Company Registration No. 05071152

XCHANGING HOLDCO NO.3 LIMITED

Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Officers and Professional advisers

Directors

Claus Ludwig Schunemann Michael Charles Woodfine

H C Charles Diao Christopher Neal Halbard Steven James Turpie Tina Anne Gough Maruf Ahmad Majed Appointed 20 April 2020 Appointed 7 April 2020 Appointed 4 March 2020 Resigned 7 April 2020 Resigned 26 February 2020

Registered Office

Royal Pavilion, Wellesley Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, GU11 1PZ United Kingdom.

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor, 1 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3HQ, United Kingdom

Principal Banker

Lloyds TSB Bank Plc 72 Bailey Drive, Gillingham Business Park, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 OLS, United Kingdom.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Directors present their Strategic report on the Company for the year ended 31 March 2020. In preparing the Strategic report, the Directors have complied with s414c of the Companies Act 2006.

Xchanging Holdco No.3 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 indirect subsidiary of DXC Technology (DXC), 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).

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 are set out on pages 9 to 18.

Business review

The Company is a holding Company and does not trade.

DXC determined that it would develop client and partner relationships to strengthen its position in the marketplace and solidify the long-term growth strategy of the Group's subsidiaries.

During the year, the Company recognised a profit of £525,000 (2019 loss: £462,000). The increase in profit is mainly due to the increase in foreign exchange gain on valuation of monetary assets in current year. The Company has net assets of £64,076,000 (2019: £54,936,000) and net current assets of £16,653,000 (2019: £16,128,000). The increase in net assets is due to additional investment made in Fondsdepot Bank for £8,615,000 during current year. The performance for the year is in line with management's expectations.

On 11 April 2019, as part of Group restructuring, Xchanging B.V. has transferred 100% of its shares held in Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited to Computer Sciences Corporation. The immediate Parent Company is Computer Sciences Corporation.

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management

The Directors have considered the principal risks attached to the Company's financial instruments which principally comprise of investments and loans to 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.

On 23 June 2016, a referendum in the United Kingdom returned a result in favour of leaving the European Union. The United Kingdom formally left the EU in 31 January 2020, entering into a transition period until 31 December 2020. During this period the UK becomes a rule taker within the EU – with new legislation passed in the EU applied to the UK for the duration of the transition period. Whilst the longer term political and economic effects of Brexit after the transition period ends are not easily predicted, the announcement of the referendum result immediately triggered a significant amount of market turbulence, including sterling falling against both the U.S. dollar and Euro. These impacts have since stabilised as other world events have risen in importance for investors. However, as negotiations continue between the EU and the UK, and with the transition period deadline approaches, further economic impacts cannot be ruled out – both as the transition period ends and immediately after.

DXC has been actively planning for various Brexit scenarios since September 2018, with regular reporting to Senior Managers from a dedicated Brexit readiness team. Significant mitigation has already put in place to reduce the organisation's exposure in a number of key areas. The progress of EU / UK negotiations is likely to be a matter of significant speculation and markets are likely to react to any material news emerging from the negotiation process. DXC is monitoring these negotiations closely – both in order to prepare the business for any market reaction and to ensure its preparations for the end of the transition period remain adequate and proportionate. The situation continues to be monitored actively by subject matter experts on a daily basis and the Directors shall review whether there has been any impact of changes to the foreign exchange on the financial statements after the future trading environment between the EU and UK becomes clear.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties and financial risk management (continued)

In relation to COVID-19, management continues to monitor the effects of the outbreak globally and the potential impact on the business. The outbreak increases uncertainty about the future prospect of the Company. However, senior leadership in DXC is actively managing the Company's response through a COVID-19 Response Team that meets daily to deal with all operational issues as and when they arise. 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 remain operationally resilient to weather this crisis and to rebuild when the opportunity arises.

Impairment and valuation risk of investments is dependent on the performance of the underlying Group. The Directors therefore perform annual impairment assessments on investment balances.

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 2020, 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 of the changes in the Company's activities in the foreseeable future.

