

Company Registration No. 03417859

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Annual report and financial statements

For the financial year from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022



DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

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DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Officers and Professional Advisers

Directors

S A De La Harpe

H M Eales

M C Woodfine

Registered office

Royal Pavilion

Wellesley Road

Aldershot

Hampshire,

GU11 1PZ

Principal bankers

National Westminster Bank Plc

63 Piccadilly

London

W1A 2AG

Principal legal adviser

Vistra Corporate Law

First floor, 10 Temple back

Bristol

BS1 6FL

Auditor

Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Abbots House, Abbey Street, Reading, RG1 3BD

United Kingdom

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Strategic report

The directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2022. In preparing the Strategic report, the directors have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

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

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

Business review

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited continues to facilitate the group banking arrangements for the DXC Technology group in EMEA region.

The financial statements for the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 are set out on pages 10 to 20. A profit for the financial year of €46,000 (2021: loss of €4,270,000) has been transferred to reserves. The increase in profitability in FY22 is due to reduction in reallocations made to major pooling parties amounting to €3.1 million.

Key transactions taking place during the financial year ended 31 March 2022 are as follows:

- On 10 October 2021 received a payment of €1,500,000 from CSC Computer Sciences Ireland Ltd.

Risk management, objectives and policies

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 cashflow risk is not material for the assessment of assets, liabilities and the financial statements.

Liquidity risk

Funds are made available to the Company from the parent undertaking and it also has access to wider group funds within DXC if required. Cash flow forecasting is performed at the DXC UK Group level by the treasury team, which monitors the rolling forecasts of the liquidity requirement to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet financing activities, while maintaining sufficient headroom on its cash pool facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach the borrowing limits.

Foreign currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the impact of rate changes on interest bearing liabilities and assets. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial asset or liability will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group may manage its fair value interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swaps which have the economic effect of converting borrowings from fixed rate to floating rate, to maintain the Group's fixed rate instruments within the Group's guideline.

COVID-19

In relation to COVID-19, management constantly monitors the effects of the outbreak globally and the potential impact on the business. The outbreak increases uncertainty about the future prospects of the company with key risk areas identified as liquidity, customer's ability to pay and possible operational disruption. The company is part of the DXC group, and Management have considered these risks in the context of the Group's ability to respond to and mitigate these risks.

The DXC Group has a strong liquidity position which will allow it to sustain the business throughout periods of heightened uncertainty. The Group actively manages cash flow by taking steps to minimise short term debt and working capital to maximise cash.

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Strategic report (continued)

Risk management, objectives and policies (continued)

Senior leadership in DXC is actively managing response through a COVID-19 Response Team that meets on a regular basis to deal with all operational issues as and when they arise.

There has been minimal operational disruption as IT infrastructure already in place has enabled nearly all office staff to quickly switch to a “working from home” model. Where this has not been possible to meet our customer’s requirements steps have been implemented to provide COVID-19 safe workplaces meaning business continues. In addition, our employees continue to face challenges in their well-being, given the additional financial, family and health burdens that many employees have experienced and could continue to experience because of the COVID-19 crisis that may negatively impact our people’s mental and physical health, engagement, retention and performance.

Management is actively taking steps to ensure the protection and retention of staff and the associated corporate memory that are crucial to the company’s ability to weather this crisis and to rebuild when the opportunity arises.

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 financial year ended 31 March 2022 which are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company’s website www.dxc.technology.

Future developments

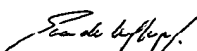
At the date of the annual report, the directors are not aware of any likely changes in the Company’s activities in the next financial year.

The Company continues to facilitate the group banking arrangements for the DXC Technology group in EMEA region. The Company does not expect any finance income in the future period except the interest related to the bank balance. Other activities of the Company will remain the same.

Key performance indicators

The Company is managed by the UKIIMEA (UK, Ireland, Israel, Middle East and Africa) regional management team. The performance and results for all 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.

Approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:



S A De La Harpe
Director
16 December 2022

Registered Office:

Royal Pavilion
Wellesley Road
Aldershot
Hampshire
GU11 1PZ

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Directors' report

The directors present the annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

The Company's name has been changed from CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited to DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited with effect from 1 April 2020.

