Transition risks	Policy & Regulatory	Medium	Medium	Medium	Higher cost of own operations due to carbon pricing on fuel used for heating and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> engages with suppliers and selecting suppliers that align with our environmental values; collaborates with peers and across industries to collectively reduce emissions in the IT hardware and services value chain; develops and deepens its relationships with new and existing customers to better understand and meet their needs for low-carbon and energy-optimized products and services; decarbonizes its own operations, including improving building energy efficiency and switching to low-emission fuels; and leases green buildings where available and obtain LEED certification for new buildings in selected regions. <p>Moreover, climate-related regulations that affect HPE's products can affect whether HPE's products and services can enter or serve a market. With increasing regulatory requirements, HPE has a devoted market access team that will continue to regularly monitor these requirements to ensure compliance and market accessibility in relevant regions to HPE.</p>	
		Medium	Medium	Short/ Medium	Increase in costs from complying with energy/environmental regulations for buildings		
		Low	Medium	Short	Increase in cost of inputs due to new climate-related disclosure requirements		
	Market	High	Medium	Short/ Medium/ Long	Higher cost of inputs due to increased demand for semiconductors resulting from increasing electrification and digitization		<p>HPE could see declining demand for products and services from high carbon sectors that are negatively impacted by the climate transition. HPE believes that many of its customers in these sectors are likely to shift toward lower carbon business models, which would mitigate these risks. However, if HPE customers in high carbon sectors fail to transform their business models to align with society's decarbonization, or HPE is unable to tailor its offerings to aid these industries, revenue from these sectors could decline.</p> <p>To address customer demands for more energy-optimized products and services and help them meet their own IT-related emissions reduction targets, HPE offers numerous solutions that enable customers to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of their IT estates, including a portfolio of services, colocation partnerships prioritizing renewable energy, and a sustainability dashboard on the HPE GreenLake platform².</p>
		High	Low	Long	Decreased revenue from selected verticals/sectors that are negatively impacted by the transition (e.g., oil and gas)		
		Medium	Medium	Medium/ Long	Increase in costs due to price premium for compliant or environmentally friendly materials or components		
		High	Medium	Medium/ Long	Decreased revenue from customers shifting to energy-optimized cloud services products		

² Sources: <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/newsroom/press-release/2023/06/hewlett-packard-enterprise-helps-organizations-reduce-it-carbon-footprint-with-new-sustainability-dashboard-and-comprehensive-portfolio-of-services.html>, <https://www.hpe.com/us/en/newsroom/press-release/2023/06/hewlett-packard-enterprise-unveils-ai-cloud-for-large-language-models.html>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Table 2: Risks (continued)

Category	Potential negative financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy	
Transition risks	Reputation	High	Low	Medium/Long	Loss of revenue due to customer concerns about HPE's reputation or contributions to the climate transition in its operations and through its products and services	HPE customers are increasingly factoring sustainability performance into their purchasing decisions. The risk of revenue loss due to our overall sustainability reputation or performance is low given HPE is consistently recognized as a sustainability leader. In 2022, recognition included the highest possible score (AAA) from MSCI's ESG Rating, performing in the top 5% of the S&P Global ESG Score, and platinum-level recognition (top 1%) for the third consecutive year by EcoVadis, the leading evaluator of supplier CSR for our customers. To maintain this performance, HPE has embedded environmental strategies and targets across all stages of our value chain.
Physical risks	Acute	High	Low	Short/Medium/Long	Shortage and/or delays of components and assembled products due to extreme weather events	HPE has moderate exposure to physical risks across its portfolio with relatively low vulnerability due to its outsourced supply chain and dispersed asset and logistical network footprints. Nevertheless, there is potential for high and material impact depending on the magnitude of an individual event, vulnerability of an impacted site, and the criticality of the site's processes to HPE.
		Medium	Medium	Short/Medium/Long	Disruption due to grid power outages from extreme weather events	Moreover, the confluence of multiple physical hazards such as heat stress, water shortages, and extreme weather events can create substantial energy and water access challenges affecting both HPE operations and HPE employees at specific sites.
		Low	Low	Short/Medium/Long	Disruptions to logistical chains due to extreme weather events	Overall, risk is expected to grow but remain moderate for HPE under 2°C of warming above pre-industrial levels, even as extreme weather events increase.
		Medium	Low	Short/Medium/Long	Building damage and downtime of HPE sites from extreme weather	Although risk is prevalent across all regions of HPE's value chain, activities in the Asia-Pacific-Japan (APJ) region are the most at-risk due to the collocation of critical supply chain processes (e.g., semiconductor fabrication) and high exposure to tropical cyclones, flooding, water stress, and extreme heat hazards.
	Chronic	Medium	Medium	Long	Impacts to employee well-being from chronic heat and water stress	To increase resilience, HPE has already created disaster response plans and taken steps to mitigate risks at critical sites through actions such as installing back-up power systems and/or shifting to on-site power generation. For example, in the aftermath of Hurricane Fiona in 2022, HPE maintained power, supplied by HPE on-site cogeneration plant. More importantly, HPE was able to provide shelter, food, and water to its community in the wake of Fiona's devastation. HPE continues to take steps to further strengthen and diversify its global supply chain and will continue to monitor and evaluate vulnerability at critical sites and engage with suppliers to ensure business continuity in the face of growing physical climate risks.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Metrics and targets (continued)

Below are examples of HPE specific climate-related opportunities that were identified and assessed through scenario analysis.

Table 3: Opportunities

Category	Potential positive financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy	
Transition opportunities	Resource/ Energy Efficiency	Medium	High	Medium/ Long	Lower costs of upstream and downstream transport due to modal shifts and logistics network optimization	<p>Resource and energy efficiency are likely to increase through a Net Zero scenario, which could result in lower costs within our supply chain and operations.</p> <p>Within our operations, HPE will continue focusing on low-carbon options: In 2022, HPE announced a new target to convert 100% of its fleet to electric vehicles by 2035. HPE has also established actionable roadmaps to improve building energy efficiency. In 2022, HPE implemented energy-saving measures across more than 100 offices.</p> <p>HPE is harnessing opportunities within our supply chain by leading transformation and optimizing logistics. HPE will continue to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable production suppliers to set operational science-based targets (SBTs) and partner with them to implement on-site renewable energy sources; and develop its Logistics Roadmap and transition to EVs for final mile delivery in selected regions.
		High	Medium	Medium/ Long	Lower cost of operations from avoided carbon costs due to operational efficiencies/fuel switching, mitigating future carbon prices	In 2022, HPE announced a new target to convert 100% of its fleet to electric vehicles by 2035. HPE has further established actionable roadmaps to improve building energy efficiency and switch to low-emission fuels. In 2022, HPE implemented energy-saving measures across more than 100 offices. Together, these costs could increase operating profit by up to 1%.
		Low	High	Medium/ Long	Lower costs of sourcing inputs due to improving energy efficiency of suppliers of HPE's purchased goods and services	HPE has set a target to enable 80% of its production suppliers, by spend, to set SBTs for their own operations by 2030. In fiscal year 2022, 39% had set SBTs and 41% committed to set SBTs within two years. Industry-specific marginal abatement cost curves suggest that input suppliers would be able to abate nearly 50% of their emissions by 2040. Assuming 100% pass-through of savings from suppliers, this could improve operating profit by 15-50%.
	Products & Services	High	High	Short/ Medium/ Long	Increased demand for existing and emerging energy-optimized offerings that can facilitate carbon emission reductions	HPE could see increased revenue from customers who may replace equipment more frequently to take advantage of newer, energy-optimized technology due to increasing electricity prices, thus reducing energy demand (and carbon emissions) during the product use phase. This could increase demand for HPE's energy optimized products as well as HPE's end-of-life asset management services, such as refurbishing and recycling of used products, which could be another growth area for HPE as demand for circular offerings also increases.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Table 3: Opportunities (continued)

Category	Potential positive financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy	
Transition opportunities	Products & Services	High	High	Short/ Medium/ Long	Increased demand for products and services related to circularity	As the number of customers setting science-based emissions reductions targets increases, and demand for more energy-optimized products and services rises, HPE is working to meet customer preferences for products and services that enable customers to monitor and reduce the environmental impacts of their IT estates, including a portfolio of services, colocation partnerships prioritizing renewable energy, and a sustainability dashboard on the HPE GreenLake platform ³ .
	Market	High	High	Long	Increased demand from sectors with customers that grow as part of the climate transition	Under the "Net Zero 2050" scenario, demand from existing HPE customers in low-carbon sectors could grow. Low-carbon customers could include renewable electric utilities companies (as share of renewables in the grid increases), electric vehicle manufacturers and rail transportation companies (that benefit from increased demand for low-carbon transport), mining companies (that produce metals to facilitate electrification, such as copper), agricultural companies (that produce more biomass), and construction companies (that help make buildings more energy efficient).
	Resilience	Medium	Medium	Medium/ Long	Increased resilience and lowered energy costs through development of own renewable energy systems	Electricity prices on the market could increase, including short-term premiums or renewable electricity that may manifest before the grid decarbonizes sufficiently for supply of renewable electricity to meet demand. Access to on-site renewable electricity generation would protect from such fluctuations. In 2022, HPE had on-site renewable electricity generation in three sites. On-site renewable electricity generation could contribute to the grid and help HPE meet its 100% renewable electricity by 2030 target, however, the likelihood of this opportunity is moderate considering it may require various permits and approvals and therefore, may only manifest at certain sites. Policy could affect revenue from refurbished products or costs associated with transportation of products. Engagement with policymakers could help shape regulations to the benefit of both the environment and HPE. HPE will continue to advocate for relevant policies through collaboration with working groups such as the Clean Energy Buyers Association (CEBA), Renewable Energy 100 (RE100), and Information Technology Institute (ITI). In fiscal year 2022, HPE also became a member of the US DoE Better Climate Challenge and European Green Deal Coalition and contributed to the Chairperson's Insight into Climate Action.

