

DATALYTYX LIMITED

Commercial in confidence

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09147644

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022**

TUESDAY



ABEF9018

A03

11/10/2022

#3

COMPANIES HOUSE

DATALYTYX LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr. Anurag Bhatia Mr. Eric Winston Mr. Subramanian Narayan
Company number	09147644
Registered Office	1 Ropemaker Street London EC2Y 9HT
Auditors	Barnes Roffe LLP Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 3 Brook Business Centre Cowley Mill Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 2FX
Company Secretary	Jemma Line

DATALYTYX LIMITED

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Strategic report	1-2
Directors’ report	3
Statement of directors’ responsibilities	4
Independent auditors’ report	5-7
Statement of comprehensive income	8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Notes to the financial statements	11-17

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2022**

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Principal activities and review of business

Datalytx Limited ("the Company" or "Datalytx") is a next-gen data engineering and consultancy company providing next-gen data Engineering, Data Ops and Master Data Management solutions on Snowflake and Talend environments.

The Company, being part of the Mphasis group of companies, applies next-generation technology to help enterprises transform businesses globally. Customer centricity is foundational to Mphasis and is reflected in the Mphasis' Front2Back™ Transformation approach. Front2Back™ uses the exponential power of cloud and cognitive to provide hyper-personalized (C=X2C2TM=1) digital experience to clients and their end customers. Mphasis' Service Transformation approach helps 'shrink the core' through the application of digital technologies across legacy environments within an enterprise, enabling businesses to stay ahead in a changing world. Mphasis' core reference architectures and tools, speed and innovation with domain expertise and specialization are key to building strong relationships with marquee clients. Mphasis principal activities predominantly relate to providing Application services (APPS) to its clients.

At Mphasis, learnability is core to the new mindset; being able to learn, take on new challenges and have a drive to constantly improve. With constant disruption in the industry, agility, experimentation and innovation is the way to grow through iterative processes at a rapid pace. Mphasis is re-positioning itself in the changing technology landscape to meet its clients' expectations with Mphasis NextGen Solutions. People who show high learnability are sure to find the best of opportunities for growth and success at Mphasis. Learnability drives the 4Gs of Growth – Growth that is consistent, competitive, profitable and responsible.

Mphasis purposes is – To be the Driver in the Driverless car – where next-gen design, architecture and engineering services deliver scalable and sustainable software and technology solutions to global enterprises. From this reinvigorated purpose, Mphasis has renewed its commitment to nurture and empower employees by fostering a Hi-Tech, Hi-Touch and Hi-Trust environment as part of Mphasis' value proposition to all of its stakeholders.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mphasis Consulting Limited. Mphasis Consulting Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mphasis Limited (incorporated in India) and operates from the United Kingdom. The Company is part of the Blackstone Group of Companies.

Results and dividends

The revenue during the year was £ 9,245,338 compared to £5,800,372 for nine months period during the previous period. The loss for the year ended 31 March 2022 amounted to £3,003,061 (loss for the 9 month period ended 31 March 2021: £ 383,960). The directors have not recommended a dividend for the year ended 31 March 2022 (9 month period ended 31 March 2021: £ nil).

The operating results for the year and the Company's financial position at the end of the period are shown in the attached financial statements.

Key performance indicators

The Key Performance Indicators used to manage the business are:

- The company closely monitors its financial positions.
- Delivery of contracted services against agreed Service Level Agreements.
- Client satisfaction measures.
- The company had a revenue £9,245,338 during the year ended 31 March 2022 and the loss for the period amounted to £3,003,061. The company is making continued efforts in acquiring revenue contracts from customers.

Financial risk management objectives, risks and policies

Risk management is integral to the whole business. Mphasis has a system of controls in place to create an acceptable balance between the cost of risks occurring and the cost of managing the risks. Management continually monitors the Company's risk management process to ensure that an appropriate balance between risk and control is achieved.

