

Company Registration No. 02767639

Data Integration Limited

Annual report and financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2018

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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
M A Majed	appointed 31 March 2018
M C Woodfine	appointed 23 May 2016
N A Wilson	appointed 09 June 2017 resigned 31 March 2018

Registered Office

Royal pavilion
Wellesley road
Aldershot, Hampshire
GU 11 1PZ
United Kingdom

Principal Banker

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

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
2 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 year ended 31 March 2018. 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 Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1PZ, United Kingdom.

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

The financial statements for the year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 are set out on pages 8 to 18.

Business review

The Company is providing maintenance, management and support of client networks, the supply of consulting and design services, and implementation of IT network solutions. The entity ceased to seek new trade and continues with legacy contract until run off phase. During May 2015, all trade was transferred from Data Integration Limited to its parent company, Xchanging Global Insurance Solutions Limited.

In the current year the company had a decrease in revenue as the company will only continue to provide these services for legacy contracts which are now in the run-off phase.

During the financial year, the Company earned a profit of £13,000 (2017: £62,000). The Company has net assets of £2,350,000 (2017: £2,337,000) and net current assets of £2,350,000 (2017: £2,337,000). The performance for the year is in line with management's expectations. The previous reported period was for 15 months i.e. 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017 and therefore results are not comparable with the current year, which is for 12 months i.e. 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have considered the risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise loans 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 cash flow 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 year.

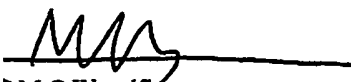
Further details on other business risks and uncertainties can be found in Section 1A of the DXC's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, which are available to the public and may be obtained from www.dxc.technology

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 other than listed above 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 year ended 31 March 2018 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
18 October 2018

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 financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Principal activity

The Company was providing maintenance, management and support of client networks, the supply of consulting and design services, and implementation of IT network solutions. The entity ceased to seek new trade and continues to service legacy contracts until run off phase.

Future developments

The company continues to trade in its principal activities.

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the financial year (2017: £nil).

Political contribution

The Company made no political donations during the financial year (2017: £nil).

Going concern

Following a group restructuring, the directors do not consider the company will remain as a going concern and intend to liquidate the company within 12 months. The accounts have, therefore, been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern, and therefore all assets have been shown at realisable value. No adjustments to the accounts arose as a result of preparing the accounts on basis other than going concern.

Financial instruments & risk management

Performance and finance risk management is an integral part of the Company's management processes. Details of Company's risk management are set out in the Strategic report on page 2 and form part of this report by cross reference.

Directors

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

T A Gough	appointed 09 June 2017
M A Majed	appointed 31 March 2018
M C Woodfine	
N A Wilson	appointed 09 June 2017 resigned 31 March 2018

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

Research and development

During the financial year, the company has not incurred any research and developments costs. (2017: £Nil)

Branches outside the UK

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

Auditor

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.

Data Integration Limited

Directors' report (continued)

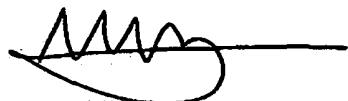
Disclosure of information to auditor

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 Section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke, positioned above the printed name.

M C Woodfine
Director

October 2018

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 year. 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 of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that financial year. 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 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 Auditors report to the members of Data Integration Limited (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the possible effects on the corresponding figures of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the financial statements of Data Integration Limited ("the Company"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at March 2018 and of its profit for the 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 income statement;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- 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, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for qualified opinion

The company was acquired by CSC on 5th May 2016 and therefore the audit evidence available to us was limited with respect to amounts owed to fellow group undertakings of £689,000 as at 31 March 2017 and the corresponding cost of sales transaction for the period ended 31 March 2017. This was because sufficient accounting records and documentation were not available due to significant changes in processes and staff post acquisition. As a result, our audit opinion on the financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017 was modified accordingly. .

Since the amounts owed to fellow group undertakings as at 31 March 2017 affect the determination of results of operations, and in particular, cost of sales, we were unable to determine whether adjustments to the results of operations and opening retained earnings might be necessary for the current year. Therefore, our opinion on the current year's financial statements is also modified because of the possible effect of the matter on the comparability of the current year's figures and corresponding figures.

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 qualified opinion.

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

We draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. 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.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 respect of these matters.

Independent Auditors report to the members of Data Integration Limited (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

Report on the audit of the financial statements

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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

There was limitation of scope on Income Statement line items in the prior year. 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. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

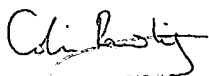
Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.



Colin Rawlings, FCA (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

18 October 2018

Data Integration Limited

Income statement

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

		Financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	Note	£'000	£'000
Revenue	4	40	295
Cost of sales		(23)	(187)
Gross profit		17	108
Administrative expenses		(7)	(55)
Other operating income		3	5
Operating profit	5	13	58
Tax credit on profit	7	-	4
Profit for the financial year/period		13	62

The above results are wholly attributable to continuing activities.