Principal activity

The Company continues to facilitate the group banking arrangements for the DXC Technology Company group in EMEA region.

Future developments

Future developments have been detailed in the Strategic report on page 3 and form part of this report by cross reference.

Events since the reporting date

Details of significant events since the balance sheet date are contained in note 13 to the financial statements.

Research and development

The Company incurred no research and development expenses during the financial year (2021: €nil).

Branches outside the UK

The Company has no branch, located outside the UK, as defined in section 1046(3) of Companies Act 2006.

Financial risk management and objectives

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.

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the financial year or up to the date of this report (2021: €258,000,000).

Directors

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

S A De La Harpe

H M Eales Appointed 21 January 2022

C N Halbard Resigned 21 January 2022

M C Woodfine

No qualifying third-party indemnity provisions were made by the Company during the financial year for the benefit of its directors or directors of its holding and fellow subsidiaries.

Political contribution

The Company made no political donations during the financial year (2021: €nil).

Going concern

The Company is profit making and reports net assets, thus the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Confirmation has been provided by the ultimate parent company that it will continue to support the operations going forward for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. Accordingly, the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

In relation to COVID-19, Management is continuously monitoring the position and taking all necessary steps to protect its employees, customers and stakeholders. A Going Concern impact assessment has been completed that analysed DXC's current and future cash resources, access to existing and new financing facilities, including revolving facilities, the government support measures that have been announced and the customer base of the Group. These are set out in detail within the Strategic Report.

The impact of the war in Ukraine and related events are considered to be not material, they do not affect amounts recognised as of 31 March 2022. The directors consider that the war will not have any material impact for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue, since the Company does not have any customers / suppliers / direct investments in Ukraine or Russia.

As a result, Management has a reasonable expectation of the Company's and DXC's viability over the period of assessment and obtained letter of support from the ultimate parent company, thus concluded that there are currently no impediments of identifying the Company other than as a going concern.

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

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Directors' report (continued)

Energy and carbon disclosures

Details of energy and carbon usage reporting requirements for the company are met by combining the company activities with fellow DXC UK group companies into one energy report due to impracticality of reporting individually for DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited. Details can be found in the filings for the main CSC trading company in the UK of CSC Computer Sciences Limited (Registered number 00963578).

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 and appropriate arrangements have been put in place for them to be deemed reappointed in the absence of an Annual General Meeting.

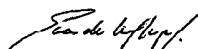
Disclosure of information to auditor

Each director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- he/she has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are 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:



S A De La Harpe
Director
16 December 2022

Registered Office:
Royal Pavilion
Wellesley Road
Aldershot
Hampshire
GU11 1PZ

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

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; 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 to the members of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including the Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the Statement of profit or loss;
- the Balance sheet;
- the Statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 13.

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

Basis for opinion

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

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report to the members of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (continued) (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

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

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.

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the Company's industry and its control environment and reviewed the Company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (continued)
(Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

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:

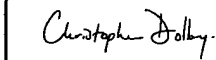
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law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

DocuSigned by:



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Christopher Dolby (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

Reading, United Kingdom

16 December 2022

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Statement of profit and loss****For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

		Financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 €'000	Financial year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 €'000
	Note		
Administrative expenses		(243)	(63)
Operating loss	4	(243)	(63)
Finance income	6	1,722	318
Finance expense	6	(1,433)	(4,525)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		46	(4,270)
Tax charge	7	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		46	(4,270)

Operating loss is derived from continuing operations.

There is no profit or loss for the current and previous financial year other than those shown above. Accordingly, no Statement of comprehensive Income has been presented.

