

## EntServ UK Limited

### Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the financial year from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023



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## **Officers and professional advisers**

### **Directors**

H Eales

M Woodfine

### **Registered Office**

Royal Pavilion

Wellesley Road

Aldershot

Hampshire

United Kingdom

GU11 1PZ

### **Bankers**

Citibank

33 Canada Square

Canary Wharf

London

United Kingdom

E14 5LB

### **Auditors**

Deloitte LLP

1 Station Square

Cambridge

United Kingdom

CB1 2GA

## Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023. In preparing the Strategic report, the directors have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

EntServ UK Limited (“the Company”) is a private company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The Company’s registered and principal address is Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, United Kingdom, GU11 1PZ.

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of DXC Technology Company (DXC) (“the Ultimate parent company”), a public listed company incorporated in the United States of America and listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The entities controlled directly or indirectly by the Ultimate parent company are referred as the Group companies (“Group”).

### Review of the business

The financial statements and the notes for the year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 are set out on pages 30 to 66. A loss for the financial year of £149,524,000 (FY22: profit of £23,692,000) has been transferred to reserves.

The balance sheet of the company reports net assets at 31 March 2023 of £1,928,890,000 (FY22: £2,680,713,000)

The company is a global, end-to-end information technology services company leading digital transformations for clients by modernising and integrating their mainstream IT, and by deploying digital solutions at scale to produce better business outcomes. It serves public-sector and private clients from a diverse array of industries: manufacturing, financial services, communications, energy, transportation, consumer and retail.

Offerings include workplace and mobility, security, cloud and platform services, enterprise and cloud applications and related services, analytics, industry software and solutions. The company provides outsourcing of entire business processes or functions to improve overall business performance and delivers process and technology consulting and high-value management consulting.

The company runs customer mission critical systems and operations while modernizing IT, optimizing data architectures, and ensuring security and scalability across public, private and hybrid clouds. By applying innovations across the Enterprise Technology Stack, we help customers improve business outcomes, manage disruptions, develop greater resiliency and lower costs.

The company is continuing re-skilling its workforce to equip them with new digital capabilities and certifications. This enables the company to respond quickly to changing market dynamics, increase competitiveness and supports clients’ digital transformations.

The future opportunities of this company as part of the DXC group is expected to be enhanced by the recent DXC rebranding at a global level with an executive management team developed to strengthen the reputation of the group. It is through excellence of delivery and integrity that the group and company are striving to be seen by all as a trusted partner working with customers enabling stabilisation of revenues and looking towards growth after recent declines.

## Strategic report (continued)

### Results and key performance indicators

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £149,524,000 (2022: Profit £23,692,000).

In the financial year there is no dividend paid (2022: £nil).

There are no dividends paid or proposed after the year end date.

Details of the most significant key performance indicators used by the company are as follows:

	2023	2022	Change
	£'m	£'m	%
Revenue	938	1,047	-10.4
Gross profit	140	159	-11.9
Gross profit margin	14.9%	15.2%	-0.3 ppts
Operating profit before restructuring and pension settlement losses	57	68	-16.2%
% of revenue	6.1%	6.5%	-0.4 ppts
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(214)	98	-318.4
Net assets	1,929	2,681	-28.0

Revenue on the company's portfolio of contracts decreased by 10.4% comparing to previous year. Gross profit margin for the year decreased in comparison to prior year of 0.3 basis points and is reported at 14.9% (2022: 15.2%). This decline is due to the continuing challenging economic environment and pressure of a fiercely competitive and evolving market in which the company operates.

After overhead costs the operations results before costs of an exceptional nature showed a decreased in absolute profit of £11m but retained an adjusted operating profit margin percentage of 6%. This was achieved as the group and entities focussed on reducing and aligning operating expenditure with current turnover levels

A one time large expense of £336m on a defined benefit pension settlement loss after a scheme buy-in and buy-out in the year has meant a loss for the year before tax is recorded. This settlement pension loss results from the book values of pension liabilities removed being lower than the risk premium required from the insurance company who took them over. This exceptional in nature cost is shown as a separate item on the profit and loss statement in the accounts.

This activity together with the decline in investment values of the remaining defined benefit scheme has driven a decline in the overall company net assets (see note 23 pensions for further details)

### Principal risks, uncertainties and financial risk

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.

#### Market conditions

Levels of business activity will vary for each of the markets in which the company operates, but ultimately this is dependent on factors such as economic cycles, consumer confidence and growth of the economy.

Rising costs and inflation impact on both revenues and costs of the company

The DXC Group has a strong liquidity position that means it will be able to sustain the business throughout this crisis and works to meet all expected and any unexpected cash requirements by taking steps to minimise short term debt and maximise cash.

Customer ability to pay has not had a material impact up to date of signing the financial statement and is constantly monitored in case action is required.

## Strategic report (continued)

### ***Market conditions (continued)***

Further details on other business risks and uncertainties can be found in Section 1A of the DXC's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, which are available to the public and may be obtained from [www.dxc.technology](http://www.dxc.technology)

### ***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, services delivery issues, quality, pricing, and reputation. The company must be able to maintain its ability to continue to provide innovative services – digital solutions and transformations to the local customer base and develop in a profitable way in an increasingly price sensitive market to remain competitive. Management is actively working to mitigate with its “seize the market” focus. This includes listening to customers, keeping current with technology and delivering excellence from a dedicated workforce such that trusted relationships are built and maintained.

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

The company is a subsidiary of DXC Technology Company and is dependent on its parent company.

As at 31 March 2023 the company holds a mixture of short and long-term Sterling loans and trading balances with subsidiaries of DXC Technology Company denoted in Sterling, US Dollar, Indian Rupees, and Euros. 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.

Performance and finance risk management is an integral part of the Company's management processes. Policies designed to identify, manage and limit both existing and possible risks are applied at various management levels. The principal and financial risks and uncertainties of the Company are:

- **Performance risk**

This is the risk identified that the Company will fail to meet its contractual obligations in connection with revenue generating activity, for example, by reference to the quality of work performed, the level of costs compared to forecast or delivery within an agreed timeframe. The Company is engaged on a wide range of contracts; with the successful delivery of all contracts being controlled and managed through the Company's operating structure. In delivering these contracts, rigorous processes have been established to monitor and manage potential risk exposure. These procedures include frequent reviews with a focus on issues affecting delivery and the impact of costs to completion and forecast revenue.

- **Foreign currency risk**

As a global business, the Company faces exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into certain contracts denominated in foreign currency. Potential foreign currency exposures arising from these contracts are analysed during the bidding process. The Company generally manages these contracts by incurring costs in the same currency in which the revenue is received, and any related short-term contract financing requirements are met by borrowing in the same currency.

The Company has policies and procedures to manage the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency by using short-term foreign currency forward and option contracts to economically hedge certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, including intercompany accounts and loans. At 31 March 2023 the Company had forward foreign exchange contracts in place (note 25).

## Strategic report (continued)

### *Reliance on parent company - exposure to credit, liquidity and cash flow risk (continued)*

- Credit risk

The scale of some of the Company's projects mean that credit exposure to individual clients can at times be significant. It has a wide spread of clients across countries and across the public and private sectors, although most of the Company's operations are undertaken in the UK on behalf of UK based organisations. Policies are in place to ensure that contracts are only undertaken with clients having an appropriate financial standing and on a basis that gives rise to a commercially appropriate cash flow profile.

- Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash resources through a combination of cash flow structuring of contracts and the use of finance leases. Funds are also made available to the Company from the parent undertaking and it also has access to wider group funds within DXC if required.

Cash flow forecasting is performed at the DXC UK Group level by the treasury team, which monitors the rolling forecasts of the liquidity requirement to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs, while maintaining sufficient headroom on its cash pool facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach the borrowing limits.

DXC Technology Company, has a centralised treasury function which manages the overall group's Treasury policy, risks and requirements, including EntServ UK Limited. The centralised treasury function manages foreign currency risk to mitigate any potential exposure to the company including use of forward foreign exchange contracts. 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 and the financing structure to ensure that where the requirement for support arises this is identified and that the company has the appropriate financial availability to satisfy this. Any risks impacting the ultimate parent company will cascade to the company. A full description of the risks and uncertainties impacting DXC Technology Company can be found in the DXC Technology Company group financial statements: [http://www.dxc.technology/investor\\_relations#tabs-2](http://www.dxc.technology/investor_relations#tabs-2).

### **Future developments and post balance sheet events**

The business has been able to diagnose those areas in which efficiencies and improvements can be made and implement plans to reduce costs. The company aims to further execute cost reduction strategies within the organisation to continue to stabilise, if not improve, profitability for the next financial year. It also focuses on reskilling employees with advanced digital capabilities, expanding the DXC Partner Network to support clients in their digital transformations.

After the year end date of 31 March 2023, there are no significant post balance sheet events to report.

## Strategic report (continued)

### Section 172(1) statement

The success of the Company's business is dependent on the support of all of its stakeholders. Building positive relationships with stakeholders that share our values is important to the directors and working together towards shared goals assists us in delivering long term sustainable success. This culture is reinforced by the directors' attention to their obligations under s172 of the Companies Act 2006. Section 172 requires that *"a director of a company must act in the way he considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole, and in doing so have regard (amongst other matters) to:*

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

Feedback from stakeholders at an operational level is consistently considered by the directors when making decisions. This is often provided by way of reporting and meetings which focus on the business strategy, performance, and the impact of key decisions on stakeholder interests in the short and long term. Where possible, decisions that affect certain stakeholders are carefully discussed with the affected groups beforehand and are therefore fully understood and supported when taken. All decisions are made with the highest standards of conduct in mind, and in line with Group policies.

Details of the key stakeholders and how the Company engages with them are set out below.

#### **Business Values:**

- As part of DXC's strategic transformation, the Company has adopted a 'people first' strategy in relation to both its employees and customers. Such an approach is unprecedented in the technology sector, and the Company is proud to lead the way in inspiring, engaging, and taking care of its employees, so that they can in turn continue to focus on the Company's customers and helping the wider DXC group to seize the market.
- Linking to this 'people first' strategy, the Company adopted DXC's set of values which foster a culture of inclusion, belonging and corporate citizenship. These are: Deliver, Collaborate, Community, Care, and 'Do the Right Thing'.
- The Company has fortnightly board meetings to ensure that any short-term gains, such as the receipt of loans or the Company's involvement in other inter-company transactions or projects, are given the appropriate time to be considered, and a conclusion reached as to whether such action is in the best interests of the Company, as well as for its shareholders and other stakeholders.
- Any inter-company transactions, or those with inter-company impact, must first be reviewed and approved by the Corporate Finance Executive Committee to ensure the Company's compliance with the DXC group policies and procedures on such.
- The Company does not follow a specific policy on dividends which are instead declared and paid on an ad hoc basis subject to the financial position of the Company and future forecasting.



## Strategic report (continued)

### Section 172(1) statement (continued)

#### Employees:

- Over the financial year in question, the Company continued to utilise the results of its all-employee engagement survey comprising twenty-eight questions including questions regarding employee engagement and inclusion and belonging, results of which were shared at a global, regional and company level, with the directors working alongside HR and managers to continue to drive improved engagement.
- A follow up survey is proposed for FY24.
- The Company has continued to grow its commitment to supporting employees through a comprehensive wellbeing programme which includes numerous webinars and information on topics relevant to the workplace.
- Additionally, the company has upgraded its Employee Assistance programme which now offers 24/7 access to unlimited mental health and wellbeing supports, including a personal Mental Health Coach and open-ended therapy.

