

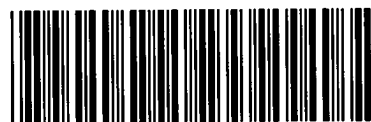
Company Registration No. 02767639

DATA INTEGRATION LIMITED

Report and financial statements

For the financial period from 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

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Data Integration Limited

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Data Integration Limited

Officers and Professional Advisers

Directors

T A Gough	appointed 09 June 2017
N A Wilson	appointed 09 June 2017
M C Woodfine	appointed 23 May 2016
A M Binns	resigned 31 March 2016
T L Croom	resigned 23 May 2016
J E F Priggen	resigned 19 July 2016

Registered Office

The Walbrook Building
25 Walbrook
London
EC4N 8AQ
United Kingdom

Principal Banker

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

Principal Legal Adviser

Ashurst LLP
Broadwalk House
5 Appold Street
London
EC2A 2HA
United Kingdom

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
21 New Street square
London
EC4A 3BZ
United Kingdom

Data Integration Limited

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the financial period ended 31 March 2017. In preparing the Strategic report, the directors have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

Data Integration Limited ("the Company") is a private company, limited by shares and registered in England and Wales. The Company's registered and principal address is The Walbrook Building, 25 Walbrook, London, EC4N 8AQ, United Kingdom.

The Company is an indirect subsidiary of DXC Technology Company, a public listed Company incorporated in the United States of America and listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Business review

On 5 May 2016, Xchanging group was acquired by DXC Technology Company (DXC) and the ultimate parent company of Data Integration Limited is DXC, a company incorporated in the United States of America and as a consequence the company has changed its year end to 31 March and reports a fifteen month accounting period.

In 2015, a decision was made to provide these services for all future contracts via its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited. In the current period the company has a reduction of revenue as the company will only continue to provide these services for legacy contracts which are now in the run-off phase.

The financial statements for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 are set out on pages 7 to 17. There was a profit for the financial period of £62,000 (2015: loss of £ 7,000).

Future developments

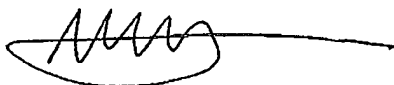
On 1 April 2017 Computer Sciences Corporation merged with the Enterprise Services segment of Hewlett Packard Enterprise (HPE) and formed a new company DXC Technology Company.

Key performance indicators

The Company is managed by the UK management team along with other UK DXC entities. The performance and results for all UK entities are analysed on a worldwide DXC measurement basis, at a business unit and sector level. For this reason, the directors of the Company believe that analysis using key performance indicators is not appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business shown in these financial statements.

Further details on other business risks and uncertainties can be found in section 1A of the DXC's consolidated financial statements for the financial period ended 31 March 2017 which are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company's website www.dxc.technology

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



M C Woodfine

Director

9 February 2018

Registered Office:

The Walbrook Building

25 Walbrook

London

United Kingdom

EC4N 8AQ

Data Integration Limited

Directors' report

The directors present the annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements and auditor's report for the period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Principal activity

The Company provides maintenance, management and support of client networks, the supply of consulting and design services, and implementation of IT network solutions. In 2015, a decision was made to provide these services for all future contracts via its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited. The Company will continue to provide these services for legacy contracts which are now in the run-off phase.

Future developments

Following the acquisition of Xchanging Plc by Computer Science Corporation (CSC), the year end for all Xchanging entities changed from December 2016 to March 2017, so an extended financial period from January 2016 to March 2017 has been presented.

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the period (2015: £Nil).

Political contribution

No political donations were made during the period (2015: £Nil).

Going concern

The Company has net assets and reports profit in the current year, thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Further assurance has been provided by the parent company through a letter of support that it will continue to support the operations going forward. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in note 2.

Financial instruments

The directors have considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise transactions to and from group companies. The directors have taken a prudent approach in their consideration of the various risks attached to the financial statements of the Company. The Company's exposure to price risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cashflow risk is not material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

The director's policy on hedging is to hedge all financial risks where it is feasible and cost effective to do so. The Company had no hedged transactions during the financial period.

