

Registered no: 02767639

DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2015



DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2015

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DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED

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Directors and advisers

Directors

T Croom
J Priggen

Registered office

The Walbrook Building
25 Walbrook
London
EC4N 8AQ
United Kingdom

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
1 Embankment Place
London
WC2N 6RH

Solicitors

Ashurst LLP
Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2HA

Bankers

Lloyds Bank PLC
PO Box 72
Bailey Drive
Gillingham Business Park
Gillingham
Kent
ME8 0LS

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their Strategic Report on the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Results and dividends

The company's loss for the financial year was £7,000 (2014: loss of £166,000). The company did not receive, pay out or propose any dividends in either the current or the prior year.

The financial statements of Data Integration Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The company transitioned from UK GAAP to FRS101 for all periods presented.

Principal activities, review of the business and future developments

The company's principal activities fall into three main areas: the maintenance, management and support of client networks; the supply of consulting and design services; and implementation of IT network solutions.

During May 2015, all trade was transferred from Data Integration Limited to its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

Key performance indicators

Data Integration Limited is part of Xchanging Technology sector. This includes the provision of hosting and related computer services and the development, sale and support of computer software packages for the insurance industry.

The Company directors manage the Company's operations on a divisional basis and such divisions include other group entities. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that the analysis using key performance indicators for the individual Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The development, performance and position of the Technology sector is discussed in the group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Financial risk management

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the company are the same as for the Xchanging plc group. The company complies with the Xchanging plc group financial risk management policies as the directors consider these to be appropriate.

On behalf of the board



J Priggen

Director

28 April 2016

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2015

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Data Integration Limited, for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

Name

T Croom

J Priggen

A Binns

S Dews

M Pollard

Appointed 26 January 2015

Resigned 31 March 2016

Resigned 26 January 2015

Resigned 26 January 2015

Dividends and Financial risk management

Dividends and financial risk management have been disclosed in the Strategic Report on pages 2 and 3.

Events after the reporting date

Following a formal bid made on 9 December 2015, supported by Xchanging's Board, Computer Sciences Corporation ('CSC') announced on 18 January 2016 that they had secured shareholder commitments in respect of, or direct ownership of, approximately 87.06% of Xchanging Plc's existing issued share capital, and as a consequence declared their bid unconditional as to shareholder acceptances. Subsequently, an announcement by CSC on 8 February 2016 confirmed this level had risen to approximately 91.78%.

On 15 February 2016 CSC announced that the US merger control condition set out in their offer document has been satisfied. On 31 March 2016 the European Commission announced it had approved the proposed acquisition under the EU Merger Regulation. There are further regulatory conditions to be satisfied before CSC's bid can become wholly unconditional. The process of obtaining these is underway.

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate based on projections for the foreseeable future as the parent company Xchanging plc has confirmed that it or any of its subsidiaries will not call upon any intercompany loans provided to Data Integration Limited if repayment of the loan would cause Data Integration to become insolvent, for a period of at least fifteen months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

**Directors' report
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)****Directors' Responsibilities Statement (continued)**

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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of 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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

Each director of the company, in office at the time of approval of this report, acknowledges that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



J Priggen
Director
28 April 2016

Independent Auditors' report to the members of DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED**Report on the financial statements****Our opinion**

In our opinion, Data Integration Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

What we have audited

The financial statements, included in the Annual Report, comprise:

- the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the Income statement and the Statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, 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.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

Independent auditors' report to the members of DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED (continued)

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception (Continued)

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the 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.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

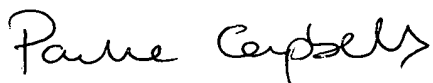
- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

**Independent auditors' report to the members of DATA
INTEGRATION LIMITED (continued)****What an audit of financial statements involves (continued)**

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Pauline Campbell
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
28 April 2016

Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Revenue	4	4,490	10,018
Cost of Sales		(4,169)	(7,698)
Gross profit		<u>321</u>	<u>2,320</u>
Administrative expenses	5	(281)	(2,524)
Operating profit/(loss)		<u>40</u>	<u>(204)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		<u>40</u>	<u>(204)</u>
Tax (charge)/credit on ordinary activities	7	(47)	38
Loss for the year		<u><u>(7)</u></u>	<u><u>(166)</u></u>

Statement of Comprehensive Income
Year ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Loss for the year		(7)	(166)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		<u>(7)</u>	<u>(166)</u>

Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Fixed assets			
Property, plant and equipment	8	-	2
		<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>
Current assets			
Inventory	9	-	24
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	10	3,347	7,859
Cash and cash equivalents		72	1,095
		<u>3,419</u>	<u>8,978</u>
Payables: amounts falling due within one year	11	(1,144)	(6,674)
Provisions for liabilities: falling due within one year	12	-	(24)
		<u>-</u>	<u>(24)</u>
Net current assets		2,275	2,280
		<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,282</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,282</u>
Net assets		<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,282</u>
Equity			
Ordinary Shares	14	34	34
Share premium account		542	542
Revaluation Reserve		11	11
Retained earnings		1,688	1,695
		<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,282</u>
Total shareholders' funds		<u>2,275</u>	<u>2,282</u>