#### Customers & Business:

- To ensure that the Company's business is conducted in a morally appropriate and ethical manner, the Company's code of conduct is reviewed on an annual basis to refresh and reinforce the importance of compliance with DXC policy and applicable laws.
- A Code of Conduct Training is mandatory for new joiners and re-taken on annual basis by all employees. The FY23 Code of Conduct Training was launched on 17 January 2023 and 100% completion by employees was achieved on July 18. That excludes any who were exempted on the basis of long-term leave. The latter are required to take the training immediately on their return to work. For the first time, the Code of Conduct Training was mandatory for contractors. We are working with our contractors to ensure they meet their obligations.
- The Company has account and delivery teams for its largest customers to ensure that it can continuously engage with customers and drive the Company's services and the customer's business forward.
- The Company develops and maintains an internal governance regime which includes structured open contact at multiple levels including operational, commercial, and finance forums, and also executive level interaction up to and including the Customer and DXC CEOs. As a result of this structure, any issues that do arise can be dealt with at the appropriate level and with subject matter experts.
- The Company has an established "Voice of the Customer" programme, the purpose of which is to interview and survey samples of the Company's key customer base in order to capture their views on what the Company could do better. By collecting and analysing feedback throughout the customer journey, the Company can deliver superior business impact by focussing on common areas for improvement to promote enhanced customer satisfaction and build deeper, long-standing partnerships. The programme follows the DXC Voice of the Customer Policy, which not only defines the process to gather feedback, but includes the process to close the loop and action.

#### Suppliers:

- The Company actively manages its suppliers through its Supplier Relationship Management Programme which gives suppliers contact and feedback at all layers of the business in an effort to maintain a reputation for efficient communication and transfer of information.
- The Company holds regular reviews with its supplier's account or operational, finance and sales teams, with overall governance from the Company's Supply Chain organisation and in compliance with DXC policies.
- This process allows both the supplier and the Company to feedback on performance and further commercial opportunities, and also address any issues.
- During FY23, the Company submitted a Responsible Supply Chain survey to some of its suppliers, in order to ensure that they are meeting, and better exceeding, environmental standards. Those identified as high-risk were passed on to DXC's supply chain management to undertake a more in-depth review with the supplier and to work to resolve the issues identified within three months.

## Strategic report (continued)

### Section 172(1) statement (continued)

#### Communities and Environment:

- DXC has committed to set near-term company-wide emission reductions in line with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)
- The Company has implemented a Virtual First programme, which allows employees to embrace a more flexible and agile work experience and move to a largely virtual-first workforce. These programmes will reduce DXC's GHG emissions, overall energy consumption, and the dependence on employee daily work commutes and business travel.
- IT asset disposal, including servers, computers, laptops and screens from Company and customer operations are reused where possible for a second life. Some of these items are distributed to schools and charities.
- The Company is proud to support the DXC Dandelion Programme, an award-winning programme supporting neurodiverse people and employers from job seeking through to long-term IT careers. We hired 7 people in FY23, contributing to our total of 15 individuals to date.
- Mental Health First Aiders in the UK. We currently have 50 members of our staff trained as Mental Health First Aiders in the UK to support our people.
- Rise Up Programme in EMEA. The Rise Up Programme is an EMEA-wide leadership development programme, designed to promote women and non-binary people into job levels where they are currently under-represented.
- Digital Futures Academy. The DXC Digital Futures Academy aims to support, inspire and empower young people, connecting them to opportunities and enhancing their career prospects in the technology sector. 50 students aged 12-13 have been selected in FY23 to join the programme.
- DXC Early Careers Programme. DXC offers a structured 2-year Early Career Academic Programme, with development opportunities and training, to enable our people to jumpstart their careers. This includes opportunities for apprenticeships.

Approved by the Board and signed on their behalf by



H Eales

Director

Date: 9 November 2023

## Director's Report

The directors present the annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

### Directors

The following were directors of the Company during the financial year and up to the date of this report, except as noted:

H Eales  
C Halbard (resigned 01 April 2023)  
M Woodfine

No qualifying third-party indemnity provisions were made by the Company during the year for the benefit of its directors.

### Corporate governance

As a subsidiary company of the DXC Technology company group which is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the company has development governance practices and processes that are fit for purpose.

The directors have applied an appropriate system of governance by:

- (a) Promoting the purpose of the Company to deliver information technology services and solutions
- (b) Regularly reviewing board composition to ensure that it has an appropriately diverse balance of skills, background, experience and knowledge and that individual directors have sufficient capacity to make a valuable contribution
- (c) To support effective decision-making directors take into account the System of Internal Control and the Code of Conduct when acting in their capacity as a director of the Company
- (d) In accordance with the governance practices and processes that it adopts the board is supported by System of Internal Control to identify opportunities to create and preserve value
- (e) Having regard to and fostering good stakeholder relationships

### Stakeholder engagement

The Company aims to build enduring relationships with governments, regulators, customers, partners, suppliers and communities in the United Kingdom. The Company works with its business partners in an honest respectful and responsible way and seeks to work with others who share the Company's commitments to safety, ethics and compliance.

The Company's activity affects a wide variety of individuals and organisations. The company engages with these stakeholders and listens to their differing needs and priorities as an everyday part of its business and uses the input and feedback to inform its decision making.

On behalf of the Company, the DXC group participates in industry associations that offer opportunities to share good practise and collaborate on issues of importance. Additionally, it works with governments on a range of issues that are relevant to its business, from regulatory compliance, to collaborating on community initiatives.

The group seeks to engage with customers through social media, focus groups and in-depth interviews with customers to better understand customer's needs and seek their feedback.

## Directors Report (continued)

### Employee engagement

Employees of the Company are informed of information on matter of concern to them as employees through the employee intranet and local sites, e-mails, social media channels, town halls, site visits and webinars including topics such as quarterly results, strategy, business updates and diversity.

There are a number of employee share plans in place at group level. The group operates share save and share reward plans. The group also operates group-wide discretionary share plans, which allow employee participation at different levels globally and is linked to the group's performance.

### Energy and carbon disclosures

Details of energy and carbon usage is included on page 15 as a separate report.

The report included has been drawn up for the UK Enterprise Services (ES) subsidiaries of the DXC Technology Group. The report contains combined energy for this subgroup of companies. It has been impractical to present this data on an entity basis and so a combined report is presented.

Fellow group companies included are ES Field Delivery UK Limited and Enterprise Services Information Security UK Limited.

### Employees

Details of the number of employees and related costs can be found in note 7 to the financial statements.

The company is part of the DXC group and as such all UK employee matters are managed from the DXC group central human resources.

At DXC all aspects of diversity are valued among its employees. The Company understands that a variety of employee perspectives enables it to thrive, to innovate and to be creative bringing better solutions and services to their clients. Therefore, the Company ensures the recognition and contribution from all employees regardless of gender, race and ethnicity, mental or physical abilities or religious and LGBTQ+ cultures. This is supported by an Equal Opportunities Policy and the UKI Diversity Steering Group.

The Company's investment in employees is fundamental to a successful workplace and feedback is encouraged. Our DXC colleagues are represented by both employee representatives and social stakeholders such as recognised Trade Unions. This enables the Company to properly inform and involve employees in decision making and problem solving, increasing collaboration, creativity and innovation through dialogue and exchange of views.

The Company recognises the importance of providing a safe working environment for all employees and others who may be affected by the Company's activities. DXC therefore aims to safeguard the health and safety of its employees and all other stakeholders through: Implementing robust risk management processes, maintaining a safe work environment, reducing occupational injury and illness risks and promoting employee health and well-being, developing appropriate emergency preparedness and response plans, and providing appropriate health and safety training, information and supervision. This is supported by the DXC Environment, Health & Safety Policy.

### Disabled employees

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

## **Directors Report (continued)**

### **Employees (continued)**

#### **Employee consultation**

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the group and the company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings, the company magazine and a special edition for employees of the annual financial statements. Employee representatives are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests. The employee share scheme has been running successfully since its inception in January 2018 and allows DXC's employees located in the United Kingdom to purchase shares of DXC's common stock at the fair market value of such shares on the applicable purchase date. This is a flexible plan, the share incentive plan (SIP) where employees can purchase DXC Technology Company shares through tax efficient payroll deductions paid into a separate trust arrangement set up to administer the scheme for employees.

#### **Political and charitable contributions**

No political and charitable donations were made during the financial year (2022: nil).

#### **Engagement with suppliers, customer and others**

Details of the company engagement with supplier, customer and others can be found in the company strategy report with the section 172 statement per pages 7-9.

#### **Going concern**

The Company is profit making before exceptional in nature one-time costs incurred in the current year, it reports net assets, has positive working capital and forecasts profitable trading into the future; thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate access to resources from its continuing trading results, reserves and access to group support that it can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Confirmation has been provided by the ultimate parent Company, that it will continue to support the operations going forward for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Also see future developments / post balance sheet events section within the Strategic report (page 6).

#### **Research and development costs**

The company incurs development expenditure which is an integral part of customer contracts. Recognition of these costs follows contract accounting within the company results as all these amounts are charged onto customers via billing arrangements. Amounts are not separately identified as intangible assets or under a separate research and development heading. There is an element of these costs included within the overall contract expenditure that is expensed within cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income and an element included in both fixed and current assets under the contract cost category on the balance sheet together with other contract expenditure incurred.

## Directors Report (continued)

### 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 and market 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/ post balance sheet events of the company; and
- Dividend recommendations

### 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 2. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information 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

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to be reappointed for another term. The Company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint an auditor annually under the provisions of section 485 to 488 of the Companies Act 2006 and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board and signed on their behalf by:



H Eales  
Director

Date: 9 November 2023

## Director's Responsibility Statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

## Energy & Carbon report

This Energy and Carbon report produced by Entserv UK Limited (Entserv) provides an overview of the energy and carbon emissions under Entserv's operational control and the mechanisms being put in place to manage these impacts.

The UK Government's 2018 Regulations launched the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Regulation (SECR) which required all large UK companies to report their carbon emissions and energy usage on an annual basis. The regulations take effect from 1 April 2019 and cover financial reporting years starting after this date. Entserv falls within scope of the SECR reporting obligations as a 'large' organisation (more than 250 people) and is required to report the following:

- UK energy use (to include as a minimum purchased electricity, gas and transport)
- Associated greenhouse gas emissions
- At least one intensity ratio
- Previous year's figures for energy use and GHG emissions
- Information about energy efficiency action taken in the organisation's financial year
- Methodologies used in calculation of disclosures.

### Reporting boundaries

#### Operational control

Entserv is a legal entity under the US based parent company DXC Technology. DXC's UK property portfolio comprises a wide variety of both owned and leased sites, including Data Centres, Offices, and other uses. DXC report environmental impacts at a global level and Entserv reflect the same approach in company reporting for the UK. An operational control approach is used to define the scope according to the GHG Protocol.



## Energy & Carbon report (continued)

### Reporting Units

The following 15 sites are in scope for Entserv UK Limited.