Further details on other business risks and uncertainties can be found in Section 1A of the DXC's consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017, which are available to the public and may be obtained from www.DXC.technology

Directors

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

T A Gough	appointed 09 June 2017
N A Wilson	appointed 09 June 2017
M C Woodfine	appointed 23 May 2016
A M Binns	resigned 31 March 2016
T L Croom	resigned 23 May 2016
J E F Priggen	resigned 19 July 2016

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

Research and Development

During the financial period, the company has not incurred any research and developments costs. (2015: £Nil)

Branches outside the UK

There are no branches outside the UK as defined in Section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

Events since the reporting date

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

Data Integration Limited

Directors' report (continued)

Financial risk management

The company is no longer trading and as such is not exposed to the normal financial risks associated with an actively trading company.

Auditor

The erstwhile auditors Pricewaterhouse Coopers have resigned during the financial year 2017 and hence Deloitte LLP has been appointed as an auditor for the period 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Mar 2017 under the provisions of section 489 of the Companies Act 2006.

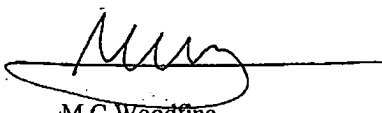
Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

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

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



M C Woodfine
Director

February 2018

Registered Office:
The Walbrook Building
25 Walbrook
London
United Kingdom
EC4N 8AQ

Data Integration Limited

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent Auditor's report for Data Integration Limited For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

We have audited the financial statements of Data Integration Limited for the financial period ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Income Statement, Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 12. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework". 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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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. 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.

Basis for qualified opinion on financial statements

On 5 May 2016, the company was acquired by CSC. The audit evidence available to us was limited with respect to cost of sales amounting to £187,000 and amounts owed to fellow group undertakings amounting to £689,000. This was because sufficient accounting records and documentation were not available due to significant changes to processes and staff following the acquisition. As a result of this we have been unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence concerning cost of sales and amounts owed to fellow group undertakings.

Qualified opinion on financial statements

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the basis for qualified opinion on financial statements paragraph, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2017 and of its profit for the financial period 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial period 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 and the Directors' Report.

Independent Auditor's report for Data Integration Limited
For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In respect solely of the limitation on our work relating to cost of sales and trade and intercompany liabilities described above:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations that we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit; and
- we were unable to determine whether adequate accounting records had been kept.

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

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



Sonya Butters FCA (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

9 February 2018

Data Integration Limited

Income statement

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

		Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £'000	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 £'000
	Notes		
Revenue	4	295	4,490
Cost of sales		(187)	(4,169)
Gross profit		108	321
Administrative expenses excluding exceptional restructuring costs		(50)	(281)
Operating profit	5	58	40
Profit before taxation		58	40
Tax credit/(expense)	7	4	(47)
Profit/(loss) for the financial period/year		62	(7)

The above results are wholly attributable to continuing activities.

There is no income or loss for the current or previous financial period, other than shown above. Accordingly, no Statement of comprehensive income has been presented.

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Data Integration Limited

Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2017

	Notes	31 March 2017 £'000	31 December 2015 £'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Deferred tax asset	7	12	17
Trade and other receivables	8	2,927	3,330
Cash at bank and in hand		144	72
Total current assets		3,083	3,419
Total assets		3,083	3,419
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(746)	(1,144)
Total current liabilities		(746)	(1,144)
Net current assets		2,337	2,275
Total assets less current liabilities		2,337	2,275
Total liabilities		(746)	(1,144)
Net assets		2,337	2,275
Equity			
Share capital	10	34	34
Share premium		542	542
Profit and loss account		1,761	1,699
Total equity		2,337	2,275

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of Data Integration Limited (registered number 02767639) were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 9 February 2018 and signed on its behalf by:



M C Woodfine
Director

Data Integration Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
Balance as at 1 January 2015	34	542	1,706	2,282
Loss for the year	-	-	(7)	(7)
Balance as at 1 January 2016	34	542	1,699	2,275
Profit for the financial period	-	-	62	62
Balance as at 31 March 2017	34	542	1,761	2,337

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

1) Basis of accounting and general information

The Company was providing maintenance, management and support of client networks, the supply of consulting and design services, and implementation of IT network solutions. During the previous year, the trading activities were transferred to its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

The Company is a private company and is incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The address of the registered office is The Walbrook Building, 25 Walbrook, London, EC4N 8AQ, United Kingdom.