Registered number: 02767639

The financial statements on pages 9 to 23 were approved by the board of directors on 28 April 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:



J Priggen
Director
28 April 2016

Statement of Changes in Equity

Notes	Called-up Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Revaluation reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2014	34	542	1,861	11	2,448
Total comprehensive expense	-	-	(166)	-	(166)
Balance as at 31 December 2014	34	542	1,695	11	2,282
Total comprehensive expense			(7)		(7)
Balance as at 31 December 2015	34	542	1,688	11	2,275

Retained earnings represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior years plus share-based payments adjustments and related tax credits, charges from the parent company for share based payments, less dividends paid.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015

1 General information

Data Integration Limited was a trading company but is no longer actively trading as during May 2015, all trade was transferred from Data Integration Limited to its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited. Its country of operation, incorporation and domicile is the United Kingdom. The parent entity is Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Data Integration Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The company transitioned from UK GAAP to FRS101 for all periods presented. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined)
- Paragraphs 62, B64(d), 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'
- Paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5, 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of evaluation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities)
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
 - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment;
 - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period)
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
 - 10(f) (a Balance Sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements),
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

- 38B-D (additional comparative information),
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third Balance Sheet
 - 111 (cash flow statement information), and
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures)
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
 - Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
 - Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
 - The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

Going concern

The directors believe that preparing the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate based on projections for the foreseeable future as the parent company Xchanging plc has confirmed that it or any of its subsidiaries will not call upon any intercompany loans provided to Data Integration Limited if repayment of the loan would cause Data Integration to become insolvent, for a period of at least fifteen months from the date of signing of these financial statements.

Consolidation

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited and of its ultimate parent, Xchanging Plc. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Xchanging Plc which are publically available. Therefore the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in 'Pounds Sterling' (£), which is also the company's functional currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement.'

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when: the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Reorganisation provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Revenue

Revenue comprises sales of goods and services (including licence fees, consultancy, maintenance, hosting and other services) provided in the normal course of business. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates, VAT and other sales taxes or duty.

Revenue in respect of the rental or maintenance of computer software programs, hosting and other services is recognised on a straight line basis over the contract period. Billings are included in trade receivables in accordance with the terms of the relevant rental or maintenance contract. To the extent that billings are recorded in advance of the relevant revenue, such advance billings are included in deferred income. Income arising from the sale of a perpetual license, including both the initial license fee and implementation income, is recognised over the period of implementation of the software. Income from subsequent licenses, where no implementation is required, is recognised on execution of the contract.

Revenue, which is stated exclusive of value added tax, is recognised only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with a transaction will flow to the company. Revenue represents royalties and performance fees from the Xchanging Plc group, in the United Kingdom and Europe. Royalty income is calculated on a revenue based formula and has been accounted for on an accruals basis over the period in which the royalties fall due.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains/losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)****2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)****Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

**Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)****2 Summary of Significant accounting policies (continued)****Current and deferred income tax**

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Management is required to exercise judgement and make sure of estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting standards. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

There were no areas of significant judgements or estimates.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

4 Revenue

Analysis of revenue by geography:	By destination	By destination
	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	4,453	9,727
Continental Europe	2	-
USA	15	211
India	20	66
South East Asia	-	1
Rest of the world	-	12
	<u>4,490</u>	<u>10,018</u>

Analysis of revenue by category:	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Sales of goods	2,057	6,135
Services	2,433	3,883
	<u>4,490</u>	<u>10,018</u>

5 Operating Profit / (loss)

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit/(loss) is stated after:		
Re-charged staff costs	242	2,491
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned assets	2	23
Property cost	24	96
Foreign exchange gain	32	81
Other administration expenses	(19)	47
	<u>281</u>	<u>2,738</u>

The auditors' fees in relation to the audit of the Company totalling £12,000 (2014: £15,000) were borne by Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

6 Employees and directors

The company had no employees during the current or the prior year.

The emoluments of directors are paid by other Group companies which makes no recharge to the company. All directors are directors of other Group companies and a number of fellow subsidiaries and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each of the subsidiaries. Accordingly, the details in Note 5 include no emoluments in respect of the Directors. Their total emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of the other Group companies.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

7 Income tax

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Tax expense included in income statement		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	8	(42)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	2	52
Total current tax	10	10
Deferred tax:		
Impact of change in tax rate	5	4
Origination and reversal of timing differences	20	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	12	(2)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(50)
Total deferred tax	37	(48)
Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	47	(38)