**Table 1: Entserv sites in scope FY23**

Site Name	Location
<b>Wynyard Data Centre</b>	Wynyard Avenue, Billingham
<b>Doxford Data Centre</b>	Doxford International Technology Park, Sunderland
<b>Mitcheldean Data Centre</b>	Vantage Point Business Village, Mitcheldean
<b>Kings Cross Data Centre</b>	Camley Street, London
<b>Erskine</b>	Erskine Ferry Road, Erskine
<b>Newcastle Upon Tyne</b>	The Silverlink North, Newcastle upon Tyne
<b>Hook</b>	Bartley Wood Business Park, Hook
<b>Shepshed</b>	Carr Brook House, Shepshed
<b>1 Aldermanbury Square</b>	One Aldermanbury Square, London
<b>Warrington</b>	Birchwood Boulevard, Warrington
<b>Milton Keynes</b>	Diamond Court, Milton Keynes
<b>Rugby Data Centre</b>	Central Park, Rugby
<b>Belfast</b>	Glandore Business Centre, Belfast
<b>Bristol</b>	Quadrant Bradley Stoke, Bristol
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	Ashchurch Business Centre, Tewkesbury

Entserv operate a fleet of leased road vehicles which make up the transport energy and emissions included in this report. In addition, business travel conducted in personal vehicles (where the mileage is expensed to Entserv) is included as Scope 3 transport.

### Baseline and reporting periods

Entserv's financial year runs from April to March. The current reporting period for SECR is April 2022 to March 2023, hereafter referred to as FY23. The previous year reported is April 2021 – March 2022 (FY22).

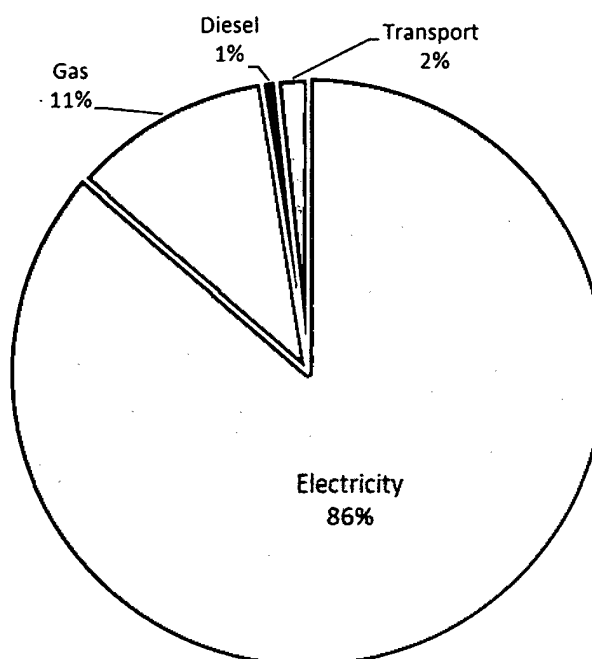
## Energy & Carbon report (continued)

### UK Energy use

Table 2: Energy use

Energy consumption, kWh	FY22	FY23	% change
Gas	10,864,229	9,743,037	-10%
Diesel	176,673	708,402	301%
Electricity	82,790,657	76,056,952	-8%
Transport (company vehicles)	212,209	282,318	33%
Transport (Personal vehicles)	561,477	1,229,369	119%
<b>Total energy use</b>	<b>94,605,245</b>	<b>88,020,078</b>	<b>-7%</b>

Figure 1: Breakdown of Entserv energy use (kWh) in FY23



86% of EntServ's energy use is electricity and this is the primary focus of energy saving initiatives. Principal uses of electricity include IT load and cooling in data centres as well as lighting and power across all sites. Natural gas is used for heating in offices. Diesel generators act as the emergency power supply for data centres, and the primary use of diesel is for regular maintenance checks of these systems. Business travel conducted in personal vehicles has increased significantly following relaxation of COVID restrictions.

## Energy & Carbon report (continued)

### Associated greenhouse gas emissions

Table 3: Location based GHG emissions

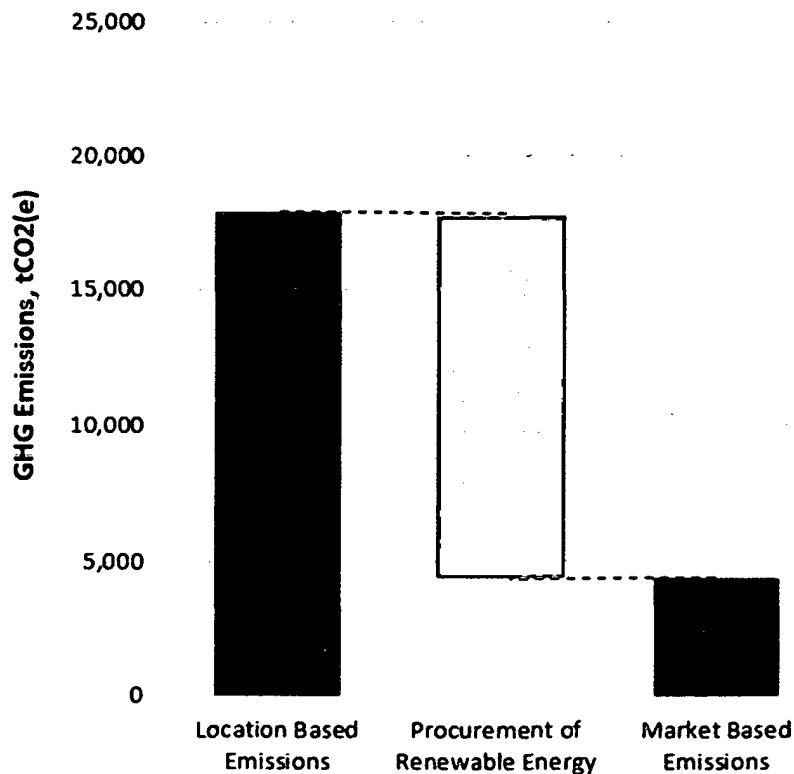
GHG emissions, tCO <sub>2</sub> (e)	FY22	FY23	% change
Scope 1 - Gas	1,990	2,674	34%
Scope 1 - Diesel	45	184	306%
Scope 1 - Transport	52	43	-18%
Scope 1	2,087	2,901	39%
Scope 2 Electricity	17,579	14,708	-16%
Scope 3 Personal vehicles	147	305	107%
<b>Total location-based emissions</b>	<b>19,814</b>	<b>17,914</b>	<b>-10%</b>

Table 4: Market based GHG emissions

GHG emissions, tCO <sub>2</sub> (e)	FY22	FY23	% change
Scope 1	2,087	2,901	39%
Scope 2	962	1,253	30%
Scope 3	147	305	107%
<b>Total market-based emissions</b>	<b>3,197</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>39%</b>

Entserv procures renewable electricity backed by Guarantees of Origin. This reduces the total location-based emissions by 75% to a small market-based emissions footprint.

Figure 2: Comparison of location based and market based emissions FY23



## Energy & Carbon report (continued)

### Intensity ratio

Table 5: Location based GHG emissions per unit floor area

GHG emissions, kgCO <sub>2</sub> (e) per m2 floor area	FY22	FY23	% change
Scope 1	13	23	78%
Scope 2	108	116	7%
Scope 3	1	2	165%
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>16%</b>

Entserv's energy use is predominantly in buildings and the site portfolio is variable year on year. Floor area is therefore used as the intensity metric to evaluate efficiency of EntServ's space. From FY22 to FY23, floor area reduced by 37%.

### Energy efficiency action

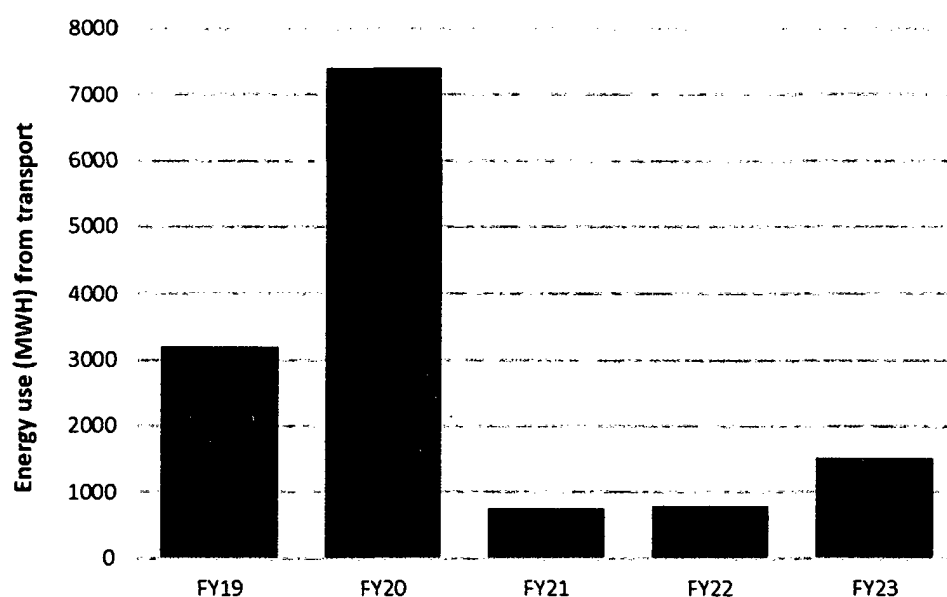
The EntServ portfolio includes three Strategic Data Centres which make up 69% of EntServ's electricity use. These sites are certified to ISO50001 Energy Management System which is fully embedded within site operations. Energy efficiency activities take place as part of 'business as usual' operations, with a focus on reducing energy use for cooling (one of the significant energy uses on site).

Airflow management continues to be a focus area during FY23, including the management of setpoint temperatures across the data centres, the management of grilles and vents distributing cold air. At the end of FY23, the data centre locations were consolidated into three facilities.

The major programme at Wynyard DC has continued with the completion of the UPS reconfiguration programme during FY23 and the upgrade of generator controls during FY24. At Doxford DC the building management system was upgraded during FY23, with a comprehensive programme to upgrade the colling system and replace the UPS during FY24. Both of these projects will improve the efficiency of the location and reduce the energy consumption at the sites.

There have been significant fluctuations in transport use over the past few years, with combined energy use from company and personal vehicles shown in figure 3. This is due to both a reduction in provision of fleet vehicles and changing travel routines across the board due to COVID-19. Although transport has increased from FY22 to FY23, it is still over 50% below FY19 levels.

Figure 3: Transport in fleet and personal vehicles



## Energy & Carbon report (continued)

### Methodologies used

The information in this report has been compiled in accordance with the **GHG Protocol Corporate Standard**. DXC Technology implements a Global GHG Reporting Procedure which has been applied to UK locations in the development of this report.

An operational control approach is taken such that owned and leased assets are considered in scope where operated by DXC. All Entserv UK sites recorded in DXC's Property Management Database are included in scope unless specifically excluded under criteria in accordance with the GHG Protocol. Reporting years align with the company's financial year:

**Table 6: Base and reporting years**

<b>Current reporting period FY23</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2022 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2023
<b>Previous year FY22</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2021 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2022

Actual data is obtained as far as possible, with priority given to sites with the greatest impact on GHG emissions. This limits the need for estimation to smaller, lower impact sites. Where actual data is not available, consumption is estimated based on best available information.