There have been no changes to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk. Market risk exposures are managed as follows:

- Liquidity risk - funds are managed by the group corporate treasury function in order to ensure that there are sufficient funds available to meet the obligations of the Company as they fall due.
- Foreign exchange risk - intercompany transactions are in currencies other than sterling (predominantly USD) and the resulting exposure to the associated foreign exchange risk is managed across the group by hedging through forward contracts.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Strategic Report for the year ended 31 March 2022(continued)**

- Credit risk - invoicing for external customers is agreed with the customer in advance and the Company does not offer extended credit terms. In addition, trade debtor balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is minimized.
- Market risk - market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.
- Interest risk – Loans taken / given are within Mphasis group and the interest rates are fixed. Hence there is no risk on interest rates.

The Company manages these risks by seeking to ensure that appropriate systems and controls are in place as well as ensuring that the continued support and resources of the group are made available to the Company.

Going concern

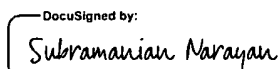
The Company is part of the Mphasis Group which is a global leader in Information technology solution provider specializing in cloud and cognitive services including the next gen solutions. The company incurred a loss during the year ended 31 March 2022 and the company is making continued efforts in getting revenue contracts from customers. The Company being part of the Mphasis Group would leverage the group's clients and the technical capabilities which is expected to contribute to the sustained business operations.

Based on the above, the management has reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to be in existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. Therefore, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company is continuously monitoring the situation due to the unprecedented nature of COVID -19 (global pandemic) and its impact on the Company, if any. Management has considered all available information and concluded that no adjustments to the financial statements are required as at 31 March 2022.

This report was approved by the board on 7 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.

By order of the Board

DocuSigned by:

Subramanian Narayan
Director

Date: 7 October 2022

DS
SC

DATALYTYX LIMITED

Company number 09147644

Directors' Report for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Future developments

The directors do not anticipate any change in the nature of the business in the forthcoming year.

Directors and directors' qualifying third party indemnity provision

The directors who held office during the period, including details of changes since the period ended 31 March 2022, were:

Anurag Bhatia
Eric Winston
Subramanian Narayan

No director holds any interest in the share capital of the Company; any interest in the Parent Company is shown in those financial statements. During the period, and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, the Company had in place a third-party indemnity provision for the benefit of all the directors of the Company.

Directors' emoluments and benefits have been disclosed on note 4 of the financial statements.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company has made no political or charitable contributions.

Disclosure of information to auditors

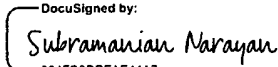
The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

Barnes Roffe LLP, has been appointed as the Company's auditor and will continue in office in accordance with Section 487 Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 7 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

884FB8DBFAE44A7
Subramanian Narayan
Director

Date: 7 October 2022

DS
kk

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Company number 09147644****Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the Directors' report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

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

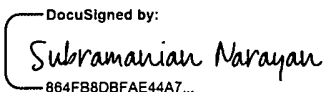
Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 judgments and 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 a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the board on 7 October 2022 and signed on its behalf.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

864FB8DBFAE44A7...
Subramanian Narayan
Director

Date: 7 October 2022

DS
SC

DS
kk

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Independent Auditors' report to the directors of Datalytx Limited****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Datalytx Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

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 Auditors' 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 United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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 Auditors' 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you 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.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Independent Auditors' report to the directors of Datalytx Limited (continued)****Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, 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.

Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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.

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 specific procedures for this engagement and the extent to which these are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with law and regulations, was as follows:

- The engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- We identified the laws and regulations applicable to the Company through discussion with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the relevant sector;
- The specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the Company, are as follows:
 - Companies Act 2006
 - FRS102
 - Employment legislation
 - Health and Safety legislation
 - Tax legislation
- We assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and reviewing board minutes;
- Laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team at the planning meeting, and during the audit as any further laws and regulation were identified. The audit team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur by:

- Making enquires of management as to where they consider there was susceptibility to fraud and their knowledge of actual suspected and alleged fraud;
- Considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing the financial statements and testing the disclosures against supporting documentation;
- Performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected trends or anomalies;
- Inspecting and testing journal entries to identify unusual or unexpected transactions;
- Assessing whether judgement and assumptions made in determining significant accounting estimates were indicative of management bias; and
- Investigating the rationale behind significant transactions, or transactions that are unusual or outside the company's usual course of business.