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

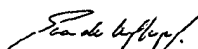
DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Balance sheet****As at 31 March 2022**

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021 (Restated)
	Note	€'000	€'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	1	1,501
Cash and cash equivalents		307,776	209,221
Total current assets		<u>307,777</u>	<u>210,722</u>
Total assets		<u>307,777</u>	<u>210,722</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	(199,470)	(102,461)
Total current liabilities		<u>(199,470)</u>	<u>(102,461)</u>
Net current assets		<u>108,307</u>	<u>108,261</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>108,307</u>	<u>108,261</u>
Total liabilities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net assets		<u>108,307</u>	<u>108,261</u>
Equity			
Share capital	11	14,001	14,001
Share premium		-	-
Profit and loss account		94,306	94,260
Total equity		<u>108,307</u>	<u>108,261</u>

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (registered no. 03417859) on pages of 10 to 20 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 16 December 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Refer to note 10 for the prior year restatements



S A De La Harpe
Director

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Statement of changes in equity****For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

	Share capital	Share premium	Profit and loss account	Total
	€'000 (Note 11)	€'000	€'000	€'000
Balance as at 1 April 2020	114,001	144,000	112,530	370,531
Total loss and comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	-	(4,270)	(4,270)
Share reduction	(100,000)	(144,000)	244,000	-
Dividends	-	-	(258,000)	(258,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	14,001	-	94,260	108,261
Total profit and comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	46	46
Balance as at 31 March 2022	14,001	-	94,306	108,307

The notes on pages 13 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The share premium account represents the excess of the issue price over the par value on shares issued less transaction costs arising on issue. Reduction in share capital and premium transferred to profit and loss account.

The profit and loss account represent accumulated retained earnings.

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Notes to the financial statements

For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

1) Basis of accounting and general information

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited ("the Company") facilitates the group's global banking arrangements for the DXC group in EMEA region.

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

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 Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the FRC. The financial statements of the Company 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 the ultimate parent company, DXC Technology Company ("DXC") 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 requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of the following paragraphs of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements:
 - 10(d) and 111 – a statement of cash flows for the financial year;
 - 10(f) – a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding financial year when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements;
 - 16 – a statement of compliance with IFRS, which is not applicable since we are adopting FRS101 rather than following IFRS in full;
 - 38A-D and 40A-D – a third statement of financial position, profit and loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and other additional comparative information;
 - 134-136 – disclosure of management of capital;

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Basis of preparation (continued)

- the disclosure exemptions from paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”;
- the requirements of IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”;
- the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- 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 is profit making, reports net assets, has positive working capital, pension surplus and forecasts profitable trading into the future; thus, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate access to resources from its continuing trading results, reserves and access to group support that it can continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

In relation to COVID-19, Management is continuously monitoring the position and taking all necessary steps to protect its employees, customers and stakeholders. A Going Concern impact assessment has been completed that analysed DXC's current and future cash resources, access to existing and new financing facilities, including revolving facilities, the government support measures that have been announced and the customer base of the Group. These are set out in detail within the Strategic Report.

The impact of the war in Ukraine and related events are considered to be not material, they do not affect amounts recognised as of 31 March 2022. The directors consider that the war will not have any material impact for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue, since the Company does not have any customers / suppliers / direct investments in Ukraine or Russia.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company, and DXC, 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.

New or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations adopted

The Company has adopted all the new, revised or amending Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Financial Reporting Council ('FRC') that are mandatory for the current reporting year. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Impact of the initial application of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - effective for annual years beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

There are no other amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 have had a material impact on the Company.

Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of EUR using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. These financial statements are presented in euro 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 Statement of profit and loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss using the effective interest method.

Finance costs

Finance costs of debt, including interest, premiums payable on settlement and direct issue costs are charged to the Statement of profit and loss in the financial year in which they fall due.

Dividend distribution

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

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss, 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 Balance sheet 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 Balance sheet and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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 Balance sheet 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 using effective interest method, less any appropriate provision for impairment. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit loss which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets.

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets (continued):

Trade and other receivables (continued)

To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same types of contracts. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting financial year whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit loss which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all financial assets.

Derecognition of a financial asset

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and bank overdrafts. In the Balance sheet, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities and equity:

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

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent amount of loan borrowed and their corresponding interest payables on such outstanding loan amount payable by the related parties as at the year end.

Finance costs and debt

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

3) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical. An accounting policy is considered to be critical if, in the directors' judgement, its selection or application materially affects the financial position or results. The application of the accounting policies also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the financial position or results.

Below is a summary of areas in which estimation is applied primarily in the context of applying critical accounting policies and judgements.

Critical accounting policies 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.

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022****3) Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)****Critical accounting policies and judgements (continued)**

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

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

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no areas for which major sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting financial year end that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to be made to the carrying value amounts of assets and liabilities.