### Data collection

Energy data is collected at monthly resolution from the following sources:

**Table 7: Data sources**

<b>Energy broker</b>	Invoice data from energy suppliers Renewable energy certificates
<b>DXC Fleet Operations team</b>	Mileage for leased vehicles Vehicle information including fuel type, size, registration.
<b>DXC Corporate Operations team</b>	Expensed mileage for personal vehicles Fuel type.

### Emissions factors

Location based emissions factors used are the UK Government conversion factors for company reporting. A single set of factors are applied to the reporting year, i.e. the 2022 conversion factors are applied to the full FY23 reporting year.

Market based factors take into account the fuel mix used. For many locations, electricity purchased by EntServ is from 100% renewable energy. Where this is not possible, e.g. a leased site where electricity is procured through the landlord, UK residual emissions factors are used.

# **Independent auditor's report**

**to the members of EntServ UK Limited**

## **Report on the audit of the financial statements for the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023**

### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of EntServ UK Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2023 and of its loss for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 27

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### **Basis for opinion**

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

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

### **Conclusions relating to going concern**

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:

- Evaluating the company's access to financing facilities via its ultimate parent including nature of these facilities and repayment terms
- Evaluating the linkage to the business model and medium-term risks;

# **Independent auditor's report**

## **to the members of EntServ UK Limited**

- Comparing forecasted sales to recent historical financial information to assess forecasting accuracy;
- Testing the underlying data generated to prepare the forecast scenarios and determining whether there was adequate support for the assumptions underlying the forecast; and
- Evaluating the Group's disclosures on going concern against the requirements of IAS 1
- Review of letter of support received from ultimate parent

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 of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

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

### **Other information**

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Responsibilities of directors**

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

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

# **Independent auditor's report**

**to the members of EntServ UK 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.

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

## **Extent to which 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 material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act, pensions legislation, tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included health and safety regulations, data protection act and anti corruption regulations.

We discussed among the audit engagement team including relevant internal specialists such as tax, pensions, IT specialists regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

As a result of performing the above, we identified the greatest potential for fraud in the following areas, and our specific procedures performed to address it are described below:

When the Company enters into a complex revenue transaction, accounting considerations may be overlooked or misinterpreted to achieve certain accounting outcomes in relation to material revenue recognised on contracts involving significant principal versus agent revenue considerations.



# **Independent auditor's report**

**to the members of EntServ UK Limited**

In response to the risk;

- We have identified new and complex contracts and obtained technical accounting considerations for these contracts.
- We have obtained corroborative evidence in the form of signed contract agreements.
- We have assessed whether management have applied their judgment correctly on principal versus agent revenue related complex accounting considerations and concluded if it is in compliance with IFRS15.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

## **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

**Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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 the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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

# **Independent auditor's report**

**to the members of EntServ UK Limited**

## **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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lee Welham', with a small circular stamp or mark to the left.

Lee Welham FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Cambridge, United Kingdom

Date: 9 November 2023

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

	Note	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
<b>Revenue</b>	2	937,772	1,046,579
Cost of Sales		(797,699)	(888,016)
<b>Gross Profit</b>		140,073	158,563
Distribution costs		(11,298)	(11,321)
Administrative expenses		(71,647)	(79,320)
Profit before pension losses and restructuring		57,128	67,922
Pension settlement loss	23	(336,038)	-
Restructuring expenses	5	(13,960)	(9,786)
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	4	(292,870)	58,136
Investment impairment	14	(52,105)	-
Dividend income	14	52,576	-
Interest receivable and similar income	8	82,262	44,784
Interest payable and similar costs	9	(4,200)	(4,800)
<b>(Loss)/ profit before taxation</b>		(214,337)	98,120
Tax expense on profit	10	64,813	(74,428)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		(149,524)	23,692
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>			
<b>Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit pension plan	23	(796,572)	461,066
Tax on items in relation to components of other comprehensive income	10	199,143	(87,603)
<b>Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Cash flow hedges:			
Fair value (loss)/gains arising on hedge instruments	25	(649)	4,446
Realised amounts		(4,446)	2,398
<b>Total comprehensive (expense)/income</b>		(752,048)	403,999

All amounts above are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 30 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023**

		2023	2022
	Note	£'000	£'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	13	34,043	33,326
Tangible assets	11	123,433	130,817
Right of use assets	12	72,901	106,016
Contract costs	2	84,315	99,051
Pension assets	23	496,709	1,589,087
Debtors (amounts due after one year)	17	676,211	337,530
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>1,487,612</b>	<b>2,295,827</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	15	15,888	7,924
Non-current assets held for sale		1,209	5,333
Contract costs	2	3,364	4,837
Debtors (amounts due within one year)	16	515,019	1,017,212
Contract assets	2	19,760	28,754
Cash at bank and in hand		397,014	183,857
		<b>952,254</b>	<b>1,247,917</b>
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year</b>			
Trade and other payables	18	(203,153)	(216,667)
Lease liabilities	19	(35,859)	(43,702)
Provisions	21	(6,242)	(3,073)
Contract liabilities	2	(88,600)	(87,582)
		<b>(333,854)</b>	<b>(351,024)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>618,400</b>	<b>896,893</b>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<b>2,106,012</b>	<b>3,192,720</b>

**Balance sheet as at 31 March 2023**

		2023	2022
	Note	£'000	£'000
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		2,106,012	3,192,720
<b>Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year</b>			
Lease liabilities	19	(43,509)	(74,607)
Provisions	21	(1,489)	(4,002)
Contract liabilities	2	(55,208)	(84,980)
Pensions liability	23	(62,287)	(68,049)
Deferred tax	10	(14,629)	(280,369)
		<u>(177,122)</u>	<u>(512,007)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>1,928,890</u>	<u>2,680,713</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Share capital	22	157,580	157,580
Share premium		972,519	972,519
Retained earnings		798,791	1,550,614
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,928,890</u>	<u>2,680,713</u>

The notes on pages 30 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of EntServ UK Limited (registered number 00053419) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue. They were signed on its behalf by:



H Eales  
Director  
Date: 9 November 2023

## Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

	Note	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total equity £'000
<b>Balance at 31 March 2021</b>		157,580	972,519	1,146,224	2,276,323
Profit for the financial year		-	-	23,692	23,692
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	380,307	380,307
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		-	-	403,999	403,999
Share-based payments	7	-	-	1,903	1,903
Recharge for share-based payments		-	-	(1,512)	(1,512)
		-	-	391	391
<b>Balance at 31 March 2022</b>		157,580	972,519	1,550,614	2,680,713
Loss for the financial year		-	-	(149,524)	(149,524)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	(602,524)	(602,524)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>		-	-	(752,048)	(752,048)
Share-based payments	7	-	-	2,004	2,004
Recharge for share-based payments		-	-	(1,779)	(1,779)
		-	-	225	225
<b>Balance at 31 March 2023</b>		157,580	972,519	798,791	1,928,890

The notes on pages 30 to 66 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies

EntServ UK Limited is a private company, limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered and principal address is Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, United Kingdom, GU11 1PZ.

#### 1.1 Authorisation of financial statements and statement of compliance with FRS 101

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC.

These financial statements have been 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.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by financial instruments recognised at fair value and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling (GBP), which is also the company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operate. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand (£000) except where otherwise stated.

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s401 to the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to produce consolidated financial statements since the Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of DXC Technology Company, a company registered in the United States of America, which itself prepares consolidated financial statements. The financial statements therefore present information as an individual undertaking and not as a group. Copies of the Group financial statements of DXC Technology Company are available from 2048 Bashan Drive, Suite 231, Ashburn, Virginia, USA.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out below.

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for year ended 31 March 2023.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101, where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, DXC Technology Company ("DXC"), in relation to:

- (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 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 from Contracts with Customers,
- (e) 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;
  - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- (f) the requirements of the following paragraphs of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:
  - 10(d) and 111 – a statement of cash flows for the year;
  - 10(f) – a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding year when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements;
  - 16 – a statement of compliance with IFRS, which is not applicable since we are adopting FRS 101 rather than following IFRS in full;

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

38A-D and 40A-D – a third statement of financial position, profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and other additional comparative information;

134-136 – disclosure of management of capital;

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

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

(i) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;

(j) 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;

(k) the requirements of IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets”;

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

(f) the disclosure exemptions from IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement” to the extent that they apply to financial instruments.

#### 1.3 Going concern

The Company is profit making before exceptional in nature one-time costs incurred in the current year, it reports net assets, has positive working capital and forecasts profitable trading into the future; thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate access to resources from its continuing trading results, reserves and access to group support that it can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Confirmation has been provided by the ultimate parent Company, that it will continue to support the operations going forward for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.4 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

The company has adopted all of the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC') that are mandatory for the current reporting period.

Any new or amended Accounting Standards or Interpretations that are not yet mandatory have not been early adopted.

There are no other amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2023 have had a material impact on the Company.

#### 1.5 Revenue

Revenue, including intercompany revenue, is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.5 Revenue(continued)

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For each contract with a customer, the Company: identifies the contract with a customer; identifies the performance obligations in the contract; determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration and the time value of money; allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and recognises revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer to the customer of the goods or services promised.

Variable consideration within the transaction price, if any, reflects concessions provided to the customer such as discounts, rebates and refunds, any potential bonuses receivable from the customer and any other contingent events. Such estimates are determined using either the 'expected value' or 'most likely amount' method. The measurement of variable consideration is subject to a constraining principle whereby revenue will only be recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. The measurement constraint continues until the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Amounts received that are subject to the constraining principle are initially recognised as deferred revenue in the form of a separate contract liability.

##### *Services rendered*

The Company's primary services offerings include information technology (IT) data centre and business process transformation outsourcing, application management services, technology infrastructure and system maintenance, web hosting, and the design and development of complex IT systems to a client's specifications (design and build). These services are provided on a time and material basis, as a fixed price contract or as a fixed price per measure of output contract, and the contract terms generally range from less than one year to ten years.

Revenue from IT data centre and business process transformation outsourcing contracts is recognised in the year the services are provided using either an objective measure of output or a straight-line basis over the term of the contract. Under the output method, the amount of revenue recognised is based on the services delivered in the year.

Revenue from application management services, technology infrastructure and system maintenance, and web hosting contracts is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Revenue from time and material contracts is recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred. Revenue related to extended warranty and product maintenance contracts is deferred and recognised on a straight-line basis over the delivery period.

Revenue from fixed-price design and build contracts is recognised where the outcome of a contract can be reliably estimated, and revenue and costs are recognised under input method wherein revenue is recognised over time based on progress measured to satisfaction of performance obligation. This is consistent with provisions of IFRS 15 where performance obligation is satisfied over time. Under this method, revenue is either recognised based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfil the contract or on an output method upon customers' acceptance of the project's stage of delivery. If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress toward completion, then revisions to the estimates are made. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs, and such revisions are reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **1.5 Revenue (continued)**

The Company performs ongoing profitability analysis of its services contracts in order to determine whether the latest estimates, such as revenue, costs of sales or profits, require updating. If, at any time, these estimates indicate that the contract will be unprofitable, the entire estimated loss for the remainder of the contract is recorded immediately.

In some of the Company's services contracts the Company bills the client prior to performing the services. These balances are held as contract liabilities in the balance sheet until the service is performed. In other services contracts the Company performs the services prior to billing the client. These balances are held as amounts recoverable on contracts in the balance sheet until the client is billed. Billings usually occur in the month after the Company performs the services or in accordance with specific contractual provisions.