In relation to COVID-19, management recognises the degree of uncertainty created by the resulting economic impact and is continuously monitoring the situation.

Key performance indicators

The Company is managed by the UK IIMEA (UK, Ireland, Israel, Middle East and Africa) regional management. 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, other than the profit for the year and net assets, are 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:

Michael Charles Woodfine

Director

26 November 2020

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

The Directors present the annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Principal activity

Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited is a holding Company and does not trade.

Future developments

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

Events after the end of the reporting year

Details of significant events since the reporting year are contained in note 13 to the financial statements.

Dividends

No dividend is declared or paid during the year and up to date of approval of this report (2019: £nil).

Political contribution

No political donations were made during the year (2019: £nil).

Going concern

The Company made a profit during the year ended 31 March 2020 and reports net assets as a result of amounts due to additional investment made in Fondsdepot Bank for £8,615,000 during current year. Confirmation has been obtained from the ultimate Parent Company by way of letter of support that it will continue to provide financial support to enable the Company to meet its financial obligations for the foreseeable future. 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. As a result, management has a reasonable expectation of the Company's viability over the period of assessment and has 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.

Financial risk management objectives and policies

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 year and up to the date of this report, except as noted:

Claus Ludwig Schunemann

Michael Charles Woodfine

H C Charles Diao
Christopher Neal Halbard
Steven James Turpie
Tina Anne Gough
Maruf Ahmed Majed
Appointed 20 April 2020
Appointed 7 April 2020
Appointed 4 March 2020
Resigned 7 April 2020
Resigned 26 February 2020

Research and development

The Company had no research and development costs during the current or previous year.

Branches outside the UK

The Company does not have any branches outside UK as defined in section 1046(3) of Companies Act 2006.

Directors' liabilities:

The Company has granted indemnity to its Directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provision was in force during the year and is in force as at the date of approving the Director's report.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

Auditor

Deloitte LLP have been appointed as auditor for the year ended 31 March 2020 and has indicated their willingness to continue in the office.

Disclosure of information to auditor.

Each of the persons who is a 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:

Michael Charles Woodfine

Director

26 November 2020

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable laws 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 Accepted 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 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 UK Accounting Standards, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue
 in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and 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 Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited (the 'Company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and 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 Statement of profit and loss;
- · the Statement of financial position;
- 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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate;
- the Directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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 auditor's report to the members of Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

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.

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

Coli Basky-

London, United Kingdom

26 November 2020

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

			Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Foreign exchange gain/(lo Administration expenses	oss)			427 (7)	(215) (356)
Operating profit/(loss) Finance income			6	420	(571) 109
Profit/(loss) before taxat	tion			525	(462)
Taxation Profit/(loss) for the year			7	525	(462)

The above results are wholly attributable to continuing activities.

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

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020

				At 31 March 2020		31 March 2019
Assets			Note	£'000	•	£'000
Non-current assets						
Investments			8	47,423		38,808
Total non-current asset				47,423		38,808
Total non-current asset	S			47,423		30,000
Current assets		*.				
Receivables			9	14,052		13,692
Cash and cash equivalent	ts			2,745		2,579
				46.505		1.6 0.51
Total current assets				16,797		16,271
Total assets				64,220		55,079
Total assets				04,220		23,077
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Payables			10	(144)		(143)
Total current liabilities				(144)		(143)
Net current assets				16,653		16,128
Total assets less current	t liabilities	•		64,076		54,936
i otai assets less current	t nabinues					34,930
Total liabilities				(144)		(143)
				<u> </u>		
Net assets				64,076		54,936
Equity						
Share capital			11	38,583		38,583
Share premium		•		10,786		10,786
Capital contribution			11	8,615		··
Retained earnings		•		6,092		5,567
Total equity				64,076	•	54,936
i otai equity						=======================================
					1	

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

These financial statements of Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited (registered number 05071152) were authorised and approved for issue by the board of Directors on 26 November 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