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 financial periods 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 financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment 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. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the consolidated financial statements of DXC Technology Company in relation to:

- the disclosure exemptions from IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures";
- the disclosure exemptions from IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" to the extent that they apply to financial instruments;
- the disclosure exemptions from paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements";
- the disclosure exemptions of IFRS 3 "Business combinations";
- the requirements of IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows";
- the requirements of IAS 24 "Related Parties" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is party to the transactions is wholly owned by such a member; and
- the requirements of IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, principal risks and uncertainties, performance and position are set out within the Strategic report and Directors' report.

The company meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through a combination of intercompany loans from its parent and other group companies as well as uncommitted money market facilities which are due for renewal at various different times in the future.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the wider DXC Group and the Company have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Income from shares

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's shareholders.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of GBP using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. These financial statements are presented in pounds' sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. 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, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income statement within 'Other operating income.'

Revenue recognition

Revenue, including intercompany revenue, is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of discounts and sales related taxes.

The Company recognises revenue only if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and these benefits can be measured reliably. The Company recognises revenue when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and the collectability is reasonably assured. Delivery does not occur until products have been shipped or services have been provided to the client, risk of loss has transferred to the client and the client acceptance has been obtained, client acceptance provisions have lapsed or the Company has objective evidence that the criteria specified in the client acceptance provisions have been satisfied. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of consideration due, associated costs or the Company's continuing involvement with goods.

Services

The Company's primary services offerings include information technology (IT) data center 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 center 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 as stated in the contract.

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.

Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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.

Financial assets:

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any appropriate provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts. A provision is made for irrecoverable amounts where there is objective evidence that amounts due will not be collected.

They are included in current assets, except for payment terms greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Amounts recoverable on contracts, which are included in current assets are stated at anticipated net sales value of work performed, less amounts received as progress payments on account and after provision for anticipated future contract losses.

Excess progress payments are included under current liabilities. Contract provisions in excess of amounts recoverable are included in provisions for liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial liabilities and equity

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

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity, after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

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.

3) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated judgements are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual outcomes may differ from these judgements, estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Revenue recognition

As discussed in note 2, the majority of our revenue is recognised based on objective criteria and does not require significant estimates that may change over time. However, some arrangements are subject to specific accounting guidance that may require significant estimates, including contracts subject to percentage-of-completion accounting, contracts that include multiple-element deliverables, and contracts subject to software accounting guidance. These estimates are made on a contract by contract basis and a different assessment would result in a change to the amount of revenue recognised.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

3) Critical accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Taxation

The Company is subject to tax in a number of jurisdictions and judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. The Company provides for future liabilities in respect of uncertain tax positions where additional tax may become payable in future periods and such provisions are based on management's assessment of exposures.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally provided for in full and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is judged probable that future taxable profit will arise against which the temporary differences will be utilised.

Having performed an assessment, the directors have concluded that there are no critical accounting estimates or judgements in relation to these financial statements.

4) Revenue

Analysis of revenue by geographical market is given below:

	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	295	4,453
United States of America	-	15
Continental Europe	-	2
India	-	20
	<u>295</u>	<u>4,490</u>

Analysis of revenue by category is given below:

	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
	£'000	£'000
Sale of goods	-	2,057
Services	295	2,433
	<u>295</u>	<u>4,490</u>

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

5) Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after (crediting) / charging:

	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £'000	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 £'000
Operating profit is stated after (crediting)/ charging:		
Recharged staff costs	-	242
Depreciation of owned asset	-	2
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	(5)	32
Property cost	-	24
Other Administrative expenses	55	(19)
	<u>50</u>	<u>281</u>

The auditors' remuneration is borne by a fellow group undertaking within the DXC Technology Company group. The allocated fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements is £4,000 (2015: £12,000).

6) Employees and directors

Employees

There were no employees of the Company during the current or previous period.

Directors

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 above details 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.