#### *Multiple-element arrangements*

The Company enters into multiple-element software and non-software related revenue arrangements, which may include any combination of services, software and hardware. A multiple-element arrangement is separated into more than one unit of accounting if all of the following criteria are met:

#### *Software related revenue arrangements*

- The functionality of the delivered elements is not dependent on the undelivered elements.
- There is a fair value to the undelivered elements.
- Delivery of the delivered elements represents the culmination of the earnings process for those elements.

#### *Hardware and services related revenue arrangements*

- The delivered items have value to the client on a standalone basis.
- There is a fair value to the undelivered items.

#### *Contract costs to obtain and fulfil contracts*

Costs to obtain a contract comprise sales commissions paid out. Costs to fulfil a contract consist of contract acquisition and transition costs, including the costs of due diligence after competitive selection and costs associated with installation of systems and processes. These costs are recorded as contract costs on the balance sheet, split between current and non-current assets. Amortisation of these to the income statement takes place on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract.

#### *Intercompany revenues*

Revenue for work performed for fellow Group companies, where services provided, are recognised at cost plus an arm's length mark-up. Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to and recognised when it transfers control of a product or service.

#### **1.6 Interest income**

Revenue 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.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.7 Intangible assets

##### Goodwill

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value less fair value of the net assets acquired.

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for amortisation 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, 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.

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 shall represent 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.

##### Internally developed software

Direct labour and overhead costs incurred in the development of software may be capitalised. Costs incurred to develop commercial software products are capitalised after technological feasibility has been established. Costs incurred to establish technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. Enhancements to software products are capitalised where such enhancements extend the life or significantly expand the marketability of such products. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their expected useful lives from the date the product enters commercial exploitation (currently three to seven years).

##### Purchased software

Purchased software costs are deferred and amortised on a straight-line basis over the period if their expected benefit, either the life of an associated licence or three to five years.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.7 Intangible assets (continued)

Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

#### Impairment

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised 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 income statement when the asset is derecognised.

#### 1.8 Tangible fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost less depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold buildings	– 40 years (straight line)
Leasehold improvements	– 5 to 40 years or length of lease if shorter (straight line)
Plant & machinery, including IT & office equipment	– 3 to 10 years (straight line)

Costs incurred in establishing a new or changed operation in relation to a contract and that meet the criteria for recognition as tangible fixed assets under IAS16 ('Property, plant and equipment') are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Such costs are depreciated over the shorter of the life of the asset or contract term as appropriate.

Leasehold premises improvements take place from time to time. Costs incurred are included in assets under construction until the work is complete. As assets become available for use they are transferred to other categories and depreciation begins.

#### 1.9 Right of use assets

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is the shorter. Where the company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

Average periods that have been applied following the length of lease periods have been:

Buildings	– 3 years (straight line)
Plant and machinery	– 2 years (straight line)

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **1.9 Right of use assets (continued)**

The company has elected not to recognise a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are expensed to profit or loss as incurred.

#### **1.10 Stocks**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making allowance for obsolete or slow moving stocks. In general, 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.

#### **1.11 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.

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 enforcement 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 Comprehensive income" per page 26.

#### **1.12 Cash at bank and in hand**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet bank overdrafts are shown within trade and other payables in creditors falling due within one year.

#### **1.13 Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pound Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the relevant transaction. Exchange gains and losses are dealt with through the income statement.

#### **1.14 Leases**

##### *Lessee accounting*

i) A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.14 Leases (continued)

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

#### *Lessor accounting*

ii) Amounts receivable under finance leases are included under finance debtors and represent the total amount outstanding under lease agreements less unearned income. Finance lease income, having been allocated to accounting periods to give a constant periodic rate of return on the net cash investment, is included in interest receivable and similar income.

iii) Customer arrangements may contain embedded leases for equipment used to fulfil services. Where a contract with a customer includes an embedded lease when the company grants the customer a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Embedded leases with customers are typically recognised as a finance lease debtor in which revenue and cost of sales are recognised upon lease commencement. Outstanding amounts are included within finance debtors on the balance sheet.

The interest elements of the rental obligations on both the asset and liability are charged in the profit and loss account over the periods of the leases and represent a constant periodic rate of return on the net cash investment asset and a constant proportion of the balance of capital liability repayments outstanding.

#### 1.15 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 year (to determine current service cost) and to the current and prior years (to determine the present value of defined benefit obligation) and is based on actuarial advice. Past service costs are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line bases over the vesting period or immediately if benefits have vested.

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 income statements 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 comprised 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

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.15 Pensions (continued)

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 income statement in the period in which they become payable.

#### 1.16 Share-based payments – ultimate parent 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.

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 profit and loss account.

When the DXC Technology group makes charges to the company for the difference between the market value of exercised options and the exercise price of those options when the liability is due these are recorded against equity.

#### 1.17 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and if it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle 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 publicly available estimated costs per square foot.

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **1.18 Research and development costs**

Research cost 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. Expenditure capitalised as an intangible asset is amortised over the period during which the Company is expected to benefit. This period is between three and five years. Provision is made for any impairment.

#### **1.19 Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's Statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

##### *i) Financial assets*

##### *Trade and other receivables*

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any appropriate provision for impairment. The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the loss allowance using lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables and contract assets.

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. They are included in current assets, except for payment terms greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting year. These are classified as non-current assets.

Amounts recoverable on contracts represent the receivables, which are recognised when the company's right to consideration is unconditional except for the passage of time.

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

The company assesses at the end of each reporting year whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. The company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit loss which uses a lifetime expected credit loss provision for trade receivables and contract assets.

##### *Derecognition of a financial asset*

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers, nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.19 Financial Instruments(continued)

##### ii) Financial liabilities

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

##### *Trade and other payables*

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company for goods and services prior to the end of the financial year and are yet to be paid.

##### *Derivative financial instruments*

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value.

The method of recognising any resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Such derivatives are used to mitigate against foreign exchange risk on trading transactions and are either fair value or cashflow hedges.

##### *Fair value hedges*

The fair value change on qualifying hedging instruments is recognised in the income statement.

These instruments are utilised to minimise the exchange risk over short term trading debtor and creditor balances not denominated in GBP.

##### *Cash flow hedges*

The effective change in the fair value of these derivatives is an unrecognised gain/(loss) and is recorded in other comprehensive income.

The gain or loss resulting at the end of each cash flow hedge contract is realised and recognised in the profit and loss account. At this point amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified out of the other comprehensive income section.

These instruments are utilised to minimise the exchange rate risk over a large number of forecasted future intercompany cash transactions to take place in Indian Rupees by the company

##### *Finance costs and debt*

Finance costs of debt are recognised in the Income statement over the term of such investments at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Debt is initially stated at the amount of the net proceeds after the deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting year and reduced by repayments made in the financial year.

##### ) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

#### 1.20 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 these mean that actual outcomes can sometimes differ from those adopted.

##### *Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies*

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are presented separately below), that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Revenue recognition

As discussed in note 1.5, the majority of revenue is recognised based on objective criteria. However, some arrangements are subject to specific accounting guidance that may require significant judgements, including contracts that include multiple-element deliverables. These judgements are made on a contract by contract basis and a different assessment would result in a change to the amount of revenue recognised.

In making their judgement, the directors considered the detailed criteria as set out in IFRS 15.

#### 1.20 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Revenue recognition (continued)

##### *Multiple-element arrangements*

Certain contracts provide a range of services or elements to our customers, which may include a combination of services, products or both. As a result, significant judgement may be required to determine the appropriate accounting, including whether the elements specified in a multiple-element arrangement should be treated as separate performance obligation for revenue recognition purposes, and, when considered appropriate, how the total revenue should be allocated among the elements and the timing of revenue recognition for each element. Allocation of total contract consideration to each element requires obtaining the fair value or selling price of each element on a reasonable basis. Once allocated to the various contract elements, revenue for each element is recognised based on the relevant revenue recognition method for the services performed or elements delivered if the revenue recognition criteria have been met.

##### *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

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

##### (a) Revenue recognition

##### *Performance obligation satisfied over time (input method)*

Revenue from fixed-price design and build contracts is recognised where the outcome of a contract can be reliably estimated, and revenue and costs are recognised under input method wherein revenue is recognised over time based on progress measured to satisfaction of performance obligation. This is consistent with provisions of IFRS 15 where performance obligation is satisfied over time. Under this method, revenue is either recognised based on the costs incurred to date as a percentage of the total estimated costs to fulfil the contract or on an output method upon customers' acceptance of the project's stage of delivery. If circumstances arise that may change the original estimates of revenues, costs, or extent of progress toward completion, then revisions to the estimates are made. These revisions may result in increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs, and such revisions are reflected in the Statement of profit and loss in the year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Estimates of total revenue at contract inception may differ materially from actual revenue due to volume differences, changes in technology or other factors which may not be foreseen at inception. These estimates are made on a contract by contract basis and a different assessment would result in a change to the amount cross refer to revenue note.

##### *Variable consideration*

Variable consideration is determined on a case-by-case basis, dependant on estimations made on contract terms

##### (b) Incremental borrowing rate

Where the interest rate implicit in a lease cannot be readily determined, an incremental borrowing rate is estimated to discount future lease payments to measure the present value of the lease liability at the lease commencement date. Such a rate is based on what the company estimates it would have to pay a third party to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset, with similar terms, security and economic environment.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.20 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

##### (c) Pension benefits

The cost of defined benefit pension plans are determined using external 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. (see note23)

### 2. Revenue

All revenue is generated from activities within the UK market.

Revenue from continuing operations recognised in the income statement is analysed as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Rendering of services on contracts	667,724	744,504
Sale of goods	70,892	141,879
Intercompany	199,156	160,196
	<u>937,772</u>	<u>1,046,579</u>

No revenue was derived from returns, refunds, warranties or similar or related obligations.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 2. Revenue (continued)

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers:

The company has recognised the following assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Stocks	15,888	7,924	35,304
Trade receivables	54,496	79,304	59,513
Amounts recoverable on contracts	25,781	24,379	51,334
Contract assets	19,760	28,754	30,701
Non-current asset – Contract costs			
Costs to obtain a contract	24,299	23,649	15,627
Costs to fulfil a contract	60,016	75,402	102,170
	<u>84,315</u>	<u>99,051</u>	<u>117,797</u>
Current asset – Contract costs			
Costs to obtain a contract	3,364	4,837	9,897
Costs to fulfil a contract	-	-	13,834
	<u>3,364</u>	<u>4,837</u>	<u>23,731</u>
Total contract costs	<u>87,679</u>	<u>103,888</u>	<u>141,528</u>
Contract liabilities			
Amounts falling due within one year	(88,600)	(87,582)	(93,815)
Amounts falling due after more than one year	(55,208)	(84,980)	(54,057)
	<u>(143,808)</u>	<u>(172,562)</u>	<u>(147,872)</u>
Contract loss provision	(333)	(291)	(2,234)

#### (i) Significant changes in contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets of deferred costs have decreased £16m net across the portfolio of multiple customer contracts in the year. The trend continues from last year as contracts switch from increasing expenditure incurred which are deferred on transition and transformation projects to a delivery phase with reductions from amortisation. Trade and unbilled receivables on contracts reduced £25m from reduction in trade levels, different billing phases on some contracts and collections on debts.