³ Ibid

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

Table 3: Opportunities (continued)

Category		Potential positive financial impact	Likelihood	Time Horizon	Risk description	Impact on HPE's business strategy
Transition opportunities	Resilience	Medium	Medium	Short/ Medium/ Long	Revenue increase or cost decrease due to engagement with policymakers to shape regulations positively for the environment and HPE (e.g., circularity regulations)	HPE actively supports policies to green the grid by engaging in advanced policies through CEBA, RE100, and ITI, becoming members of the US DoE Better Climate Challenge and European Green Deal Coalition, and contributing to the Chairperson's Insight into Climate Action.
Physical Opportunities	Acute & Chronic	High	High	Medium/ Long	Increasing demand for computing to forecast and respond to climatic shifts	Demand for HPE high-performance computing and domain-specific AI applications could grow in sectors that need to stay abreast of weather and climatic shifts, especially in use cases related to climate modelling, agriculture, distribution, and logistics. HPE services could also support data center operators, who are already starting to see weather-related disruption and associated data loss, with re-siting decisions and resiliency improvements within their IT estates. These considerations are relevant regardless of the scenario/global decarbonization trajectory as climatic shifts are already underway.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report

The environment (continued)

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) disclosure

The SECR disclosure presents the Company's carbon footprint within the United Kingdom for Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions based on SECR Legislation, an appropriate intensity metric, the total energy use of electricity, gas and transport fuel and an energy efficiency actions summary taken during the relevant financial year.

	2023	2022
Energy consumption used to calculate emissions (kWh)	13,029,622	10,409,099
Emissions from combustion of gas tCO ₂ e (Scope 1)	287	122
Emissions from combustion of fuel for transport purposes tCO ₂ e (Scope 1)	136	71
Emissions from business travel in rental cars or employee-owned vehicles where company is responsible for purchasing the fuel tCO ₂ e (Scope 3)	171	73
Emissions from purchased electricity tCO ₂ e (Scope 2, location-based)	2,121	1,765
Emissions from purchased electricity tCO ₂ e (Scope 2, market-based)	1,800	1,320
Total gross tCO ₂ e based on above – location-based	2,715	2,030
Total gross tCO ₂ e based on above – market-based	2,394	1,584
Intensity ratio (tCO ₂ e / floor space m ²) – location-based	0.09323	0.05142
Intensity ratio (tCO ₂ e / floor space m ²) – market-based	0.08221	0.04012

Energy Efficiency Action Summary

During the year, the Company continued to achieve direct savings in energy and associated carbon emissions, through operational and technological improvements, including:

- For energy saving for Winnersh, Bristol, Bristol BCC, London, Erskine sites, all the Fan Coil Units are on auto which means the heating and cooling only come on when the temps get below or above the set temps on the front end.
- The lighting in the meeting rooms and across the offices are on Passive Infrared Sensors and 97% of lighting is all LED.
- The heating and cooling for the office areas are timed so therefore the heating goes off in the evening and comes back on in the morning.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Strategic report**The environment (continued)****Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) disclosure (continued)****Methodology Notes**

Reporting Period	1st of November 2022 – 31st of October 2023
Boundary (consolidation approach)	Operational approach
Alignment with financial reporting	SECR disclosure has been prepared in line with Hewlett-Packard Limited's annual accounts made up to the 31st of October 2023.
Reporting method	GHG Emissions reporting are in line with the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard
Emissions factor source	DEFRA, 2023 for all emissions factors https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2023
Conversion factor source	Natural gas and gasoline: Federal Register EPA; 40 CFR Part 98; e-CFR, June 13, 2017 EPA GHG Emission Factors Hub Diesel: U. S. Energy Information Administration - British Thermal Unit Conversion Factors 2020 LPG: Climate Leaders Greenhouse Gas Inventory Protocol Core Module Guidance Direct Emissions from Stationary Combustion Sources 2008
Calculation method	Activity Data x Emission Factor = GHG emissions Activity Data x Conversion Factor = kWh consumption
Other relevant information on calculation	Where applicable consumption was converted to kWh using conversion factors linked above, while emissions were calculated with the DEFRA emission factors. Transport data was calculated from mileage to kWh and GHG emissions using the method above. In the absence of the exact vehicle types, average conversion factors were used to calculate emissions. For the fuel type estimation, we have used the 'Vehicle licensing statistics data tables - table 'VEH1103a_RoadUsing', issued by the Department for Transport.
Amount of electricity from renewable sources	2,066,716 kWh
Reason for the intensity measurement choice	Following the recommendations of the SECR legislation and based on the nature of our business as we perform a wide range of activities, the floor space (tCO ₂ e/floor space m ²) gives the best overview on our efficiency performance on a longer scale.
Rounding	The total tCO ₂ e expressed in the table above might have a slight difference compared to the absolute results due to rounding (no more than 1%).

Approved by the Board

Stuart Marston
Stuart Marston (Jun 26, 2024 17:03 GMT+1)

Stuart Marston
Director

Date: 26 June 2024

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 October 2023.

Directors

The directors during the year, and to date, were as follows:

S Marston
M Harris

During the year, and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company had in place indemnity provision for the benefit of all the directors of the Company.

Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 6 to the financial statements.

Employee involvement

The Company continues to place importance upon the education and development of its people. Details of how management engage with employees is included on page 6.

Employees who have completed minimum periods of service are eligible to join both the Company performance bonus and share purchase schemes of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise's goal is to create health and safety practices and work environments that enable employees to work injury-free. This is accomplished by continually reducing occupational injury and illness risks while promoting employee health and well-being.

The Company believes that a diverse workforce encourages creativity and innovation and helps build an exciting and stimulating work environment. A diverse workforce, reflecting the demographics of the many different markets where Hewlett Packard Enterprise operates, also provides a competitive advantage and helps acquire new business.

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, for which Hewlett-Packard Limited is a subsidiary, publishes an annual corporate responsibility report where detailed company-wide employee commitments, initiatives and key performance indicators can be found.

Employment of disabled employees

All applications from disabled persons are fully considered. Should an employee become disabled, it is the Company's practice to continue their current employment where possible or offer suitable alternatives. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Stakeholder Engagement

Further information on how the Company has engaged with its stakeholders can be found in the Strategic Report.

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position, financial risk management objectives, and review of business risk are described in the Strategic report on pages 2 to 21.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' report

Going concern (continued)

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. In making this assessment the directors have considered contractual arrangements in place with the parent company which underpin the intercompany trading agreements and also the parents' ability to ensure such arrangements can be honoured for a period until at least end of June 2025.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Board is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and compliance mechanisms to deliver against the Company's core values and objectives for its long-term success. Throughout the year, the directors met regularly with key stakeholders, management and functions to ensure that they had considered a range of views and perspectives amongst other factors when making their decisions – further information can be found in the s.172 Statement on page 4.

In accordance with the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018, the directors are to report on what corporate governance arrangements were applied by the Company. Whilst recognizing the Wates Corporate Governance Principles for Large Private Companies (the 'Wates Principles') and other similar codes as being of considerable value, the Company did not adopt a governance code and applied its own corporate governance arrangements as certain aspects of such codes were considered not be applicable or appropriate given the Company's status. The Company is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group whose ultimate parent is Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, a New York Stock exchange listed company. Accordingly, the Board's approach on corporate governance is based upon a framework of group-wide policies which cover key aspects of corporate, ethical, environmental and social responsibility. Explained below are the governance arrangements and group policies that underpin the Company's approach for effective decision making for the year, grouped by the Wates Principles, which, whilst the Company did not adopt, are considered by the directors to be a useful frame of reference.