7) Taxation

Current taxation

	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 £'000	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015 £'000
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year	(9)	8
Adjustment in respect of prior financial periods	-	2
Total current tax (credit)/charge	<u>(9)</u>	<u>10</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	12
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	4	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	20
Impact of change in tax rate	1	5
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	<u>5</u>	<u>37</u>
Tax (credit)/charge on profit	<u>(4)</u>	<u>47</u>

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

7) Taxation (continued)

The tax expense for the period is lower (2015: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the period ended 31 March 2017 of 20% (2015: 20.25%). The differences are explained below:

	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017	Financial year 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2015
	£'000	£'000
Profit before taxation	58	40
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the United Kingdom of 20% (2015: 20.25 %)	12	8
Effects of:		
- Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	-	12
- Remeasurement of deferred tax- change in tax rate	1	5
- Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	20
- Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior financial periods	(9)	2
- Group relief surrender	(12)	-
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
- Deferred tax with respect of capital allowances	4	-
	(4)	47

Reductions to the UK corporation tax from 20% to 19% (effective 1 April 2017) and 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantially enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantially enacted on 6 September 2016.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities have been updated to reflect the reduction in the rates.

The net deferred tax assets are:

	Provided 2017 £'000	Unprovided 2017 £'000	Provided 2015 £'000	Unprovided 2015 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	12	-	17	-
	12	-	17	-

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

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 December 2015
	£'000	£'000
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	12	17
Total deferred tax asset	12	17

The total deferred tax asset of £12,363 (2015: £17,000) has been recognised within non-current assets.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017**

7) Taxation (continued)

Movement in the financial period:

	Accelerated capital allowance	other	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000
1 January 2015	32	22	54
(Charged) / credited to the Income statement	(15)	(22)	(37)
31 December 2015	17	-	17
(Charged) / credited to the Income statement	(5)	-	(5)
31 March 2017	12	-	12

8) Trade and other receivables: disclosed as current assets

	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 December 2015 £'000
Trade receivables	-	98
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	2,898	2,883
Prepayments and accrued income	29	349
	<u>2,927</u>	<u>3,330</u>

The amounts owed by fellow group undertakings are subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of payment due but not significant and are interest free.

9) Trade and other payables: disclosed as current liabilities

	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 December 2015 £'000
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	689	689
Taxation and social security	-	3
Other payables	17	9
Accruals and deferred income	40	435
Group relief payable	-	8
	<u>746</u>	<u>1,144</u>

The remaining amounts owed to fellow group undertakings are subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of payment due but not significant and are interest free.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial period 01 January 2016 to 31 March 2017

10) Share capital

	At 31 March 2017 £'000	At 31 December 2015 £'000
Authorised, allotted, issued and fully paid:		
2,398,260 (2015: 2,398,260) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	24	24
999,698 "A" (2015: 999,698 "A") shares of £0.01 each	10	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34	34
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The ordinary shareholders have the rights to the below as compared to "A" class shareholders.

1. Right to vote on any resolution.
2. Right to equal participation in a distribution in respect of dividend (including interim dividend) and capital.
3. Preferential right over repayment of capital.
4. Rights to profits of the company.

11) Controlling parties

Further to the merger on 1 April 2017 the ultimate parent Company and controlling entity is DXC Technology Company, a Company incorporated in the United States of America. At the reporting date Computer Sciences Corporation was the ultimate parent company and controlling entity. It was the parent undertaking of both the smallest and the largest group which includes the Partnership and for which group financial statements are prepared for the financial period ended 31 March 2017. Copies of the group financial statements of DXC Technology Company are available from 1775 Tysons Blvd, Tysons, VA 22102, USA which is the registered address.

The immediate parent Company of Data Integration Limited is Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited, a Company incorporated and registered in United Kingdom and registered at the same address as the Company.

12) Events after the end of the reporting period

The previously announced merger of Computer Sciences Corporation and the Enterprise Services business of Hewlett Packard Enterprise completed on 1 April 2017, to form DXC Technology Company, ending a 10-month process to bring Computer Sciences Corporation and HPE Enterprise Services together to focus the combined entity on stabilising revenue, next-generation talent, and driving digital transformation.