Contract liabilities of deferred contract revenues decreased £28m over the year as net revenue recognition exceeded new deferrals.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 2. Revenue (continued)

Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers: (continued)

(ii) *Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities*

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting year relates to carried forward contract liabilities.

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the year	87,582	93,815

(iii) *Remaining performance obligations*

Remaining performance obligations represent the aggregate amount of the transaction prices in contracts allocated to performance obligations not delivered, or partially undelivered, as of the end of the reporting year. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in scope of contracts, periodic revaluations, adjustments for revenue that has not materialised and adjustments for currency.

(iv) *Asset recognised from costs to obtain and to fulfil a contract*

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Asset recognised from incremental costs to obtain a contract	10,012	13,172
Asset recognised from costs incurred to fulfil a contract	17,677	9,344
Amortisation recognised as cost of providing services during the year	(43,898)	(60,156)

### 3. Auditor's remuneration

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Auditors' remuneration:		
audit of the financial statements *	1,018	1,010
other services	-	-
	1,018	1,010

\*Includes audit fees paid on behalf of fellow group companies £50,700 (2022: 10,855). No non-audit services provided in current and prior years.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 4. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Research and Development expensed	9,155	8,186
Amortisation of software assets (note 13)	4,438	2,853
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	19,807	20,294
Depreciation of right of use assets	33,951	40,630
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(1,546)	922
Loss/(gain) on disposal of right of use assets	302	(1,283)
Amortisation recognised as cost of providing services during the year	43,898	60,156
Foreign exchange gains	(1,431)	(713)
Cost of stocks recognised as an expense (included in cost of sales)	38,627	80,763
Including: write-down of stocks to net realisable value	587	364
Reversal of impairments	-	(229)
Lease payments	52,373	79,034
Income from subletting right of use assets	(2,696)	(3,982)

### 0. Restructuring expenses

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Restructuring expenses – Employee redundancy costs	11,077	7,954
Restructuring expenses – Onerous lease / real estate costs	2,883	1,832
	<u>13,960</u>	<u>9,786</u>

Restructuring expenses from employee redundancy costs are from company restructuring programmes including payment to individuals and associated employer pension charges.

Restructuring expenses from onerous lease / real estate costs are from company restructuring programmes with respect to its property portfolio downsizing to accommodate a reduced workforce. This is a net figure encompassing lease obligations, legal fees associated with restructured properties and rental income from subletting unoccupied space.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 6. Directors' emoluments

Directors of the Company are also directors of other companies within the group.

Details of directors' emoluments paid by the Company are set out below:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<b>Directors' emoluments were as follows:</b>		
Emoluments	495	74
Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes	-	-
	<u>495</u>	<u>74</u>
<b>The number of directors who:</b>	No.	No.
Are members of a company defined benefit pension scheme	-	-
Are members of a money purchase pension scheme	-	-
Exercised options over shares in the parent Company	1	-

All other directors' emoluments are borne by CSC Computer Sciences Limited and DXC UK International Limited.

#### Highest paid director

The highest paid director was paid through CSC Computer Sciences Limited. It is not possible to apportion their payment between the Company and other entities for which they provide services.

### 5. Particulars of employees

The monthly average number of staff employed by the company during the year were:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Administration	160	159
Technical Staff	2,792	2,919
Sales and Operations	105	137
	<u>3,057</u>	<u>3,215</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of the above were:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	166,721	168,378
Social security costs	21,342	20,893
Pension costs	19,087	18,197
Equity-settled share-based payments	2,004	1,903
	<u>209,154</u>	<u>209,371</u>

The above aggregate payroll costs exclude expenditure in relation to employee redundancy costs which are shown separately in note 5 as restructuring expenses.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 8. Interest receivable and similar income

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Discounted provisions – effect of change in pension assumptions (note 23)	2,969	3,094
Interest receivable on finance leases	664	793
Interest from group undertakings	23,568	17,703
Bank interest	6,780	1,974
Other interest receivable	17	-
Net interest on defined benefit pension (note 23)	48,264	21,220
	<u>82,262</u>	<u>44,784</u>

### 9. Interest payable and similar charges

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Discounted provisions – unwinding of discount (note 23)	1,822	1,484
Interest payable in respect of leases liabilities	2,104	3,258
Interest payable to group companies	256	21
Other interest payable	18	37
	<u>4,200</u>	<u>4,800</u>

### 10. Taxation

(a) Tax charged or (credited) to the income statement

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Current tax:		
United Kingdom corporate tax on the profit for the year at 19% (2022: 19%)	1,495	965
Over provision in prior year	175	(1,692)
Foreign tax	114	238
Total current income tax	<u>1,784</u>	<u>(489)</u>
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(50,912)	4,447
Adjustments in respect of prior years	319	3,161
Effect of change in deferred tax rate	(16,004)	67,309
Total deferred tax	<u>(66,597)</u>	<u>74,917</u>
Tax charges in the income statement	<u>(64,813)</u>	<u>74,428</u>



## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 10. Taxation (continued)

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

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax:		
Actuarial gains/losses on defined benefit pension plans	199,143	(87,603)

( ) Reconciliation of the total tax charge

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
(Loss)/profit before tax	(214,337)	98,120
(Loss)/profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2022: 19%)	(40,723)	18,643
<i>Effects of:</i>		
Capital loss	-	(696)
Disallowable expenses	778	1,283
Group relief	(9,472)	(13,817)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	494	1,469
Foreign with-holding tax not recoverable	114	238
Effect of change in tax rate	(16,004)	67,308
Total deferred tax and current charge for the year	(64,813)	74,428

(a) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Deferred tax liability	(14,629)	(280,369)

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 10. Taxation (continued)

The movement in the deferred taxation account during the year was:

	2023 £'000	2022 £'000
Opening balance	(280,369)	(117,849)
Deferred tax credit to the income statement	66,597	(74,917)
Deferred tax credit to other comprehensive income	199,143	(87,603)
Closing balance	<u>(14,629)</u>	<u>(280,369)</u>

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	44,232	47,544
Pension surplus	(108,606)	(380,260)
Losses carried forward	49,108	51,735
Other timing differences	637	612
Total deferred tax liability	<u>(14,629)</u>	<u>(280,369)</u>

Deferred tax asset elements in relation to excess of depreciation over taxation allowances and losses have been recognised in line with the directors' expectations 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.

#### (e) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Finance Act 2021 included legislation to increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate from 19% to 25%, effective from 1st April 2023. This change was enacted at the balance sheet date, and as a result deferred tax balances have been measured at that rate.

The rate of 25% (2022: 25%) has been used to calculate the deferred tax asset/(liability).

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 11. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Freehold land and buildings</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Assets under construction</i>	<i>Plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<i>Cost:</i>					
At 1 April 2022	9,164	273,155	1,023	61,439	344,781
Additions	-	-	8,433	13,697	22,130
Disposals	-	(3,684)	-	(23,647)	(27,331)
Impairment	-	-	-	(67)	(67)
Transfers	-	5,464	(6,124)	20,650	19,990
Transfers to asset held for sale	-	(12,989)	-	(30)	(13,019)
At 31 March 2023	9,164	261,946	3,332	72,042	346,484
<i>Depreciation:</i>					
At 1 April 2022	2,396	176,621	-	34,947	213,964
Charge for the year	123	13,174	-	6,510	19,807
On disposals	-	(3,684)	-	(15,286)	(18,970)
Transfers	-	166	-	19,370	19,536
Transfer to asset held for sale	-	(11,256)	-	(30)	(11,286)
At 31 March 2023	2,519	175,021	-	45,511	223,051
<i>Net book value:</i>					
At 31 March 2023	6,645	86,925	3,332	26,531	123,433
At 31 March 2022	6,768	96,534	1,023	26,492	130,817

Freehold land and buildings – Included within the net book value of freehold land and buildings is £2,397,743 (2022: £2,520,704) of buildings, and £4,247,000 (2022: £4,247,000) of land which is not depreciated.

Transfers of assets from asset under construction are those available for use transferred to depreciable assets within the categories, leasehold improvements, plant and machinery in the year. Transfers of assets from, leasehold improvements and plant and machinery are transferred to assets held for sale in the year.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 12. Right of use assets

	<i>Buildings</i>	<i>Plant and machinery</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
<i>Cost:</i>			
At 1 April 2022	117,298	286,031	403,329
Additions/modifications	2,315	2,139	4,454
Disposals/ terminations	(3,066)	(7,342)	(10,408)
Impairments	-	(1,502)	(1,502)
Transfers	-	(2,648)	(2,648)
At 31 March 2023	116,547	276,678	393,225
<i>Denreciation:</i>			
At 1 April 2022	50,987	246,326	297,313
Charge for year	19,828	14,123	33,951
On disposals / terminations	(1,676)	(7,022)	(8,698)
Impairments	-	(58)	(58)
Transfers	-	(2,184)	(2,184)
At 31 March 2023	69,139	251,185	320,324
<i>Net book value:</i>			
At 31 March 2023	47,408	25,493	72,901
At 31 March 2022	66,311	39,705	106,016

The right of use asset represents leased buildings and equipment utilised by the company to carry out its contractual services to customers in the course of normal trading activities.

Impairments are made for right of use assets on onerous leases associated with leasehold premises no longer used in operations following group property rationalisation programs.

There are multiple leases with a variety of extension and termination options, however in general leases run the full term. In the case of buildings that have been impaired and are onerous the next break clauses opportunities are taken as the lease end date.

Also see note 19 for lease obligation details.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 13. Intangible assets

	<i>Purchased software</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>	<i>£'000</i>
<i>Cost:</i>			
At 1 April 2022	35,564	296,954	332,518
Additions	8,966	-	8,966
Disposals	(14,164)	-	(14,164)
Transfer	21	-	21
At 31 March 2023	<u>30,387</u>	<u>296,954</u>	<u>327,341</u>
<i>Amortisation:</i>			
At 1 April 2022	30,207	268,985	299,192
Charge for the year	4,438	-	4,438
On disposals	(10,319)	-	(10,319)
Transfer	14	-	14
Impairment	(27)	-	(27)
At 31 March 2023	<u>24,313</u>	<u>268,985</u>	<u>293,298</u>
<i>Net book value:</i>			
At 31 March 2023	<u>6,074</u>	<u>27,969</u>	<u>34,043</u>
At 31 March 2022	<u>5,357</u>	<u>27,969</u>	<u>33,326</u>

Goodwill relates to acquisition of outsourcing business from fellow group companies in prior years. The carrying values is subject to annual impairment testing.

### 6. Investments

<i>Cost and net book value::</i>	<i>£'000</i>
Addition	(52,105)
Impairment	<u>52,105</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>

On 22 September 2022 the company purchased 100% of the share capital of Virtual Clarity Limited for £52,105,372, as part of a group restructure.

In December 2022 an impairment write-down of £52,105,000 was made. This followed a dividend receipt of £52,576,387 on 5 December 2022. Immediately after this transaction Virtual Clarity Limited net assets reduced down to a nominal value as it was placed into voluntary liquidation.