<p>Principle 1 - Board Leadership and Company Purpose</p>	<p>The Company is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group whose purpose is to advance the way people live and work by being the global edge-to-cloud company that helps organizations accelerate outcomes by unlocking value from all of their data, everywhere.</p> <p>This purpose and related strategic objectives and goals are set at a group-wide level and the directors determine how these are best implemented for the success of the Company (and the overall group) in the long term to ensure both the financial and operating strategy of the Company is set at sustaining levels by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developing appropriate business plans and targets; • considering the impact of the Company's operations and the views of stakeholders; and • considering other factors such as economic, political and ongoing challenges within the technology sector and relevant markets. <p>The Board seeks to apply this purpose and principles to its decision-making process and actively promotes them through regular communications to the Company's workforce to encourage employees to apply them in their everyday work as well as its stakeholders to ensure transparency and alignment of strategy and goals.</p>
--	---

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' report

<p>Principle 2 – Board Composition</p>	<p>The composition of the Company's Board is driven by the group's global board policy which ensures that boards of subsidiaries appoint persons whose roles bring the necessary expertise and skills for effective decision making in the operation and oversight of the Company.</p> <p>In accordance with the policy and subject to local law, the local group managing director and finance director are appointed to the boards of operating subsidiaries which together bring an appropriate balance of skills, backgrounds, experience and knowledge on a mix of business, finance and other related matters. Accordingly, the directors of the Company are the regional Managing Director and Finance Director.</p>
<p>Principle 3 – Director Responsibilities</p>	<p>Whilst the Company is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group, the Board's overriding duty is to exercise independent judgement to act in the best interests of the Company. In doing so, the directors have regard for the strategic purpose, objectives and goals set at a group-wide level and how these are best implemented for the long-term success of the Company whilst challenging decisions where necessary.</p> <p>Notwithstanding that the directors work together on a day-to-day basis given their roles as regional Managing Director and Finance Director of the group, the Board met at least once a quarter throughout the year to discuss key matters relating to the Company including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the interests and views of key stakeholders; • employee engagement; • strategy, operational and financial performance; • impacts of the Company's operations; • key risks and matters affecting the Company; and • legal and regulatory compliance by the Company. <p>As is normal for large companies, whilst the directors are ultimately responsible for the oversight and operations of the Company, the directors delegate authority for day-to-day management of the Company and its operations to managers and functions, and then engage management regularly in setting, approving and monitoring execution of the business strategy and related policies.</p> <p>In consideration of the above, the directors received information in multiple formats including reports and presentations on the Company's financial and operational performance, KPIs, risk, surveys, business outcomes as well as pertaining to environmental, social and corporate governance matters. The directors also regularly met and took advice and training on a range of business, compliance and governance matters from Legal and other functions of the group.</p> <p>The directors are subject to the group's Conflicts of Interest and Standards of Business Conduct policies which requires the declaration of any conflicts that the directors may have with the interests of the Company and/or the wider group and governs how such conflicts are managed.</p> <p>Further information about the group wide policies on ethical behaviour and maintaining high standards of business conduct applied by the Company during the year can be found in the Section 172 statement on page 4 together with further</p>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' report

Principle 3 – Director Responsibilities (continued)	information on how the Board has acted responsibly in regards to the Company's stakeholders.
Principle 4– Opportunity and risk	<p>As explained on page 5, the long-term strategic opportunities are identified through the business planning and target setting process which includes inputs from all areas of the business and management.</p> <p>The Hewlett Packard Enterprise group maintains a framework of risk management policies in respect of the continuity and security of the group's operations which apply to the Company.</p> <p>A comprehensive list of risks applicable to the group, some of which are applicable and relevant to the Company, are disclosed in detail in Hewlett Packard Enterprise's latest reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission available at https://investors.hpe.com/financial/sec-filings.</p>
Principle 5 – Remuneration	The Company does not have a remuneration committee. The directors, executives and employees of the Company are remunerated in line with the group's HR policies and remuneration frameworks. See Note 8 to these financial statements for further information.
Principle 6 – Stakeholder Relationships and Engagement	<p>The Board places a great deal of consideration and emphasis on the views and perspectives of the Company's stakeholders when making decisions. Whilst the Board does engage directly with stakeholder groups on particular issues, the size and spread of the Company's stakeholders and of the Hewlett Packard Enterprise group means that stakeholder engagement generally takes place at an operational and/or group level being a more efficient and effective approach.</p> <p>Further information regarding the Company's stakeholder engagement can be found on pages 5 and 6.</p>

Strategic report

In accordance with Section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, the following information has been included in the company's strategic report which would otherwise be required by Schedule 7 of the 'Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008' to be contained in the Directors' report:

- The financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company and exposure of the Company to risk in relation to the use of financial instruments;
- Future developments of the Company and activities of the Company in the field of research and development (including post balance sheet events); and
- Dividend recommendations.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' report

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were members of the Board at the time of approving the Directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- To the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- Each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP continue as the Company's auditor. In accordance with section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP shall be deemed to be re-appointed as auditors of the Company.

By order of the Board

Stuart Marston
Stuart Marston (Jun 26, 2024 17:03 GMT+1)

Stuart Marston
Director

Date: 26 June 2024

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations and Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ("FRS 101").

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 those 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; and
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements.

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hewlett-Packard Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Hewlett-Packard Limited for the year ended 31 October 2023 which comprise the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Balance Sheet, and the related notes 1 to 24, 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 October 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to other entities of public interest, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate. Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- We confirmed our understanding of management's going concern assessment process through discussions with management and review of their going concern assessment.
- We obtained management's going concern assessment and determined whether it had taken into account all relevant information that we have become aware of as a result of the procedures we performed during the audit.
- We obtained and reviewed the contractual agreements in place with the parent company which underpin the Company's cash flows and income.
- We worked with the parent company auditor to assess the ability of the parent company to continue with the contractual trading agreements in place for no less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have performed a reverse stress test, challenging key assumptions and concluded that the possibility of a downside scenario where the trading performance of the group would impact the going concern conclusion was appropriately remote.
- We considered the potential impact of COVID-19 and other macro-economic events in relation to going concern and ensured appropriate disclosures were made in the Annual Report.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2025 being at least 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hewlett-Packard Limited

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have 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 strategic report or 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement (set out on page 27), 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Hewlett-Packard Limited

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

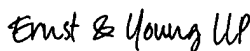
- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006) and UK company legislation, being principally the Companies Act 2006, and the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom. In addition, the Company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations including health and safety, employees, data protection and anti-bribery and corruption regulations. We understood how Hewlett-Packard Limited is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management to understand how the Company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing supporting documentation. We also reviewed correspondence with relevant authorities, where applicable. We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including through error or fraud, including making inquiries of management. We used a data analytics approach to test for unusual revenue recognition and other journal entries. Our work included identifying specific risk journals and vouching them to supporting documentation and ensuring such transactions were valid and appropriate.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures included a review of board minutes to identify any noncompliance with laws and regulations, assessment of financial statement disclosures to ensure compliance with relevant reporting frameworks and enquiries of management.

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

DocuSigned by:



Richard Harrison (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading

27 June 2024

30

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 October 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Revenue	3	948,229	979,583
Cost of Sales		(726,570)	(738,388)
Gross Profit		221,659	241,195
Distribution costs		(153,706)	(148,661)
Administrative expenses		(46,900)	(47,261)
Provision for credit loss	17	(7,859)	(34,343)
Exceptional items	5	(11,039)	(5,652)
Operating profit	4,5	2,155	5,278
<i>Analysed between:</i>			
Operating profit on ordinary activities before exceptional item		13,194	10,930
Exceptional item - restructuring expenses	5	(11,039)	(5,652)
Interest receivable and similar income	9	37,115	18,178
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(12,649)	(7,968)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		26,621	15,488
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	11	(11,299)	(12,624)
Profit for the financial year		15,322	2,864
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension plan	20	9,632	(3,493)
Tax on items relating to components of other comprehensive income		(2,408)	1,098
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		7,224	(2,395)
Total comprehensive income for the year		22,546	469

All of the activities of the Company are classed as continuing.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 October 2023

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Merger Reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total Equity £'000
As at 1 November 2021	104,772	492,017	(17,279)	73,240	652,750
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	2,864	2,864
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year	-	-	-	(2,395)	(2,395)
Share-based payments (note 7)	-	-	-	8,786	8,786
Recharge for share-based payments	-	-	-	(7,963)	(7,963)
As at 31 October 2022	104,772	492,017	(17,279)	74,532	654,042
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	15,322	15,322
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	7,224	7,224
Share-based payments (note 7)	-	-	-	12,173	12,173
Recharge for share-based payments	-	-	-	(12,382)	(12,382)
Deferred tax on share-based payments	-	-	-	111	111
As at 31 October 2023	104,772	492,017	(17,279)	96,980	676,490