Michael Charles Woodfine

Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Share capital	Share premium	Capital contribution	Profit and loss	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Balance as at 31 March 2018	38,583	10,786	. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,029	55,398
Loss for the year and other comprehensive expense				(462)	(462)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-			(462)	(462)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	38,583	10,786		5,567	54,936
Profit for the year and other comprehensive income				525	525
Total comprehensive income for the year			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	525	525
Capital contribution*			8,615		8,615
Balance as at 31 March 2020	38,583	10,786	8,615	6,092	64,076

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

^{*}This represents the Capital contribution received from Computer Sciences Corporation, the immediate Parent Company to fund investment in subsidiary undertaking dated 4th November 2019.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1) Basis of accounting and general information

Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited ("the Company") is a holding Company and does not trade.

The Company is a private Company limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales 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 year presented, unless otherwise stated. These financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Basis of preparation

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 ("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 disclosure exemptions from paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.
- the disclosure exemptions from paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements";
- 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 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".

New standards and interpretations not yet applied

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

- IFRS 16 Leases
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 23 Borrowing Costs
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

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

There are no amendments to accounting standards, or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 March 2020 have had a material impact on the Company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

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.

Assurance has been given by the ultimate Parent Company by way of letter of support that it will continue to support the operations of the Company for a minimum of twelve months from the date of signing these 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. As a result, Management have a reasonable expectation of the Company's viability over the period of assessment and has concluded that there are currently no impediments of identifying the Company other than as a going concern.

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.

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. Copies of the Group financial statements of DXC Technology are available from 1775 Tysons Blvd, Tysons, VA 22102, USA, which is the registered office address.

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 Statement of profit and loss, except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of profit and loss.

Operating profit/(loss)

Operating profit/(loss) is arrived at after debiting administrative expenses and adjusting foreign exchange gains/(loss).

Finance income

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

Current taxation

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 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 based amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost, less, where appropriate, allowances for impairment if any.

Impairment of investments

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its investments to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2) Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets:

Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method, less any appropriate provision for impairment.

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

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 collaterised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in bank and bank overdrafts. In the Statement of financial position, bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant year.

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 year.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Certain accounting policies are critical. An accounting policy is critical if, in the Directors' judgment, 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.

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

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

3) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty

The area for which there is major source of estimation uncertainty at the reporting year end that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to be made to the carrying value amounts of assets and liabilities is discussed below:

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

Determining whether Company's investment in subsidiaries have been impaired requires estimation of Net Asset Value of subsidiaries. If net asset value is less than the investment carrying value, then value in use is considered. The value in use calculations require entity to estimate future cash flows expected to arise from investments and suitable discount rates in order to calculate present values. The carrying amount of investment in subsidiaries in the Statement of Financial Position was £47,423,000 (2019: £38,808,000) with a nil impairment loss (2019: £nil). It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected asset or liability.

Directors considered and assessed the impact of COVID-19 and concluded that it's not expected to result in any material impairments.

Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

There are no areas for which the critical accounting judgements are made at the reporting 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 profit/(loss)

	2020	2019
	£'000	£,000
Operating profit/(loss) is stated after (expensing)/crediting:		
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	427	(215)
Audit fees	-	(10)
Other expenses	(7)	(354)

During the year, auditor's remuneration is borne by a fellow Group undertaking within the DXC Group. The allocated fee payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's financial statements is £5,000 (2019: £10,000).

5) Employees and Directors

Employees

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

Directors

The total amounts paid to the Directors amount to £1,356,879 which is borne by DXC UK International Limited, EntServ UK Limited and DXC Technology Singapore Pte Limited.