Companies in which the company has an interest are as follows:

<i>Company name</i>	<i>Country of incorporation/ registered office</i>	<i>Principal activity</i>	<i>shares held</i>
DXC UK Trustee Limited	England and Wales Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 1PZ	Dormant company	87 x £1 ordinary 90% holding
Virtual Clarity Limited	England and Wales Kroll Advisory Ltd, The Shard, 32 London Bridge Street, London, SE1 9SG	In liquidation	100 x 0.01p ordinary 100% holding

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 15. Stocks

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Finished goods and goods for resale	15,888	7,924

### 16. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	54,496	79,304
Amounts owed by group undertakings	397,922	869,046
Finance debtors	7,453	6,733
Amounts receivable on contracts	25,136	24,237
Other debtors	5,857	9,360
Prepayments	24,155	28,532
	515,019	1,017,212

Amounts owed by group undertakings of £7,447 (2022: £99,916,879) is a part of cash pool facility that earn daily interest at a rate of LIBOR a less 15 basis points until 1 January 2022 and at a rate of SONIO/N a less 15 basis points thereafter and are payable on demand and unsecured.

Amounts owed by group undertakings on group unsecured loans within short term debtors are:

- £nil (2022: £700,000,000) earn daily interest at a rate of 2.060% (2022:1.637%) with maturity date 31 March 2023.
- £287,333,616 (2022: £nil) earning daily interest at a rate 2.8220% with maturity 31 December 23
- £7,121,000 (2022: £nil) earning daily interest at a rate 1.91385% with maturity 31 March 2024

The rest of the amounts owed by group undertakings are non-interest bearing and are payable on demand and unsecured.

Finance debtors are amounts owed on embedded lease arrangements within customer contracts (note 20).

### 17. Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade Debtors	3,270	9,472
Amounts owed by group undertakings	647,895	294,455
Finance debtors	12,217	14,889
Amounts receivable on contracts	645	142
Prepayments	12,184	18,572
	676,211	337,530

Amounts owed by group undertakings on group unsecured loans within long term debtors are:

- £nil (2022: £287,333,616) earning daily interest at a rate 2.8220% with maturity 31 December 23
- £nil (2022: £7,121,000) earning daily interest at a rate 1.91385% with maturity 31 March 2024
- £647,894,628 (2022: £nil) earning daily interest at a rate 4.631% with maturity 31 March 2028

Finance debtors are amounts owed on embedded lease arrangements within customer contracts (note 20).

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 18. Trade and other payables falling due within one year

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	47,071	48,870
Amounts owed to group undertakings	81,897	84,753
Corporation tax	1,062	799
Other taxation and social security	12,137	15,809
Other creditors	6,933	2,917
Accruals	54,053	63,519
	<u>203,153</u>	<u>216,667</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are non-interest bearing and are payable on demand and unsecured.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 19. Lease liabilities

The company uses finance and operating leases contracts.

Future minimum lease payments under leases contracts are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Future minimum lease payments due:</i>		
No later than one year	37,042	46,015
Later than one year but no more than five years	42,248	76,875
	<u>79,290</u>	<u>122,890</u>
Interest charges allocated to future years	(2,922)	(4,581)
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>76,368</u>	<u>118,309</u>
 <i>Present value of minimum lease payments due:</i>		
No later than one year	35,859	43,702
Later than one year but no more than five years	43,509	74,607
	<u>79,368</u>	<u>118,309</u>
 <i>Analysed as:</i>		
Amounts falling due within one year	35,859	43,702
Amounts falling due after more than one year	43,509	74,607
	<u>79,368</u>	<u>118,309</u>

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Total cash outflow during a year:	52,373	79,034

Commitments under finance leases are secured on the assets concerned.

Interest is on fixed rate terms and included no variable elements.

The leases comprise property from which the company operates, offices and data centres; and equipment used to delivery contractual services.

The related assets are contained in the fixed assets section under right of use assets and equipment in the plant and machinery section of tangible fixed assets (note 12).



## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 20. Amounts receivable under finance leases

The company enters into finance leases arrangements as a lessor for plant and machinery to its customers.

Present value of minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Gross investment in the lease:</i>		
No later than one year	7,681	6,995
Later than one year but no more than five years	13,258	15,594
	20,939	22,589
Less: unearned finance income	(1,269)	(967)
Present value of minimum lease payments	19,670	21,622
<i>Present value of minimum lease payments receivable:</i>		
No later than one year	7,453	6,733
Later than one year but no more than five years	12,217	14,889
	19,670	21,622
<i>Analysed as:</i>		
Amounts falling due within one year	7,453	6,733
Amounts falling due after more than one year	12,217	14,889
	19,670	21,622

The finance lease receivables at the end of the reporting year are neither past due nor impaired.

Interest is on fixed rate terms and included no variable elements

### 21. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	Asset retirement obligation provision	Onerous lease / Real Estate restructuring	Labour restructuring provision	Contract provision	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 April 2022					
Current	872	-	1,910	291	3,073
Non-current	2,871	1,131	-	-	4,002
	3,743	1,131	1,910	291	7,075
<i>Charge arising during the financial year:</i>					
Additional amount provided	2,581	4,514	11,316	598	19,009
Amounts utilised during the year	(268)	(679)	(1,393)	(556)	(2,896)
Amount released during the year	(1,081)	(4,689)	(9,687)	-	(15,457)
At 31 March 2023	4,975	277	2,146	333	7,731
<i>Analysed as:</i>					
Current	3,486	277	2,146	333	6,242
Non-current	1,489	-	-	-	1,489
	4,975	277	2,146	333	7,731

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 21. Provisions for liabilities and charges (continued)

Asset retirement obligation provisions represent leasehold premises exit obligations. These are expected to be utilised on exit of individual leases, which will be no later than April 2027. Contractual obligation is assumed on entry to leasehold premises.

Onerous lease and real estate restructuring provisions represent costs associated with certain contractual obligations and related costs 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 by 31 March 2024. Labour restructuring provision represents expenses for employee redundancies during the year and it is expected these costs will have been incurred within the next financial year.

Contract provisions comprise provision for costs to complete construct and build elements of contracts where the total estimated costs are in excess of the revenue for those contract components, and the provision for claims and actions against the company in respect of contract disputes. Utilisation will be when disputes are settled and expected costs are incurred. It is expected that these costs will have been incurred within the next financial year.

### 22. Share capital

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid:</i>		
157,580,003 ordinary shares of £1 each	157,580	157,580

### 23. Pensions

#### Defined contribution schemes

Defined contribution pension schemes are provided for the benefit of employees who are not members of a defined benefit scheme.

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 £18,653,891 (Financial year ended 31 March 2022: 18,785,530).

The outstanding liability relating to the scheme at 31 March 2023 was £nil (2022: £nil).

#### Defined benefit pension balances included on the company balance sheet:

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
<b>Unfunded benefit scheme liabilities</b>	(62,287)	(68,049)
<b>Funded defined benefit scheme assets</b>	496,709	1,589,087
<b>Net balance</b>	<b>434,422</b>	<b>1,521,038</b>

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

#### Unfunded benefit schemes

	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000
Opening liability balance	68,049	73,435
<i>Charge to the income statement:</i>		
Additional amounts provided	-	450
Unwinding of discounted amount	1,822	1,484
Effect of change in assumptions	(2,969)	(3,094)
Amounts utilised during the year	(4,615)	(4,226)
Closing liability balance	62,287	68,049

The above balances represent unfunded termination benefits for contractual enhancement payments made to ex-employees who have had their employment terminated early and are members of the 1994 pension scheme. The liability is measured at the discounted value of the future expected payments, using a rate of 4.7% (2022 2.8%) and is calculated using the same assumptions as those applied to the 1994 pension plan (see below). The liability is payable from the date of employee leaving to the retirement age or death of the employee.

#### Defined benefit funded schemes

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

- the Electronic Data Systems Retirement Plan (Retirement plan); and
- the Electronic Data Systems 1994 Pension Scheme (1994 scheme).

These schemes provide benefits based on final pensionable pay. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the company in separate trustee administered funds.

From 1 December 2017 the Retirement plan closed for all future accruals of benefits.

On 2 March 2023 following a buy-in on 30 June 2022, a buyout took place on substantially all the 1994 plan. As a result of this activity a significant level of assets and liabilities have been removed from the company balance sheet in the 2023 financial statements, and a settlement loss of £336,038,000 recorded through the income statements.

Following the buy-out activity the remainder of the scheme has been split into 2 sections

- Public sector 1994 plan covering assets and liabilities of remaining active members; and
- DXC section housing the remaining scheme surplus assets.

During the next financial year the surplus remaining will be reviewed and appropriate actions agreed to give benefit to the Company as the DXC group makes use of these assets

These schemes operate under trust law and are managed and administered by the Trustee on behalf of members in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed and Rules and relevant legislation. The Trustee board consists of 10 trustee directors made up of five employer-appointed directors, one independent director and four member-nominated directors. The Trustee Board delegates day-to-day administration of the scheme to a dedicated team from Equiniti.

The valuation used has been based on the triennial actuarial valuation at 31 December 2020 (Retirement Plan), and 31 December 2020 (1994 scheme) and updated by the schemes' independent qualified actuaries Aon Hewitt Limited to take account of the requirements of FRS 101 in order to assess the liabilities of the schemes as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

The Trust Deed provides EntServ UK limited with an unconditional right to a refund of surplus assets assuming the full settlement of plan liabilities in the event of plan wind-up. Furthermore, in the ordinary course of business the Trustees have no rights to unilaterally wind up the scheme. Based on these rights, any net surplus arising from FRS 101 accounting is recognised in full.

Scheme assets are stated at their market values at the respective balance sheet dates.

The assets and liabilities of the schemes are:

	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
<b>At 31 March 2023</b>			
Scheme assets at fair value			
Bonds and LDI	1,934,581	51,153	1,985,734
Property & alternatives	797,228	64,270	861,498
Others- cash & cash equivalents	98,456	48,941	147,397
Fair value of scheme assets	2,830,265	164,364	2,994,629
Present value of scheme liabilities	(2,490,832)	(7,088)	(2,497,920)
Net defined benefit pension scheme assets	339,433	157,276	496,709

	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
<b>At 31 March 2022</b>			
Scheme assets at fair value			
Equities	550,572	-	550,572
Bonds and LDI	1,588,957	1,212,780	2,801,737
Property & alternatives	2,007,828	168,739	2,176,567
Others- cash & cash equivalents	295,743	169,184	464,927
Fair value of scheme assets	4,443,100	1,550,703	5,993,803
Present value of scheme liabilities	(3,326,538)	(1,078,178)	(4,404,716)
Net defined benefit pension scheme assets	1,116,562	472,525	1,589,087

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 pension plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, inflation risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

To mitigate risk the trustees spread investments made over a diverse mix of assets, equity and bonds with long- and short-term growth and return expectations which are managed through a number of investment managers.

The amounts recognised in the Income statement and in the Statement of comprehensive income for the year are as follows:

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

Year ended 31 March 2023	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
<b>Recognised in the income statement</b>			
Current service costs	-	(359)	(359)
Administrative expenses	(4,499)	(4,179)	(8,678)
Separated employee pension enhancements	(134)	-	(134)
Expenses recognised in arriving at operating profit	(4,633)	(4,538)	(9,171)

Of the total charge, £359,000 was included in cost of sales £8,678,000 included in administrative expenses and £134,000 in restructuring expenses.