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Balance sheet**As at 31 October 2023**

	2023	2022
<i>Note</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
<i>Non-current assets</i>		
Tangible assets	12 9,734	11,520
Intangible assets	13 51,265	51,821
Right-to-use assets	14 <u>28,617</u>	<u>31,760</u>
	<u>89,616</u>	<u>95,101</u>
<i>Current assets</i>		
Stocks	16 137,357	71,372
Debtors (amounts due within one year)	17 1,035,672	1,100,622
Debtors (amounts due after one year)	17 13,718	9,821
Cash at bank and in hand	5,328	2,630
Deferred tax	11 <u>23,431</u>	<u>27,828</u>
	1,215,506	1,212,273
<i>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</i>	18 <u>(476,286)</u>	<u>(513,320)</u>
<i>Net current assets</i>	<u>739,220</u>	<u>698,953</u>
<i>Total assets less current liabilities</i>	828,836	794,054
<i>Creditors: amounts falling due after one year</i>	18 (145,075)	(133,586)
<i>Provisions for liabilities and charges</i>	19 (9,567)	(12,086)
<i>Pension asset</i>	20 2,296	5,660
<i>Net assets</i>	<u>676,490</u>	<u>654,042</u>
<i>Capital and reserves</i>		
Called up share capital	21 104,772	104,772
Share premium account	492,017	492,017
Merger reserve	22 (17,279)	(17,279)
Retained earnings	<u>96,980</u>	<u>74,532</u>
<i>Total equity</i>	<u>676,490</u>	<u>654,042</u>

The financial statements on pages 31 to 68 were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed on its behalf by:

Stuart Marston
 Stuart Marston (Jun 26, 2024 17:03 GMT+1)
 Stuart Marston
 Director
 Date: 26 June 2024

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements

as at 31 October 2023

1. Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The financial statements of Hewlett-Packard Limited (the “Company”) for the year ended 31 October 2023 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 June 2024 and the balance sheet was signed on the Board’s behalf by Stuart Marston. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101) and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The Company has used a true and fair view override in respect of the non-amortisation of goodwill (note 13).

The Company’s financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling, which is also the Company’s functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£’000) except where otherwise stated.

The Company is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in note 2.

2. Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2023. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are fair values in accordance with the respective guidance.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

(a) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment, because the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity;

(b) the requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations;

(c) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;

(d) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’ to present comparative information in respect of:

(i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;

(ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment; and

(iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;

(e) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A-38D, 40A-40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;

(f) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;

(g) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;

(h) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;

(i) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly-owned by such a member;

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(j) the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement;

(k) the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue Recognition;

(l) the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 as well as the requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16;

(m) The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

2.2. Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and accordingly, the Board continues to adopt the future concern basis in preparing the financial statements. In making this assessment the directors have considered contractual arrangements in place with the parent company which underpin the intercompany trading agreements and also the parent's ability to ensure such arrangements can be honoured for a period until at least end of June 2025.

2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Taxation

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 11.

Management judgement is also required in determining the deductibility of costs within the tax computation, in accordance with the tax legislation.

Pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuations involved making assumptions about discount rates, future salary increase, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuations, the underlying assumptions and the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating, with extrapolated maturities corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligations.

The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Future salary increase and pension increase are based on expected future inflation rates. The sensitivity to changes in pension increase assumptions is disclosed in note 20.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.3. Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)***Lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options*

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the options to renew or terminate.

The Company excluded any renewal period from the lease term for all leases of property, regardless of the length of non-cancellable period, as due to the continually evolving real estate strategy these are not reasonably certain to be exercised. In addition, any renewal options for leases of motor vehicles are not included as part of the lease term because the Company typically leases motor vehicles for not more than five years, hence, is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease only when they are reasonably certain not to be executed.

Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate IFRS 16

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

2.4 Significant accounting policies**Revenue from contracts with customers**

The Company accounts for a contract with a customer when both parties have provided written approval and are committed to perform, each party's rights including payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance, and collection of consideration is probable.

The Company enters into contracts with customers that typically include combinations of products and services, resulting in arrangements containing multiple performance obligations for hardware and software products and/or various services. The Company determines whether each product or service is distinct in order to identify the performance obligations in the contract and allocate the contract transaction price among the distinct performance obligations.

Arrangements are distinct based on whether the customer can benefit from the product or service on its own or together with other resources that are readily available and whether the commitment to transfer the product or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other obligations in the contract.

The Company classifies its hardware, perpetual software licenses, service arrangements and software-as-a-service ("SaaS") as distinct performance obligations. Term software licenses represent multiple obligations, which include software licenses and software maintenance. In transactions where the Company delivers hardware or software, it is typically the principal and records revenue and costs of goods sold on a gross basis.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)**

The majority of the Company's revenue is derived from sales of products and services and the associated support and maintenance, and such revenue is recognized when, or as, control of promised products or services is transferred to the customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled, in exchange for those products or services.

Variable consideration offered in contracts with customers, partners and distributors may include rebates, volume-based discounts, price protection, and other incentive programs. Variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and updated at the end of each reporting period as additional information becomes available and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur. Transfer of control occurs once the customer has the contractual right to use the product, generally upon shipment or once delivery and risk of loss has transferred to the customer. Transfer of control can also occur over time for maintenance and services as the customer receives the benefit over the contract term.

The Company's hardware and perpetual software licenses are distinct performance obligations where revenue is recognized upfront upon transfer of control. Term software licenses include multiple performance obligations where the term licenses are recognized upfront upon transfer of control, with the associated software maintenance revenue recognized rateably over the contract term as services and software updates are provided. SaaS arrangements have one distinct performance obligation which is satisfied over time with revenue recognized rateably over the contract term as the customer consumes the services. On its product sales, the Company records consideration from shipping and handling on a gross basis within net product sales. Revenue is recorded net of any associated sales taxes.

The Company allocates the transaction price for the contract among the performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. The standalone selling price ("SSP") is the price at which an entity would sell a promised product or service separately to a customer. For products and services sold as a bundle, the SSP is generally not directly observable and requires the Company to estimate SSP based on management judgment by considering available data such as internal margin objectives, pricing strategies, market/competitive conditions, historical profitability data, as well as other observable inputs. For certain products and services, the Company establishes SSP based on the observable price when sold separately in similar circumstances to similar customers. The Company establishes SSP ranges for its products and services and reassesses them periodically.

Judgment is applied in determining the transaction price as the Company may be required to estimate variable consideration when determining the amount of revenue to recognize. Variable consideration may include various rebates, volume-based discounts, price protection, and other incentive programs that are offered to customers, partners and distributors.

When determining the amount of revenue to recognize, the Company estimates the expected usage of these programs, applying the expected value or most likely estimate and updates the estimate at each reporting period as actual utilization becomes available. The Company also considers the customers' right of return in determining the transaction price, where applicable.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the entity's functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Interest income**

Interest income is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to its net carrying amount.

Business Combinations

Business combinations which are in scope of IFRS 3 are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For transactions which are under common control and which therefore fall outside of the scope of IFRS 3, the pooling of interests method is used. Under the acquisition method, the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill, whereas this is taken to the merger reserve under the pooling of interest method.

The UK Companies Act 2006 requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for amortization on a systematic basis over a period chosen by the directors, its useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the Company does not amortise goodwill, as the value is not considered by the directors to reduce gradually over its life, but reviews it for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment.

The Company is therefore invoking a 'true and fair view override' to overcome the prohibition on the non-amortisation of goodwill in the Companies Act as by recognising impairments as they arise, this better reflects the true carrying value of the goodwill. For goodwill arising on acquisition, given the small size of the businesses acquired as a proportion of the overall legal entity, the Company is not able to reliably estimate the impact on the financial statements of the true and fair override on the basis that the useful life of goodwill cannot be predicted with a satisfactory level of reliability, nor can the pattern in which goodwill diminishes be known.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for the non-controlling interest (and where the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree) over the net identifiable amounts of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in exchange for the business combination. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash generating units) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes and not be larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Intangible Assets**

Internally generated intangible assets are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end.

Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are held at historical cost less any applicable provision for impairment.

Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

Development expenditure on an individual project is recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset and includes costs directly attributable to making the assets capable of operating as intended.

Land and construction-in-progress are not depreciated. Other tangible fixed assets are depreciated so as to write-off their costs to residual values on a straight-line basis over their useful lives which are estimated to be:

Freehold buildings and long leasehold property	- straight-line over a period of 40 years/length of lease if less than 40 years
Short leasehold property	- straight-line over the period of the lease
Machinery and equipment	- straight-line over a period of 3 - 10 years

The carrying values of property, machinery and equipment are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate 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.