The tax for the year is lower (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2015 of 20.25% (2014: 21.5 %). The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20.25% with effect from 1st April 2015. Accordingly the company's profits for the accounting year are taxed at a blended rate of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	40	(204)
Profit/ (loss) multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014:21.5%)	8	(44)
Effects of:		
Impact of change in tax rate	5	4
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior years	2	2
Origination and reversal of timing differences	20	-
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	12	-
Tax charge/(credit)	47	(38)

The Finance (No 2) Act 2015 reduced the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK from 20% to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017 and then from 19% to 18% with effect from 1 April 2020. Accordingly deferred tax is calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using the tax rate arising when the temporary difference is expected to reverse in the UK and at the relevant local statutory rates for differences arising in other countries.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

8 Property plant and equipment

	Fixtures & fittings and Office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost or valuation		
At 31 December 2014	68	68
Disposals	(68)	(68)
At 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Accumulated depreciation		
At 31 December 2014	66	66
Charge for the year	2	2
Disposals	(68)	(68)
At 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net book amount		
At 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2014	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

9 Inventory

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Maintenance stock	<u>-</u>	<u>24</u>

10 Trade and other receivables

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade receivables	98	1,583
Loan receivables - owed by group undertakings	2,883	4,096
Prepayments and accrued income	349	1,698
Taxation and social security	-	382
Deferred taxation	17	54
Other debtors	-	4
Group relief receivable	-	42
	<u>3,347</u>	<u>7,859</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

11 Payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Trade payables	-	1,226
Trade payables - owed to group undertakings	689	2,982
Taxation and social security	3	-
Other payables	9	-
Accruals and deferred income	435	2,466
Group relief payable	8	-
	<u>1,144</u>	<u>6,674</u>

12 Provisions for liabilities

The company had the following provisions during the year:

	Onerous Lease £'000	Total £'000
At 31 December 2014	<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>
At 1 January 2015	24	24
Reallocation/transferred	(24)	(24)
At 31 December 2015	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

13 Deferred tax asset

The deferred tax asset consists of the following deferred tax assets:

	2015 £'000	2014 £'000
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	<u>17</u>	<u>54</u>
Total assets	<u>17</u>	<u>54</u>

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

13 Deferred tax asset (continued)

	Accelerated capital allowance	Other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax asset			
At 1 January 2015	32	22	54
Debited to the income statement	(15)	(22)	(37)
At 31 December 2015	<u>17</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17</u>

14 Share capital

	2015	2014
	£'000	£'000
Ordinary shares		
Allotted and fully paid		
2,398,260 (2014: 2,398,260)		
Ordinary shares of £0.01 (2014: £0.01)	24	24
999,698 'A' (2014: 999,698 'A')		
Ordinary shares of £0.01 (2014: £0.01)	10	10
At 31 December	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>

Allotted called up and fully paid shares: 33,979,580 (2014: 33,979,580) ordinary shares of £0.01p (2014: £0.01p) each.

15 Contingent liabilities

The Company acts as a guarantor for the Xchanging Group's multicurrency revolving credit facility. This facility has been amended from £165.0 million to £190.0 million in 2015. As at 31 December 2015, £155.0 million was drawn as cash under this facility (2014: £115.0 million). The revolving credit facility matures in June 2018.

16 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available in Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Related party disclosures", whereby it has not disclosed transactions with the ultimate parent company or any wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a group headed by Xchanging plc.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)

17 Parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Xchanging plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The results of Data Integration Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015 are included in the Xchanging plc consolidated financial statements; copies of which may be obtained from Xchanging, The Walbrook Building, 25 Walbrook, London, EC4N 8AQ, United Kingdom. Xchanging plc is the only company to consolidate the results of Data Integration Limited.

18 Events after the reporting date

Following a formal bid made on 9 December 2015, supported by Xchanging's Board, Computer Sciences Corporation ('CSC') announced on 18 January 2016 that they had secured shareholder commitments in respect of, or direct ownership of, approximately 87.06% of Xchanging Plc's existing issued share capital, and as a consequence declared their bid unconditional as to shareholder acceptances. Subsequently, an announcement by CSC on 8 February 2016 confirmed this level had risen to approximately 91.78%.

On 15 February 2016 CSC announced that the US merger control condition set out in their offer document has been satisfied. On 31 March 2016 the European Commission announced it had approved the proposed acquisition under the EU Merger Regulation. There are further regulatory conditions to be satisfied before CSC's bid can become wholly unconditional. The process of obtaining these is underway.

19 Transition to Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101)

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 December 2014, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with previously extant United Kingdom generally accepted accounting practice (UK GAAP). These financial statements, for the year ended 31 December 2015, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with FRS 101. Accordingly, the Company has prepared individual financial statements which comply with FRS 101 applicable for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and the significant accounting policies meeting those requirements are described in the relevant notes.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company has started from an opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2014, the Company's date of transition to FRS101. However, there were no adjustments or changes in accounting policies necessary for the previously published numbers under UK GAAP and the reported numbers under FRS101 for any period since 1 January 2014, therefore no restatements have been made and no reconciliation is presented as it is not required.