Settlement losses on buy-in/buy-out activity	-	(336,038)	(336,038)
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The £336,038,000 pension settlement loss results from the 1994 plan defined benefit pension scheme transfer of assets and liabilities to an insurance company in the year. Buy-in took place on 30 June 2022 followed by buy-out on 2 March 2023.

Net interest on defined benefit liability	32,165	16,099	48,264
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<b>Taken to other comprehensive income</b>			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	1,623,498	258,667	1,882,165
Experience gains arising on scheme liabilities	(1,064,826)	(290,764)	(1,355,590)
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(23,702)	(8,311)	(32,013)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	270,731	31,279	302,010
Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	805,701	(9,129)	796,572

Year ended 31 March 2022	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
<b>Recognised in the income statement</b>			
Current service costs	-	296	296
Administrative expenses	4,308	3,624	7,932
Separated employee pension enhancements	-	493	493
Expenses recognised in arriving at operating profit	4,308	4,413	8,721

Of the total charge, 296,000 was included in cost of sales £7,932,000 included in administrative expenses and £493,000 in restructuring expenses.

Net interest on defined benefit liability	14,435	6,785	21,220
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## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

	Retirement Plan	1994 Scheme	Total
Year ended 31 March 2022	£000	£000	£000
<b>Taken to other comprehensive income</b>			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(70,286)	(54,857)	(125,143)
Experience gains arising on scheme liabilities	33,976	14,631	48,607
Effect of changes in demographic assumptions	(679)	(221)	(900)
Effect of changes in financial assumptions	(305,690)	(77,940)	(383,630)
Recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(342,679)	(118,387)	(461,066)

#### The main assumptions adopted are:

	Retirement Plan		1994 Scheme	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	%	%	%	%
Rate of general long-term increase in salaries	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.9
Discount rate	4.7	2.8	4.7	2.8
Inflation assumption – RPI	3.1	3.4	3.0	3.4
Inflation assumption – CPI	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.9
Post-retirement mortality	Years	Years	Years	Years
Current pensioners				
at 65 – male	22.5	22.9	21.6	21.9
at 65 – female	24.1	24.3	23.6	23.8
Current 45-year-old member				
from 65 – male	23.5	23.9	22.6	22.8
from 65 – female	25.4	25.7	24.7	24.9

The sensitivities regarding the principal assumptions used to measure the scheme liabilities are set out below. These represent reasonable approximations of possible changes.

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on scheme liabilities
<b>Retirement Plan</b>		
Discounts rate	Increase/ decrease by 0.5%	Decrease 5%/ increase by 4%
Inflation assumption	Increase/ decrease by 0.5%	Increase 3%/ decrease by 2%
Post retirement mortality	Increase/ by 1 year	Increase by 2.3%
<b>1994 Scheme</b>		
Discounts rate	Increase/ decrease by 0.5%	Decrease 5%/ increase by 4%
Inflation assumption	Increase/ decrease by 0.5%	Increase 3%/ decrease by 2%
Post retirement mortality	Increase by 1 year	Increase by 2.3%

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation scheme are as follows:	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
As at 1 April 2021	3,629,042	1,159,797	4,788,839
Current service cost	-	296	296
Administrative expenses charges	4,308	3,624	7,932
Administrative expenses paid	(4,373)	(4,444)	(8,817)
Separated employee pension enhancements	-	493	493
Interest on scheme liabilities	63,684	20,088	83,772
Actuarial loss	(272,393)	(63,530)	(335,923)
Contributions by scheme participants	-	7	7
Benefits paid	(93,730)	(38,153)	(131,883)
As at 31 March 2022	3,326,538	1,078,178	4,404,716
Current service cost	-	359	359
Administrative expenses charges	4,499	4,179	8,678
Administrative expenses paid	(5,783)	(5,670)	(11,453)
Separated employee pension enhancements	134	-	134
Settlement	-	(796,962)	(796,962)
Interest on scheme liabilities	88,891	26,226	115,117
Actuarial gain	(817,733)	(267,796)	(1,085,529)
Contributions by scheme participants	-	9	9
Benefits paid	(105,714)	(31,435)	(137,149)
As at 31 March 2023	2,490,832	7,088	2,497,920

The separated employee's pension enhancements relate to additional pension benefits offered to employees leaving through redundancy. These are paid through the pension schemes.

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 23. Pensions (continued)

Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:	Retirement Plan £000	1994 Scheme £000	Total £000
As at 1 April 2021	4,391,894	1,511,021	5,902,915
Interest income plan assets	78,119	26,873	104,992
Contributions by employer	904	542	1,446
Contributions by scheme participants	-	7	7
Benefits paid	(93,730)	(38,153)	(131,883)
Administrative expenses paid	(4,373)	(4,444)	(8,817)
Actuarial gain	70,286	54,857	125,143
As at 31 March 2022	4,443,100	1,550,703	5,993,803
Settlement	-	(1,133,000)	(1,133,000)
Interest income plan assets	121,056	42,325	163,381
Contributions by employer	976	99	1,075
Contributions by scheme participants	-	9	9
Benefits paid	(105,650)	(31,435)	(137,085)
Administrative expenses paid	(5,783)	(5,670)	(11,453)
Actuarial loss	(1,623,434)	(258,667)	(1,882,101)
As at 31 March 2023	2,830,265	164,364	2,994,629

Contributions paid by the company in the accounting year amounted to £1,075,000 (2022: £1,446,000).

Future contribution over the year to 31 March 2024 are expected to be £373,000 towards enhanced pensions granted on staff separations and PPF levies.

### 24. Share-based payments

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

#### Employee stock purchase plan

The DXC Share Purchase Plan allows DXC's employees located in the United Kingdom to purchase shares of DXC's common stock at the fair market value of such shares on the applicable purchase date. This is a flexible plan, the share incentive plan (SIP) where employees can purchase DXC technology shares through tax efficient payroll deductions paid into a separate trust arrangement set up to administer the scheme for employees.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 24. Share-based payments (continued)

#### Incentive compensation plans

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

In March 2017, before ES-Spin date of 1 April 2017 (the date from which this company together with other ES business was spun off from the HPE group to join the CSC group to form the DXC Technology group) the board of directors and shareholders of HPE approved DXC's 2017 Omnibus Incentive Plan, DXC's 2017 Non-Employee Director Incentive Plan and DXC's 2017 Share Purchase Plan. These plans came into operation from 1 April 2017 for the Company employees and allow DXC to grant stock options and restricted stock options typically subject to vesting over the 3 year period following the grant date. Vested stock options are generally exercisable for a term of 10 years from the grant date.

Prior to ES-Spin the HPE group parent's stock-based incentive compensation plans included stock option and restricted stock award schemes for certain employees in HPE shares. As a result of the ES-Spin conversions and accelerated vesting took place, details on each are below.

After the ES-Spin the DXC Technology parent operates stock-based incentive compensation plans for restricted stock awards, from the plans approved in March 2017. Employees who met certain employment qualification are eligible to receive stock-based awards.

On 1 June 2018 the DXC Spin off of the U.S. Public Sector (USPS) business took place. As a result of this outstanding DXC equity awards were adjusted and converted to ensure that the value of the outstanding awards immediately prior to the USPS-Spin was equal to the value of the awards immediately after the USPS-Spin, without changing the vesting schedule or other terms and conditions of the awards.

#### Stock options

As a result of ES-Spin, all the stock options granted before 24 May 2016 were subject to accelerated vesting and converted into an adjusted award relating to DXC common shares with the same terms and conditions as the ones applicable to such awards prior to ES-Spin. The stock options granted after 24 May 2016 were also converted into an adjusted award relating to DXC shares although they were not subject to accelerated vesting.

During the year no share options were exercised (2022: nil).

At the reporting date there were 2,884 (2022: 7,260) 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:

Range of Exercise Prices	2023		2022	
	Shares outstanding	Weighted- average remaining life in years	Shares outstanding	Weighted- average remaining life in years
\$30 - \$39.99	2,884	0.69	3,981	1.69
\$50 - \$59.99	-	-	3,279	1.69
	<u>2,884</u>		<u>7,260</u>	

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 24. Share-based payments (continued)

#### Restricted stock awards

As a result of ES-Spin, all the restricted stock units granted before 24 May 2016 were subject to accelerated vesting and settled as HPE shares. The restricted stock units granted after 24 May 2016 were converted into an adjusted award relating to DXC shares with the same terms and conditions as the ones applicable to such awards prior to ES-Spin.

Restricted stock units represent the right to receive one share of DXC common stock upon a future settlement date, subject to vesting and other terms and conditions of the awards, plus any dividend equivalents accrued during the award period. Such awards generally vest one to three years from the date of grant.

The Company expenses the fair value of restricted stock awards, as determined on the date of grant, rateably over the period during which the restrictions lapse.

During the year 59,122 (2022: 68,894) non-vested restricted stock units were exercised.

At the reporting date there were 195,073 (2022: 213,974) outstanding non-vested restricted stock units.

### 25. Financial instruments

The company has the following financial liabilities measured at fair value through the income statements.

	Forward contract outstanding		Fair Value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Forward foreign exchange contracts	21,141	14,340	(728)	206

The company enters into fair value forward foreign currency exchange contracts to mitigate exposure to exchange rate volatility. The company enters into contracts to cover foreign currency exposure on certain payables and receivables in order to alleviate as much risk as is consistent with a reasonable cost of hedge exposure. At 31 March 2023, the outstanding contracts all mature within 1 month (2022: 1 month) of the financial year end.

The fair value above is calculated using the contracted GBP to INR rate of	100.323
The fair value above is calculated using the contracted GBP to EUR rate of	0.883
The fair value above is calculated using the contracted GBP to USD rate of	1.229
compared to the market rate of GBP to INR at 31 March 23 of	101.716
compared to the market rate of GBP to EUR at 31 March 23 of	0.879
compared to the market rate of GBP to USD at 31 March 23 of	1.237

## Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

### 25. Financial instruments (continued)

The company has the following financial liabilities from cash flow hedges measured at fair value through the other comprehensive income statement.

	Forward contracts outstanding		Fair Value	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Forward foreign exchange contracts	218,789	211,061	(996)	6,749
Element relating to this company			(649)	4,446
Element relating to fellow group undertakings			(347)	2,303

The company entered into cash flow forward foreign currency exchange contracts to mitigate exposure to exchange rate volatility to cover the DXC group activities in the UK. The company enters into contracts to cover foreign currency exposure on certain payables and receivables in order to alleviate as much risk as is consistent with a reasonable cost of hedge exposure.

At 31 March 2023, the outstanding contracts mature each month over the next 27 months after the financial year end.

The fair value above is calculated using the contracted GBP to INR rate	103.570 (average)
compared to the market rate of GBP to INR at 31 March 23 of	103.281 (average)

### 26. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

At 31 March 2023, the company's immediate parent undertaking is DXC Hague B.V., a company incorporated in the Netherlands, company address Startbaan 16, Amestelveen, 1187XR, Netherlands.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party and the smallest and largest undertaking, which consolidates these financial statements, is DXC Technology Company, which is incorporated in the United States of America. Copies of the group financial statements of DXC Technology Company can be obtained from 2048 Bashan Drive, Suite 231, Ashburn, Virginia, USA.

### 27. Events after the reporting date

After the year end date of 31 March 2023, there are no significant post balance sheet event to report on.