An item of property, machinery and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the derecognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale when their carrying value is to be recovered principally through a sale as opposed to continuing use. The sale must be considered to be highly probable and to be achieved within twelve-months. Assets held for sale are carried at the lower of the carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's 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 and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

Financial assets

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet when the Company becomes part to the contractual provision of the instrument. Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired. The Company has the following types of financial asset:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

At each balance sheet date, the Company recognises provisions for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost, based on 12-month or lifetime losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The simplified approach, based on the calculation and recognition of lifetime expected credit losses, is applied to contracts that have a maturity of one year or less, including trade receivables.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Financial assets (continued)***Intercompany receivables*

Intercompany receivables are recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional is due from the customer (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Intercompany receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The company calculates impairment for intercompany receivables using the IFRS 9 general impairment approach which involves calculating an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses. Changes in credit risk associated with these assets are assessed on both an individual and collective basis. To date there has been no indication of impairment on an individual or collective basis.

Intercompany loans are reviewed on an individual basis. The method for calculating the expected credit loss is to consider the probability of default ('PD'), loss given default ('LGD') and exposure at default ('EAD'). This approach applies a specific default rate to each intercompany loan based on the specific circumstances and risk pertaining to the intercompany loan, and falls within the IFRS 9 guidance for calculating expected credit losses. Each of the components of the expected credit loss calculation is based on historical information that the entity holds about its related entities, and is adjusted for forward-looking information. Management exercises judgment in selecting appropriate models, methodologies and assumptions to estimate the expected credit losses, considering the nature of the receivables, the complexity of the portfolio, availability of reliable data, available guarantees and potential recoveries from third parties. The analysis performed includes the use of external industry reference rates and the group's experience and the forecast may not be representative of the actual default in the future, if any.

Factoring

The Company has entered into a Receivables Purchase Agreement with Wells Fargo, which applies to the eligible receivables from selected resellers.

Transfers for all eligible receivables under the Factoring program are recorded as sales in accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments. Wells Fargo receives a percentage based on the gross invoice value as a factoring fee. The factoring fee is recognised as a financing cost in the statement of comprehensive income.

In accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments the Company recognises the factored debt as a receivable and records the consideration received as a liability within other creditors in respect of the proceeds received from the factor under separate presentation, until the receivable is collected by Wells Fargo.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and short term deposits in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities

Recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. Obligations for loans and borrowings are recognised when the Company becomes party to the related contracts and are measured initially at the fair value of consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use underlying assets. The asset and liability are recognised at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease, being the date the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities and any estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Property	- over lease term or useful life (whichever is shorter)
Motor vehicles	- over lease term or useful life (whichever is shorter)

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies section 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivables, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include, where necessary, the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases (continued)

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses:

- Its incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date for property leases because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable; and
- The interest rate implicit in vehicle leases because this is readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments by reference to a change in an index or rate or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Company's lease liabilities are included in creditors, as set out in note 18.

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making allowance for obsolete or slow moving stocks. Cost is determined on a first in first out basis and includes transport and handling costs; in the case of finished goods, cost includes all direct expenditure and production overheads based on the normal level of activity. Net realisable value is the price at which stocks can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation and, where appropriate, the cost of conversion from their existing state to a finished condition.

Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the following exceptions - deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority and that authority permits the Company to make a single net payment.

Income tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Share-based payments – equity settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined by using an appropriate option pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the Company.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)

2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Share-based payments – equity settled transactions (continued)

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance conditions are satisfied.

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions, number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vesting as described above.

The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income with a corresponding entry in equity.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified or a new award is designated as replacing a cancelled or settled award, the cost based on the original award terms continues to be recognised over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognised over the remainder of the new vesting period for the incremental fair value of any modification, based on the difference between the fair value of the original award and the fair value of the modified award, both as measured on the date of the modification. No reduction is recognised if this difference is negative.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any cost not yet recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the award is expensed immediately. Any compensation paid up to the fair value of the award at the cancellation or settlement date is deducted from equity, with any excess over fair value being treated as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company records the charge payable to Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company for the difference between the market value of exercised options and the exercise price of those options when the liability is due to equity.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, if it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risk specific to the liability.

The Company makes provision for the cost of restoring the existing leased office to their original condition based on available estimated costs per square foot.

Exceptional items

The Company presents as exceptional items those material items of income and expense which, because of the nature or expected infrequency of the events giving rise to them merits separate presentation to allow shareholders to understand better the elements of financial performance in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods and to assess better trends in financial performance.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

2. Accounting Policies (continued)**2.4 Significant accounting policies (continued)****Pensions**

The Company operates both defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plans is determined using the projected unit credit method, which attributes entitlement to benefits to the current period (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior periods (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period or immediately if benefits have vested. When a settlement (eliminating all obligations for benefits already accrued) or a curtailment (reducing future obligations as a result of a material reduction in the scheme membership or a reduction in future entitlement) occurs, the obligation and related plan assets are remeasured using current actuarial assumptions and the resultant gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss during the period in which the settlement or curtailment occurs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payments. The net interest is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as finance revenue or cost.

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on the net assets (excluding amounts included in net interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit pension asset or liability in the balance sheet comprises the total present value of the defined benefit obligation (using a discount rate based on high quality corporate bonds), less the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligations are to be settled directly. Fair value is based on market price information and in the case of quoted securities is the published bid price. The value of a net pension benefit asset is restricted to the present value of any amount the Company expected to recover by way of refunds from the plan or reductions in the future contributions.

Contributions to defined contribution schemes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they become payable.

2.5. New standards amendments or interpretations not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted any standard, amendment or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective.

3. Revenue

Revenue recognised in the statement of profit or loss is analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
IT Products and Solutions	948,229	979,583

The segmental analysis for revenue by geographical split has not been provided as it is the opinion of the directors that any disclosure would be seriously prejudicial to the interests of the Company and therefore has not been disclosed.

No revenue was derived from exchanges of goods or services (2022: £nil).

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

		2023	2022
		£'000	£'000
Auditor's remuneration	- audit services	213	196
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		158	(4,535)
Amortisation of customer relationships		663	663
Depreciation	- owned assets	2,734	3,021
	- right-of-use assets	3,843	3,972
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		1,151	26
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets		(638)	(566)
Increase of credit loss provision for intercompany loan		9,201	33,305
(Decrease)/ increase of credit loss provision for trade receivables		(1,343)	1,038
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense (within cost of sales)		600,643	627,749
Research and development expenditure		16,152	10,728
Less: amounts recharged to other group companies		(15,222)	(12,167)

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

5. Exceptional items

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Recognised in arriving at operating profit:</i>		
Restructuring costs	11,039	5,652

During 2023, the Company continued with certain employee redundancy and property rationalisation programmes at a cost of £11,039,000 (2022: £5,652,000).

6. Staff costs

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	185,020	174,855
Social security costs	25,534	22,992
Other pension costs	32,840	31,362
Equity-settled share-based payments (note 7)	12,173	8,786
	<u>255,567</u>	<u>237,995</u>

The average number of staff employed by the Company during the year amounted to:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Sales and services	1,621	1,638
Research and development	219	203
	<u>1,840</u>	<u>1,841</u>

The above aggregated payroll costs include amounts expensed in relation to employee redundancy costs which is shown separately in note 5 as an exceptional item.

Other pension costs above do not include amounts within interest receivable and similar income (note 9) and amounts recognised through other comprehensive income in respect of defined benefit pension schemes.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

7. Share based payments

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards, net of forfeitures. The recognized costs are for only those shares expected to meet the service and performance vesting conditions over the requisite service period of the awards.

The Company has the following stock purchase and incentive compensation plans:

Employee stock purchase plan

Effective 1 November 2015, the Company adopted the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company 2015 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The ESPP allows eligible employees to contribute up to 10% of their eligible compensation to purchase Hewlett Packard Enterprise's common stock. The Plan provides for a discount not to exceed 15% and an offering period up to 24 months. The Company currently offers 6-month offering periods during which employees have the ability to purchase shares at 95% of the closing market price on the purchase date.

Incentive compensation plans

The Company adopted the Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company 2021 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan became effective on 14 April 2021. The Plan provides for the grant of various types of awards including restricted stock awards, stock options, and performance-based awards. These awards generally vest over three years from the grant date. The Company's stock-based incentive compensation program also includes various equity plans assumed through acquisitions under which stock-based awards are outstanding.