6) Finance income

	105	109
Interest receivable on loans to fellow Group undertakings	105	109
	£'000	£'000
	2020	2019

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

7) Taxation

					•		2020	* *	2019
							£'000		£'000
Current tax						•	. · · · · - · · ·		·
UK corporation tax on p	rofits for the yea	ır 19 % (20	19: 19%)	•					-
Adjustment in respect of	f prior periods						-		-
								: 	<u> </u>
Total current tax credit					· · · · :			· · · · ·	-
					• • • •	· · · · · <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>		· · ·	
Deferred tax							: .		
Adjustment in respect of	f prior periods						_		· ·
Origination and reversal		ences		•					_
Impact of change in tax		OHOOS			•		_		_
impact of change in tax	iau								· · · · ·
						·			
Total deferred tax credit							-		· · · •.
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			100
Total							- :		-
		• .				<u></u>		. =	
and the second second									

The tax expense for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 March 2020 of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

						2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	on .	•	•		·	525	(462)
Tax on profit/(loss) multipl Expenses not deductible for	ied by the standard	d rate of tax in the	e UK of 19%	6 (2019: 19%)		100	(88) 66
Transfer pricing adjustment						.4	30
Group relief claimed		• •	.•		. •	(105)	(8)
Taxation for the year						-	

Finance Bill 2016 had previously enacted provisions to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax to 17% from 1 April. However, in the March 2020 Budget it was announced that the reduction will not occur, and the Corporation Tax Rate will be held at 19%. The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act was used to substantively enact the revised 19% tax rate on 17 March 2020.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

8) Investments

	·	e ^r		Investments in subsidiaries £'000
Cost		•		2000
At 31 March 2019				38,808
Additions				8,615
A4 21 B/C 2020				47.422
At 31 March 2020				47,423
Provision for impairment				
At 31 March 2019				-
Charge for the year				•
At 31 March 2020				***
At 31 March 2020			•	
Net book value				
At 31 March 2020				47,423
				
At 31 March 2019				38,808

Investments in subsidiaries are all stated at cost less allowance for impairment, if any. Additions of £8,615,000 during the year represents additional capital injection in Fondsdepot Bank.

Further information on shares held by the Company as at 31 March 2020:

Direct investments

Name	Country of incorporation Activity and registered address		Effective interest and p ordinary	proportion of y shares held
			2020	2019
Fondsdepot Bank Gmbh	Germany Windmühlenweg 12, 95030 Hof, Germany	Trading Company	100%	100%

9) Receivables

2019 £'000
10,466
46
3,180
-
13,692

Amounts owed by fellow Group undertakings are unsecured subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of payment due after 30 days, interest free and repayable on demand.

Loan receivable balances are unsecured with wholly owned fellow Group companies. These balances are unsecured and bearing interest at the 6-month EURO LIBOR plus 3.5% and are repayable on demand.

^{*}Prior year comparatives relating to Group relief tax receivable was grouped under amount owed by Group undertakings and it is reclassified in the current year for presentational purpose.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

10) Payables

	At 31 March 2020 £'000	At 31 March 2019 £'000
Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings Group relief payable*	16 128	143
	144	143

Amounts owed to fellow Group undertakings include the intercompany payables which are subject to normal DXC intercompany trading terms of unsecure payment due after 30 days, interest free and repayable on demand.

11) Share capital

A	t 31 March	At 31 March
	2020	2019
	£'000	£'000
Authorised, allotted, issued and fully paid:		
38,582,729 (2019: 38,582,729) ordinary shares of £1 each	38,583	38,583

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. During the year 2020, capital contribution of £8,615,000 received from Computer Sciences is included in other reserves.

12) Controlling parties

The ultimate Parent Company and controlling entity is DXC Technology, 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 is available from 1775 Tysons Blvd, Tysons, VA 22102, USA which is the registered office address.

On 11 April 2019 as part of Group restructuring, Xchanging BV has transferred 100% of its shares held in Xchanging Holdco No.3 Limited to Computer Sciences Corporation. The immediate Parent Company is Computer Sciences Corporation.

13) Events after the end of reporting date

The Directors are not aware of any events after the end of reporting date which require disclosure or adjustment in the financial statements.

^{*}The prior year comparatives relating to Group relief tax payable was grouped under amount owed to subsidiary undertakings and it is reclassified in the current year for presentational purpose.