4) Operating loss

The auditor's 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 €5,917 (2021: €5,720).

5) Employees and Directors

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

Directors

The directors of the Company were remunerated for their services to the wider DXC group as a whole, it is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services to the Company.

Highest paid director

The highest paid director was paid through CSC Computer Sciences Limited.

6) Finance income and expense**Finance income**

	Financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 €'000	Financial year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 €'000
Interest receivable on loans to other fellow group undertakings	-	318
Bank interest income	1,722	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total finance income	1,722	318
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Finance expense

	Financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 €'000	Financial year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 €'000
Bank interest expense	-	(2,654)
Interest payable on bank overdraft	(1,433)	(1,871)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total finance expenses	(1,433)	(4,525)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022****7) Taxation****Current taxation**

	Financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 €'000	Financial year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 €'000
<i>Current tax</i>		
UK corporation tax on profits for the year 19% (2021: 19 %)	-	-
Total current tax charge	-	-
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Adjustment in respect of prior years	-	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
Total deferred tax benefit	-	-
Tax charge on profit	-	-

The tax expense for the financial year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom for the financial year ended 31 March 2022 of 19% (2021: 19%).

Taxation for other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the respective jurisdictions.

The differences are explained below:

	Financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 €'000	Financial year 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 €'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	46	(4,270)
Profit/(loss) multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the UK of 19% (2021: 19%)	9	(811)
Effects of:		
Transfer pricing adjustments	-	2
Group relief (claimed)/surrendered	(9)	809
	-	-

Factors affecting future tax figures:

The Finance Act 2021 included legislation to maintain the main rate of corporation tax at 19%. In addition, an increase to UK's main corporate tax rate to 25% which is due to effective from 1st April 2023.

This change was substantially enacted at the balance sheet date and any material impact has been reflected in measurement of deferred tax balances. The rate of 25% (2021: 19%) has been used to calculate the deferred tax asset/(liability).

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)**Notes to the financial statements (continued)****For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022****8) Trade and other receivables: disclosed as current asset**

	31 March 2022 €'000	31 March 2021 €'000
Amounts owed by other fellow group undertakings	1	1,501
	<u>1</u>	<u>1,501</u>

On 21st October 2021 the company received an amount of €1,500,000 from CSC Ireland Limited. The balance with other fellow group undertakings is unsecured, not interest bearing and repayable on demand.

9) Trade and other payables: disclosed as current liabilities

	31 March 2022 €'000	31 March 2021 (Restated) €'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	(199,470)	(102,461)
	<u>(199,470)</u>	<u>(102,461)</u>

10) Restatement

	2021 €	Increase/ (Decrease) €	2021 (Restated) €
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash equivalents	106,759,328	102,461,805	209,221,133
Total	<u>106,759,328</u>	<u>102,461,805</u>	<u>209,221,133</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	-	102,461,805	102,461,805
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>102,461,805</u>	<u>102,461,805</u>

In preparing these accounts, it has been identified that the liability relating to Bank loans and overdrafts has been incorrectly offset against cash and cash equivalents shown on the face of Balance Sheet. The account balance should have been disclosed separately under trade and other payables in the prior year. The prior year comparatives have been restated to reclassify this balance of €102 million from cash and cash equivalents to trade and other payables.

11) Share capital

	31 March 2022 €'000	31 March 2021 €'000
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		
14,001,140 (2021: 14,001,140) Ordinary shares of €1 (2021: €1) each	<u>14,001</u>	<u>14,001</u>

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

No shares reserved for issue under options and contracts for the sale of shares

DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited (Formerly CSC Computer Sciences EMEA Finance Limited)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the financial year 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

12) Controlling parties

The ultimate parent company and controlling entity is DXC Technology Company, a company incorporated in the United States of America. This is 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 the registered address: 20412 Bashan Drive, Suite 250, Ashburn, VA 20147.

The immediate parent company of DXC UK EMEA Finance Limited is DXC UK International Operations Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and its registered address is Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1PZ.

13) Events after the end of the reporting year

There were no material or significant events that occurred in the period from 31 March 2022 to the date of reporting that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.