Stock options

Stock options granted under the Plan are generally non-qualified stock options. Stock options generally vest over three to four years from the date of grant. The exercise price of a stock option is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the option grant date. The majority of the stock options issued by the Company contain only service vesting conditions. The Company also issued performance-contingent stock options that vest only on the satisfaction of both service and market conditions. In 2023, the Company did not issue stock options other than those that were replacement awards through the acquisition of OpsRamp (In 2022, the Company did not issue stock options).

The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing formula to estimate the fair value of stock options subject to service-based vesting conditions.

During the year 70,357 (2022: 48,393) share options were exercised. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised during the year was \$16.17 (2022: \$15.78).

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

7. Share based payments (continued)

At the reporting date there were 84,914 (2022: 128,627) outstanding share options. The range of exercise prices for stock options outstanding at the end of the year and associated weighted average remaining contractual life is set out below:

<i>Range of Exercise Prices</i>	<i>2023</i>		<i>2022</i>	
	<i>Shares outstanding</i>	<i>Weighted-average remaining life in years</i>	<i>Shares outstanding</i>	<i>Weighted-average remaining life in years</i>
\$0.01 - \$9.99	64,788	5.96	106,459	5.86
\$10 - \$19.99	20,126	1.18	22,168	2.00
	84,914	4.82	128,627	5.20

Restricted stock awards

Restricted stock awards are non-vested stock awards and are generally subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to the lapse of the restrictions. Such awards generally vest over three years from the date of grant. During the vesting period, ownership of the restricted stock cannot be transferred. Restricted stock units have dividend equivalent rights equal to the cash dividend paid on common stock. Restricted stock units do not have the voting rights of common stock, and the shares underlying the restricted stock units are not considered issued and outstanding upon grant. The Company also issued performance stock units ("PSU") that vest on the satisfaction of service and performance conditions.

The fair value of the restricted stock units is the closing price of the Company's common stock on the grant date of the award. The Company expenses the fair value of restricted stock awards, as determined on the date of grant, ratably over the period during which the restrictions lapse.

During the year 704,616 (2022: 623,451) non-vested restricted stock units were exercised.

At the reporting date there were 1,614,733 (2022: 1,495,044) outstanding non-vested restricted stock units.

8. Directors' emoluments

The aggregate remuneration for directors who have performed qualifying services for this Company amounted to £1,150,503 (2022: £1,106,453) with pension contributions of £38,723 (2022: £8,362).

The emoluments of the highest paid director were remuneration of £932,854 (2022: £689,661) and pension contributions to money purchase schemes of £29,075 (2022: £3,680).

Two directors participated in the Company's defined contribution pension scheme during the year ended 31 October 2023 (2022: Two).

No director participated in the Company's defined benefit pension scheme during the year ended 31 October 2023 (2022: One).

Two directors exercised share options during the year ended 31 October 2023 (2022: Two).

Two directors acquired shares through the vesting of previously granted restricted stock units (2022: Two).

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

9. Interest receivable and similar income

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Interest receivable from group undertakings	36,760	18,175
Other finance income	355	3
	<u>37,115</u>	<u>18,178</u>
	<u><u>37,115</u></u>	<u><u>18,178</u></u>

10. Interest payable and similar charges

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Interest payable associated with debt financing arrangements	9,496	5,257
Other interest payable	3,153	2,711
	<u>12,649</u>	<u>7,968</u>
	<u><u>12,649</u></u>	<u><u>7,968</u></u>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

11. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities

The UK corporation tax main rate increased from April 2023 from 19% to 25%. Tax rate applied to year ended 31 October 2023 is 22.50%.

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the statement of profit or loss

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
United Kingdom corporation tax on profit for the year at 22.50% (2022: 19.00%)	8,995	6,185
Amount transferred to other comprehensive income	-	258
Amount transferred to equity	372	-
Foreign Tax	21	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax in relation to current year	9,388	6,449
Under provision in prior year	183	1,694
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	9,571	8,143
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences – current year	536	3,441
Origination and reversal of timing differences – prior year	1,192	1,040
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	1,728	4,480
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax expense in the statement of profit or loss	11,299	12,624
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Tax relating to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
Actuarial loss on share-based payments	-	(258)
Deferred tax:		
Actuarial gain/(loss) on defined benefit pension plans	2,408	(873)
Share-based payments	-	33
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	2,408	(840)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax expense/(income) in the statement of other comprehensive income	2,408	(1,098)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

11. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(c) Tax relating to items charged or credited to equity

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Current tax:		
Share-based payments	(372)	-
Deferred tax:		
Share-based payments	261	-
Total deferred tax	261	-
Tax (income) in statement of equity	(111)	-

(d) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is different to the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 22.50% (2022: 19.00%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	26,621	15,488
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 22.50% (2022: 19.00%)	5,990	2,943
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Disallowable expenses	3,888	8,843
Depreciation and similar items in excess of capital allowances	80	326
Foreign Tax	21	6
Other	(54)	(2,228)
Total current tax in relation to current year	9,925	9,890
Under provision in prior year	1,374	2,734
Total tax expense (note 11(a))	11,299	12,624

(e) Deferred tax

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:	23,431	27,828

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

11. Taxation on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

(e) Deferred tax (continued)

The balance of the deferred taxation account consists of the tax effect of timing differences in respect of:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Excess of depreciation over taxation allowances	9,331	11,323
Pension (surplus)	(574)	(1,415)
Losses carried forward	10,228	13,722
Other timing differences	4,446	4,198
	<u>23,431</u>	<u>27,828</u>

A deferred tax asset has been recognised as the directors believe that, based on forecast results, it is more likely than not that there will be sufficient taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
As at 1 November 2022	27,828	31,468
Deferred tax (income) to the statement of profit or loss	(1,728)	(4,480)
Deferred tax (income)/expense to statement of other comprehensive income	(2,408)	840
Deferred tax income to statement of equity	(261)	-
As at 31 October 2023	<u>23,431</u>	<u>27,828</u>

(f) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The deferred tax balance as at 31 October 2023 have been recognized at the rate at which they are expected to unwind.

(g) Unrecognized deferred tax asset

The Company has unused capital tax losses of £9,308,266 (2022: £9,308,266) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized in the balance sheet because it is not probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

12. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Property</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Machinery and equipment</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
<i>Cost:</i>				
As at 1 November 2022	16,714	476	9,915	27,105
Additions	-	2,065	1,452	3,517
Transfers	1,050	(1,446)	396	-
Disposals	(5,363)	(429)	(2,359)	(8,151)
As at 31 October 2023	12,401	666	9,404	22,471
<i>Depreciation:</i>				
As at 1 November 2022	7,482	-	8,103	15,585
Charge for the year	1,934	-	800	2,734
Disposals	(4,272)	-	(1,310)	(5,582)
As at 31 October 2023	5,144	-	7,593	12,737
<i>Net book value:</i>				
As at 31 October 2023	7,257	666	1,811	9,734
As at 1 November 2022	9,232	476	1,812	11,520

Analysis of property

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Net</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Freehold buildings and long leasehold property	666	-	666	476
Short leaseholds property	12,401	5,144	7,257	9,232
Total property	13,067	5,144	7,923	9,708

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

13. Intangible fixed assets

	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Customer relationships</i>	<i>Total Intangibles</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Cost:			
As at 1 November 2022	51,159	662	51,821
Additions – acquisition of business	106	-	106
Amortisation of customer relationships	-	(662)	(662)
As at 31 October 2023	<u>51,265</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>51,265</u>

Additions

On 1 September 2023, the Company purchased the business and certain assets of Athonet UK Limited, resulting in goodwill of £106,000 being recognized.

Amortisation of customer relationships

The customer relationships acquired as part of the RedPixie acquisition were amortised evenly over the directors estimate of its useful economic life of 6 years.

14. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of property and motor vehicles used in its operations. Leases of property generally have lease terms between 5 and 15 years, while motor vehicles generally have lease terms of 4 years. Lease payments made under the lease contract obligations constitute fixed term payments only. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options, which are further discussed below.

Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-to-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	<i>Property</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
As at 1 November 2022	31,666	94	31,760
Additions	25	675	700
Depreciation expense	(3,765)	(78)	(3,843)
As at 31 October 2023	<u>27,926</u>	<u>691</u>	<u>28,617</u>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

14. Leases (continued)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of the lease liabilities (included in creditors) and the movements during the period:

As at 1 November 2022	35,402
Additions	701
Accretion of interest	747
Payments	(4,948)
	<hr/>
As at 31 October 2023	31,902
	<hr/> <hr/>
Current (note 18)	4,016
Non-current (note 18)	27,886

Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The following are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	3,843	3,972
Interest expense on lease liabilities	747	832
Income from subleasing right-of-use assets	(638)	(566)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss	3,952	4,238
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Operating lease commitments

Future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sublease agreements are as follows:

	2023	2022
	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Land and buildings</i>
	£'000	£'000
- not later than one year	122	642
- after one year but not more than 5 years inclusive	-	321
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	122	963
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

15. Investments

The Company holds investments in the following direct subsidiaries with the collective carrying value of £4 (2022: £4):

<i>Name</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>Percentage of ordinary shares held</i>
Hewlett Packard Enterprise UK Pension Trustee Limited	England and Wales	Trustee	100%

The registered office of Hewlett Packard Enterprise UK Pension Trustee Limited is 210 Wharfedale Road, Winnersh, Berkshire, RG41 5TP.