The areas that we identified as being susceptible to misstatement through fraud were:

- Management bias in the estimates and judgements made;
- Management override of controls; and
- Posting of unusual journals or transactions.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

DATALYTYX LIMITED

Independent Auditors' report to the directors of Datalytx Limited (continued)

A further description of our responsibilities for audit of the financial statements, is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's directors, 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 directors those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' 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 directors, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Nigel Goodman

D9179750117D41B...

Nigel Goodman (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Barnes Roffe LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors

3 Brook Business Centre

Cowley Mill Road

Uxbridge

Middlesex

UB8 2FX

Date: 7 October 2022

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Company number 09147644****Statement of comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 March 2022**

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2022 £	9 months period ended 31 March 2021 £
Turnover	2	9,245,338	5,800,372
Cost of sales		(8,343,416)	(4,622,902)
Gross profit		901,922	1,177,470
Administrative expenses		(4,137,903)	(1,778,304)
Other operating gains		-	1,111,854
Operating (loss)/profit	3	(3,235,981)	511,020
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries		-	(918,021)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	57,820	20,333
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(3,178,161)	(386,668)
Taxon loss from ordinary activities	7	175,100	2,708
Loss for the financial year/period attributable to the owners of the company		(3,003,061)	(383,960)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year/ period attributable to the owners of the company		(3,003,061)	(383,960)

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DATALYTYX LIMITED

Company number 09147644

Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	6	23,378	17,402
Investments	8	381,979	381,979
		405,357	399,381
Current assets			
Debtors	9	4,421,846	4,062,444
Cash at bank and in hand		1,281,186	730,260
		5,703,032	4,792,704
Creditors : amounts falling due within one year	10	(6,645,336)	(2,725,971)
Net current assets		(942,304)	2,066,733
Total assets less current liabilities		(536,947)	2,466,114
Net assets		(536,947)	2,466,114
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	145,312	145,312
Share premium	11	1,000,554	1,000,554
Profit and loss account	11	(1,682,813)	1,320,248
Shareholders' equity		(536,947)	2,466,114

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 7 October 2022 and were signed on its behalf by.

DocuSigned by:

Subramanian Narayan

Subramanian Narayan
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DS
SC

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Company number 09147644****Statement of changes in equity as at 31 March 2022**

	Called-up share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 July 2020	126,815	993,185	600,000	1,704,208	3,424,208
Loss for the financial period	-	-	-	(383,960)	(383,960)
Shares issued	18,497	7,369	-	-	25,866
Utilizations during the period	-	-	(600,000)	-	(600,000)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(383,960)	(383,960)
At 31 March 2021	145,312	1,000,554	-	1,320,248	2,466,114
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	(3,003,061)	(3,003,061)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(3,003,061)	(3,003,061)
At 31 March 2022	145,312	1,000,554	-	(1,682,813)	(536,947)

The notes on pages 11 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****GENERAL INFORMATION**

Datalytx limited is a Private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office and principal place of business is:

1 Ropemaker Street
London
EC2Y 9HT

The principal activities of the Company predominantly relate to Data Engineering, Data Ops and Master Data Management services. The functional currency of the Company is Pound Sterling ('£') as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**1. Basis of preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS102 'the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the applicable legislations as set out in the Companies Act 2006.

In preparing these financial statements, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions, as permitted by FRS 102 paragraph 1.12. The Company has therefore complied with the applicable conditions, including providing notification of the use of exemptions to the Company's shareholders who have not objected to the use of such disclosure exemptions.