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

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

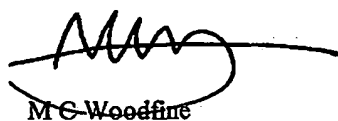
Data Integration Limited

Statement of financial position As at 31 March 2018

		At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
	Note	£'000	£'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	2,893	2,927
Deferred tax asset	7	12	12
Cash at bank and in hand		144	144
Total current assets		3,049	3,083
Total assets		3,049	3,083
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(699)	(746)
Total current liabilities		(699)	(746)
Net current assets		2,350	2,337
Total assets less current liabilities		2,350	2,337
Total liabilities		(699)	(746)
Net assets		2,350	2,337
Equity			
Share capital	10	34	34
Share premium		542	542
Retained earnings		1,774	1,761
Total equity		2,350	2,337

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

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



M C Woodfine
Director

18 October 2018

Data Integration Limited

Statement of changes in equity

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 1 January 2016	34	542	1,699	2,275
Profit for the financial period	-	-	62	62
Other comprehensive income for the financial period	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	62	62
Balance as at 31 March 2017	34	542	1,761	2,337
Profit for the financial year	-	-	13	13
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	13	13
Balance as at 31 March 2018	34	542	1,774	2,350

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018

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 2015, 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 Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1PZ, 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 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 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 from paragraph 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 "Share based payment";
- the disclosure exemptions of IFRS 3 "Business combinations";
- the requirements of IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows";
- the requirements of IAS 8 "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors";
- the requirements of IAS 24 "Related Parties" to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provide 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

Following a group restructuring, the directors do not consider the company will remain as a going concern and intend to liquidate the company within 12 months. The accounts have, therefore, been prepared on a basis other than that of going concern, and therefore all assets have been shown at realisable value. No adjustments to the accounts arose as a result of preparing the accounts on basis other than going concern.

Income from shares

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

Operating profit

The operating profit is arrived at after expensing audit fee and crediting exchange gain.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Consolidation

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, 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.

Dividend distribution

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

Foreign currency translation

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 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 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.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Income statement using the effective interest method.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year 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 expense 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.

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Current and deferred taxation (continued)

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 balance sheet 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. 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 year, 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

Financial liabilities 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.

Adoption of new and revised Standards

New and amended accounting standards that are mandatorily effective for periods beginning on or after 1 April 2017 did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

3) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

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 financial year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that financial year or in the financial year of the revision and future financial years if the revision affects both current and future years.

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.

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 financial years 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.

Recoverability of trade receivables

Management regularly reviews the recoverability of trade receivables with reference to available economic information specific to each receivable. Specific provisions are recognised for balances considered to be irrecoverable.

4) Revenue

An analysis of revenue by geographical market is given below:

	Financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
United Kingdom	40	295

An analysis of revenue by category is given below:

	Financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Revenue from services	40	295

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

5) Operating profit

	Financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after (crediting) / charging:		
Foreign exchange gain	(3)	(5)
Other administrative expenses	2	55
Audit fee	5	-
	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>

During the financial year 2018, the audit fee of £5,000 has been incurred by the Company. Whereas during the financial period 2017, the audit fee of £4,000 was borne by Xchanging UK Limited.

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 year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on results for the year 19% (2017: 20%)	-	(9)
Total current tax credit/(expense)	<u>-</u>	<u>(9)</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	4
Impact of change in tax rate	-	1
Total deferred tax benefit	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>
Tax expense/(credit) on results	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

7) Taxation (continued)

The tax expense for the financial year is lower (2017: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom for the financial year ended 31 March 2018 of 19% (2017: 20%). The differences are explained below:

	Financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	Financial period 1 January 2016 to 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Results before taxation	13	58
Results multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (2017: 20%)	2	12
Effects of:		
- Re-measurement of deferred tax on change in tax rate	-	1
- Adjustments to tax expense in respect of prior periods	-	(9)
- Group relief surrendered	(2)	(12)
- Deferred tax with respect of capital allowances	-	4
	<u>-</u>	<u>(4)</u>

The tax rate for the current year is lower than the prior period due to changes in the UK Corporation tax rate which decreased from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017.

Deferred taxation

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

	At 31 March 2018 £'000	At 31 March 2017 £'000
Deferred tax assets due within 12 months	12	12
Total asset due within 12 months	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>
Total deferred tax asset	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>

The net deferred tax assets are:

	Provided 2018 £'000	Provided 2017 £'000
Fixed asset timing differences	(12)	(12)

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

8) Trade and other receivables: disclosed as current assets

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed by parent company	2,848	2,858
Amount owed by fellow group undertakings	40	40
Prepayments	5	29
	<u>2,893</u>	<u>2,927</u>

The amounts owed by fellow group undertakings are subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of payment and are interest free. These are repayable on demand. Intercompany receivables have not been netted off against Intercompany payables.

9) Trade and other payables: disclosed as current liabilities

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Amounts owed to parent company	376	376
Amount owed to fellow group undertakings	318	313
Accruals and deferred income	5	40
Other creditors	-	17
	<u>699</u>	<u>746</u>

The amounts owed to fellow group undertakings are subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of payment due and are interest free. These are repayable on demand. Intercompany payables have not been netted off against Intercompany receivables.

10) Share capital

	At 31 March 2018	At 31 March 2017
	£'000	£'000
Authorised, allotted, issued and fully paid:		
2,398,260 (2017: 2,398,260) Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	24	24
999,698 "A" (2017: 999,698 "A") shares of £0.01 each	10	10
	<u>34</u>	<u>34</u>

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.

Data Integration Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 (continued)

11) Controlling parties

The ultimate parent Company and controlling entity is DXC Technology Company, a Company incorporated in the United States of America. This was the parent undertaking of both the smallest and the largest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared. 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 year

The directors are not aware, at the date of the annual report, of any likely changes in the company's activities in the next period.