16. Stocks

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Finished goods for resale	137,357	71,372
	<u>137,357</u>	<u>71,372</u>

17. Debtors

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Net trade debtors	213,120	238,621
Amounts owed by group undertakings	795,087	842,626
Corporation tax	4,244	-
Other debtors	1,425	812
Deferred contract costs	6,573	4,458
Prepayments and accrued income	15,223	14,105
	<u>1,035,672</u>	<u>1,100,622</u>

Included within debtors are the provisions for expected credit loss in the following amounts:

	<i>2023</i>	<i>2022</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	(683)	(2,026)
Expected credit loss on intercompany loan	(47,410)	(38,209)
	<u>(48,093)</u>	<u>(40,235)</u>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

17. Debtors (continued)

In 2023 the Company continued to operate under the Receivables Purchase Agreement with Wells Fargo and this program applies to the eligible receivables from selected resellers. Included in trade debtors at 31 October 2023 are assets associated with debt financing arrangement of £134,380,000 (2022: £107,558,000).

Included within amounts owed by group undertakings is a loan due from Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited in the amount of £718,338,000 (2022: £686,224,000) with an interest rate of 5.3405% (2022: 3.0382%). As at 31 October 2023 the Company recognised a credit loss provision for this loan in the amount of £47,410,000 (using expected credit loss rate of 11.00%). The credit loss provision as at 31 October 2022 was equal to £38,209,000 (using expected credit loss rate of 9.28%) hence an increase of provision by £9,201,000 has been included in the profit and loss in the current year.

On 15 February 2024, the intercompany loan with Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited matured and a new loan was put in place with a principal amount of £729,074,000. The intercompany loan carries a fixed interest rate of 5.9823% and is due to mature on 17 February 2025.

The credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables is set out below. Trade receivables are generally non-interest bearing and on 30-60 day terms.

	£'000	£'000	£'000
As at 31 October 2023	<90 days	>90 days	Total
Trade receivables	212,668	1,136	213,803
Expected credit loss rate	0.2%	27.0%	0.3%
Net trade receivables	212,291	829	213,120
As at 31 October 2022	<90 days	>90 days	Total
Trade receivables	239,402	1,245	240,647
Expected credit loss rate	0.6%	45.4%	0.8%
Net trade receivables	237,941	680	238,621

The debtors falling due after more than one year include the following amounts:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Deferred contract costs	11,394	8,180
Other	2,324	1,641
	<u>13,718</u>	<u>9,821</u>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

18. Creditors

Amounts falling due within one year:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	243,065	216,887
Debt financing arrangements	139,369	137,295
Amounts owed to group undertakings	40,953	100,258
Social security and other taxation	38,018	42,344
Trade creditors	10,865	9,251
Lease liabilities	4,016	4,083
Corporation tax	-	3,202
	<u>476,286</u>	<u>513,320</u>

Amounts falling due after more than one year:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Accruals and deferred income	117,189	102,267
Lease liabilities	27,886	31,319
	<u>145,075</u>	<u>133,586</u>

19. Provisions for liabilities and charges

Provisions for liabilities and charges for the Company can be analysed as follows:

	<i>Onerous lease provisions</i>	<i>Warranty</i>	<i>Total</i>
As at 1 November 2022	1,759	10,327	12,086
Amounts provided in the year	345	(5,787)	(5,442)
Unwinding of discounted amount	48	-	48
Amounts utilized during the year	-	5,787	5,787
Amounts released during the year	(734)	(2,178)	(2,912)
	<u>1,418</u>	<u>8,149</u>	<u>9,567</u>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

19. Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)**Onerous lease provisions**

Onerous lease provisions represent the net present value of the costs associated with early termination of certain contractual obligations for leasehold premises which are no longer used in operations, following a group property rationalisation program. It is expected that these costs will have been incurred within 3 years of the balance sheet date in accordance with the respective contractual obligations. The onerous lease provision represents the present value of the amount to be paid discounted at an average rate of 2.34% (2022: 2.76%).

Warranty

Provision is made for expected warranty claims on products with unexpired warranty periods. Standard product warranty terms generally include post-sales support and repairs or replacement of a product at no additional charge for a specified period of time. Estimated warranty obligation is based on contractual warranty terms, repair costs, product call rates, average cost per call, current period product shipments and ongoing product failure rates, as well as specific product class failure outside of baseline experience. It is expected that these costs will have been incurred within 3 years of the balance sheet date in accordance with the respective contractual obligations.

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits**Defined contribution scheme**

Hewlett-Packard Limited operates defined contribution pension schemes for the benefit of certain employees. The assets of these schemes are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The cost for the year amounted to £19,271,079 (2022: £17,819,690). The outstanding liability relating to the scheme at 31 October 2023 was £1,675,075 (2022: £1,494,676).

Defined benefit pension scheme

The Company operates two defined benefit pension schemes for the benefit of certain employees:

- The Hewlett-Packard Limited Retirement Benefits Plan - Digital Section
- The Hewlett-Packard Limited Retirement Benefits Plan – Hewlett-Packard Section

The Digital section contains employees and ex-employees of both Hewlett-Packard Limited and Hewlett-Packard Manufacturing Limited.

These schemes provide benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in separate trustee administered funds to meet long-term pension liabilities to past and present employees. This scheme is closed to new individual members. New individual employees are invited to join the defined contribution scheme operated by Hewlett-Packard Limited (see above).

The valuation for the disclosures has been based on the most recent data as at 31 October 2023 and was updated by AON Hewitt Limited to take account of the requirements of FRS 101 in order to assess the scheme assets and liabilities at 31 October 2023. The latest formal actuarial valuation of the Sections was as at 31 October 2021. The next valuation is due as at 31 October 2024. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the schemes are:

As at 31 October 2023

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett- Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Scheme assets at fair value			
Equities	116,400	107,800	224,200
Low risk	641,818	562,661	1,204,479
Property	-	13	13
Liability driven investments	272,281	286,087	558,368
Cash/other	107,408	95,876	203,284
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fair value of scheme assets	1,137,907	1,052,437	2,190,344
Present value of scheme liabilities	(1,113,948)	(1,019,545)	(2,133,493)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Defined benefit pensions scheme asset</i>	23,959	32,892	56,851
Unrecognised surplus	(23,124)	(31,431)	(54,555)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Asset recognised before consideration of minimum funding requirement	835	1,461	2,296
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Asset recognised on the balance sheet</i>	835	1,461	2,296
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

As at 31 October 2022

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Scheme assets at fair value			
Equities	133,831	126,743	260,574
Low risk	806,561	737,722	1,544,283
Property	-	14	14
Liability driven investments	386,693	372,132	758,825
Cash/other	11,284	11,053	22,337
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Fair value of scheme assets	1,338,369	1,247,664	2,586,033
Present value of scheme liabilities	(1,239,565)	(1,156,328)	(2,395,893)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Defined benefit pensions scheme asset</i>	98,804	91,336	190,140
Unrecognised surplus	(97,308)	(87,172)	(184,480)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Asset recognised before consideration of minimum funding requirement	1,496	4,164	5,660
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Asset recognised on the balance sheet</i>	1,496	4,164	5,660
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The pension plans have not invested in any of the Company's own financial instruments nor in properties or other assets used by the Company.

The disclosures have been based on the assumption that the Company does not have an unconditional right to recoup any surplus arising in the Plan. Therefore, the provisions of IAS 19 have resulted in the amount of surplus shown in the balance sheet being restricted. The Funding Agreement between the Trustees and the Company specified that no Funding Agreement contributions were required for 2023. Instead, only contributions for salary sacrifice paid on behalf of members are due to be paid. Since the Company is paying less for future benefits than it is recording as accounting service cost, the Company is effectively eroding the size of the surplus over time. The accounting cost of the benefits accruing each year is the service cost and by paying less than this amount, the expected accounting surplus in future years is lower – the Company is then obtaining economic value from the surplus through reduced cash contributions. When determining the adjustment in respect of the minimum funding requirement, the Company is assumed not to be able to obtain economic benefit from any surplus which currently exists or which arises in the future except to the extent discussed above. This future economic value of surplus is recognised on the balance sheet.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

When determining the adjustment in respect of the minimum funding requirement, the Company is assumed not to be able to obtain economic benefit from any surplus which currently exists, or which arises in the future except to the extent discussed above.