The Company has taken advantage of the following exemptions in preparing these financial statements:

- from preparing a statement of cash flows in accordance with Section 7 Cash Flow Statements;
- from providing the related party disclosures, required under paragraphs 33.8 to 33.14, for transactions with other wholly-owned group members on the basis that the Company is itself a wholly-owned member of the group.
- The requirements of section 26 Share-based Payment for a subsidiary with share-based payment arrangements for equity instruments of another group entity.

The company, and its subsidiaries in the UK, qualify as a small group as set out in section 383 of the companies Act 2006 and are considered eligible for exemption to prepare consolidated accounts. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The consolidated financial statements of Mphasis Limited within which this Company is included, can be obtained as detailed in note 14.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Based on the forecast the directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources in operational existence for the foreseeable future and there are no material uncertainties that lead to significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as going concern being a period of not less than 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus, the directors have continued to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in the preparing these financial statements.

The financial statements for FY 2022 have been prepared for a period of 12 months (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022). However, the financial statements for FY 2021 are prepared for a period of 9 months (1 July 2020 to 31 March 2021) due to a change in accounting year.

Impact of the Global Pandemic ('Covid-19')

The Company has taken into account the possible impacts of Covid-19 in preparation of the financial statements, including but not limited to its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption, impairment triggers for non-current assets, recoverable values of its financial and non-financial assets, impact on revenues, impact on measurement of deferred tax assets / liabilities, impact on leases and impact on effectiveness of its hedging relationships. The Company has considered available sources of information up to the date of approval of the financial statements and expects to recover the carrying amount of its assets

a. Revenue recognition

Turnover represents the total value, excluding value added tax, of goods and services supplied to Customers as a principal during the period, including expenses billed to customers.

Where the contract element is for the provision of service or repetitive processes, revenue is recognised when the product or service is provided. Where the contract element is a major development or implementation project that is transferred to the customer on completion, revenue recognition is based on a delivery approach to measure the stage of completion. Depending on the specific contractual terms, the measurement of delivery takes the form of performance milestones, costs completed to date or other appropriate measure. Revenues are recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- i. The amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- ii. It is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- iii. The stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- iv. The costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the Statement of comprehensive income using effective interest rate method

b. Investments

Fixed asset investments (including investment in subsidiaries) are carried at cost. Provision for diminution in value of investment is made if the impairment is not temporary in nature.

Investment in subsidiary company

Investment in the subsidiary companies are held at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****c. Tangible and intangible fixed assets and depreciation and amortization**

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are stated at cost, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is calculated to write down the cost less estimated residual value of all tangible fixed assets by equal annual instalments over their expected useful lives.

Asset	Useful life
Furniture, Fixtures and Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Server and Network equipment	6 years
Software	3 years
Vehicles	2 years

d. Post-retirement benefits**Defined Contribution scheme**

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The amount charged to the Statement of comprehensive income represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.

Defined Benefit scheme

The cost of the compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are determined based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, future attrition rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

e. Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax currently payable, relating to UK corporation tax, is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date. Transactions or events that result in obligation to pay more tax in the future or right to pay less in the future give rise to a deferred tax liability or asset. Timing differences are the differences between taxable profits and the total comprehensive income as stated in the financial statements that arise from the conclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing difference. The tax expense is recognised in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it is deemed probable that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and there is intention either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date the transaction took place. Where this is not possible to determine, income and expense items are translated using average exchange rate for the period.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in the Statement of comprehensive income.

g. Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company holds basic financial instruments, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade and other debtors, trade and other creditors, loans and borrowings.

Financial assets – classified as basic financial instruments**➤ Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances.

➤ Trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are initially recognised at the transaction price, including any transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

Financial liabilities - classified as basic financial instruments**➤ Trade and other creditors, loans and borrowings**

Trade and other creditors, loans and borrowings are initially measured at the transaction price, including any transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****h. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Company's accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

➤ Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

Management is of the opinion that the instances of application of judgement are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements apart from those involving estimates are discussed below:

Impairment of Investments

Impairment exists when the carrying value of Investments exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Investments are tested for impairment on an annual basis and more often, if there is an indication that Investments may be impaired and the resulting Impairment losses, if any are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation / Useful life

The Company reviews the useful life of fixed assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**2. TURNOVER**

The turnover is mostly attributable to Application Services.