This future economic value of surplus is recognised on the balance sheet. It has been calculated assuming that the cost of accrual and accounting service costs continue at the current rate but based on a declining membership.

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss and in the statement of comprehensive income for the year are as follows:

Year ended 31 October 2023

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss			
Current service costs	1,140	1,883	3,023
Administration expenses	4,321	4,886	9,207
Past service cost	1,001	326	1,327
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenses recognised in arriving at operating profit	6,462	7,095	13,557
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net interest on defined benefit asset	(59)	(276)	(335)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
Taken to statement of comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(196,017)	(204,366)	(400,383)
Actuarial gains due to changes in financial assumptions	108,243	128,666	236,909
Actuarial gains due to changes in demographic assumptions	14,568	14,748	29,316
Actuarial (losses)/ gains due to liability experience	(396)	4,951	4,555
Adjustment due to unrecognised surplus	79,118	60,117	139,235
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(5,516)	(4,116)	(9,632)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)**Year ended 31 October 2022**

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss			
Current service costs	2,391	4,243	6,634
Administration expenses	3,361	3,150	6,511
Past service cost	226	171	397
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Expenses recognised in arriving at operating profit	5,978	7,564	13,542
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net interest on defined benefit asset	(64)	(266)	(330)
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Taken to statement of comprehensive income			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(734,781)	(773,552)	(1,508,333)
Actuarial gains due to changes in financial assumptions	549,936	581,999	1,131,935
Actuarial gains due to changes in demographic assumptions	34,087	30,434	64,521
Actuarial (losses) due to liability experience	(38,871)	(59,395)	(98,266)
Adjustment due to unrecognised surplus	189,610	217,040	406,650
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	19	3,474	3,493
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit pension obligations are analysed as follows:

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
As at 1 November 2021	1,816,362	1,725,611	3,541,973
Current service cost	2,391	4,243	6,634
Past service cost	226	171	397
Interest on scheme liabilities	31,258	30,315	61,573
Actuarial (gains)	(545,152)	(553,038)	(1,098,190)
Benefits paid	(65,520)	(50,974)	(116,494)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 October 2022	1,239,565	1,156,328	2,395,893
Current service cost	1,140	1,883	3,023
Past service cost	1,001	326	1,327
Interest on scheme liabilities	60,524	56,428	116,952
Actuarial (gains)	(122,415)	(148,365)	(270,780)
Benefits paid	(65,867)	(47,055)	(112,922)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 October 2023	1,113,948	1,019,545	2,133,493

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:

	<i>Digital Section</i>	<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>
As at 1 November 2021	2,104,877	2,038,643	4,143,520
Interest income on Plan assets	36,257	35,901	72,158
Contributions by employer	897	796	1,693
Benefits paid	(65,520)	(50,974)	(116,494)
Administrative expenses	(3,361)	(3,150)	(6,511)
Actuarial (losses)	(734,781)	(773,552)	(1,508,333)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 October 2022	1,338,369	1,247,664	2,586,033
Interest income on Plan assets	65,517	61,080	126,597
Contributions by employer	226	0	226
Benefits paid	(65,867)	(47,055)	(112,922)
Administrative expenses	(4,321)	(4,886)	(9,207)
Actuarial (losses)	(196,017)	(204,366)	(400,383)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
As at 31 October 2023	1,137,907	1,052,437	2,190,344

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

The main assumptions adopted are:

	<i>Digital Section</i>		<i>Hewlett-Packard Section</i>	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	%	%
Rate of salary increases	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Hewlett-Packard section – Post 1997 service	-	-	3.0	3.3
Discount rate for Section liabilities	5.6	4.8	5.6	4.8
Discount rate for interest cost	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.0
Discount rate for service cost	5.6	4.7	5.6	4.7
Inflation assumption – RPI	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.6
Inflation assumption – CPI	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0
Rate of statutory revaluations to deferred pension in excess of GMP	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0
Mortality rates (in years)				
Current pensioners life expectancy at 60 – male	27.0	27.4	27.2	27.6
Current pensioners life expectancy at 60 - female	28.9	29.2	29.1	29.4
Future pensioners life expectancy at 60 – male*	27.8	28.2	28.0	28.4
Future pensioners life expectancy at 60 – female*	29.7	30.0	29.9	30.2

* These life expectancies are for members currently aged 45

The rate of increase to pensions in payment is based on the rules of the relevant section, combined with the relevant inflation (RPI or CPI) assumption where the increase is capped.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

The Company has considered the full yield curve when deriving the discount rate assumptions and each future projected benefit cashflow has been discounted at the spot rate appropriate for that year. For the purpose of this disclosure, the discount rates quoted above are the single equivalent rates which provide the same result as applying the full yield curve. The assumptions for inflation and for increases in pensions are based on yield gap between long-term index-linked and long-term fixed interest gilt securities. The mortality rates are based on S3 'Light' tables, adjusted to reflect recent actual mortality experience of scheme members at each year end, and allow for expected future improvements in mortality rates.

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below:

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities	
		Digital Section	Hewlett-Packard Section
Discount rate	Increase by 0.5%	Decrease by 4.8%	Decrease by 5.5%
	Decrease by 0.5%	Increase by 5.2%	Increase by 6.0%
Inflation assumption *	Increase by 0.25%	Increase by 0.8%	Increase by 1.3%
	Decrease by 0.25%	Decrease by 1.0%	Decrease by 1.7%
Rate of salary increases	Increase by 0.5%	Increase by 0.0%	Increase by 0.1%
	Decrease by 0.5%	Decrease by 0.0%	Decrease by 0.1%
Post retirement mortality	Increase by 1 year	Increase by 2.7%	Increase by 2.4%

* The following assumptions are affected by a change in the inflation (RPI) assumption and this is allowed for in the sensitivity:

- CPI;
- Pension increase in deferment; and
- Pension increased in payment.

The sensitivity information shown above is approximate and has been determined taking into account the duration of the liabilities and the overall profile of the plan membership.

Pension contributions are determined with the advice of independent qualified actuaries on the basis of annual valuations using the projected unit credit method. The projected unit credit method is an accrued benefits valuation method in which the scheme liabilities make allowance for future earnings. Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates and overall expected rates of return are established by applying published brokers' forecasts to each category of scheme assets.

The Company is aware of the High Court case of Virgin Media vs NTL Trustees in June 2023 where the court ruled that where benefit changes were made without a valid "section 37" certificate from the scheme actuary, those changes could be considered void. However, the extent of the impact is uncertain, the case is being appealed and it is also possible that the government may intervene, using powers in the existing legislation.

The Hewlett-Packard Limited Retirement Benefits Plan - Digital Section and Hewlett-Packard Limited Retirement Benefits Plan - Hewlett-Packard Section were contracted out of the additional state pension between 1978 and 2016 and made scheme amendments during this period. At the moment we don't have enough information to fully assess the impact or potential magnitude for the Company's DB pension plan. On this basis, the Company is waiting for the outcome of these before taking action.

Hewlett-Packard Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

as at 31 October 2023

20. Pensions and other post-retirement benefits (continued)

Contributions paid by the Company in the accounting year amounted to £226,000.

The Company expects nil cash contributions in the financial year to 31 October 2024.

21. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Allotted, issued and fully paid:</i>		
104,771,396 Ordinary shares of £1 each	104,772	104,772
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

22. Merger reserve

On 31 October 2018, Hewlett-Packard Limited purchased the trade and assets of a fellow group company, Hewlett-Packard Manufacturing Limited, for a total consideration of £20,928,000 (\$26,781,000). At the date of the transaction the business had net assets of £3,649,000. The difference between the purchase price and net assets assumed has been recognised as a merger reserve of £17,279,000 within equity. The purchase price represents the fair market value of the business taking into account the assets and liabilities transferred.

23. Parent undertaking and controlling party

During the year the immediate parent company was Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party and the smallest and largest undertaking, which consolidates these financial statements, is Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company, which is incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the group financial statements of Hewlett-Packard Company can be obtained from 1701 East Mossy Oaks Road, Spring, Texas, United States.

24. Post balance sheet events

On 15 February 2024, the intercompany loan with Hewlett-Packard Holdings Limited matured and a new loan was put in place with a principal amount of £729,074,000. The intercompany loan carries a fixed interest rate at 5.9823% and is due to mature on 17 February 2025. There were no other material post-balance sheet events in the period between the balance sheet day and the day on which these financial statements for the twelve-month period ended on 31 October 2023 were prepared.