A geographical analysis of turnover is as follows:

Geographical analysis of turnover	Year ended 31 March 2022 £	9 months period ended 31 March 2021 £
United Kingdom	9,184,239	5,783,906
Rest of the world	61,099	16,466
	9,245,338	5,800,372

Analysis of turnover by customer	Year ended 31 March 2022 £	9 months period ended 31 March 2021 £
External revenue	8,436,146	5,138,309
Revenue from fellow group undertakings	809,192	662,063
	9,245,338	5,800,372

3. OPERATING PROFIT

	Year ended 31 March 2022 £	9 months period ended 31 March 2021 £
The Operating profit is stated after charging		
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	13,544	158,485
Office space rentals	64,638	68,063
Auditors' remuneration	11,260	10,500
Foreign exchange loss	4,384	75,016

4. STAFF COSTS

	Year ended 31 March 2022 £	9 months period ended 31 March 2021 £
Staff costs including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
Wages and salaries	3,464,381	1,913,914
Social security costs	337,649	186,671
Pension contributions	91,154	47,468
	3,893,184	2,148,053

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022**

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year were as follows:

Category	Year ended	9 months
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	No.	No.
Direct production	21	21
Sales	8	7
Administration	1	5
	30	33

Directors' emoluments and transactions	Year ended	9 months
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Remuneration	-	114,167
Pension scheme contributions	-	1,500
	-	115,667

Remuneration of key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise of all the directors and their aggregate remuneration for the year was as stated above. The remuneration to certain directors have been paid by the holding company and its affiliates and not included above.

5. INTEREST

Interest receivable and similar income	Year ended	9 months
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Interest on loans given to fellow undertaking	57,820	20,333

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 April 2021	516	28,630	2,397	31,543
Additions	-	19,520	-	19,520
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	516	48,150	2,397	51,063
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	497	11,857	1,787	14,141
Charge for the year	6	13,008	530	13,544
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2022	503	24,865	2,317	27,685
Net book value				
At 31 March 2022	13	23,285	80	23,378
At 31 March 2021	19	16,773	610	17,402

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****7. TAXATION**

	Year ended 31 March 2022	9 months period ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
(a) Tax expense included in the Statement of comprehensive income		
Current tax on profit on ordinary activities		
UK corporation tax 19% (period ended 31 March 2021 - 19%)	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(175,100)	(2,708)
Total deferred tax	(175,100)	(2,708)
Total tax credit	(175,100)	(2,708)

b) Reconciliation of tax credit included in the statement of comprehensive income

Tax on profit / (loss) on ordinary activities for year is higher than (2021 : higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (period ended 31 March 2021: 19%) .The differences are reconciled as follows.

	Year ended 31 March 2022	9 months period ended 31 March 2021
	£	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation	(3,178,161)	(386,668)
Income tax calculated at 19% (2021-19%)	(603,851)	(73,467)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	456,021	-
Other timing differences	147,830	73,467
Tax expense for the year	-	-
Deferred tax credit for the year	(175,100)	(2,708)
Total tax credit for the year	(175,100)	(2,708)

c) Factors that may affect the future tax charges.

In the March 2021 budget it was announced that the UK corporation tax rate would increase to 25% from 1 April 2023 for profits over £250,000. There are no other significant factors that may affect future tax charges.

The tax effects of significant temporary differences that resulted in deferred tax assets are as follows:

	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
	£	£
Deferred Tax Asset (net)		
Trading loss carried forward	172,110	-
Unpaid pension remuneration	2,990	2,708
Total	175,100	2,708

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****8. INVESTMENTS**

	2022	2021
	£	£
At 1 April 2021	381,979	1,320,000
- Less - Investments in Apposite Ltd	-	(20,000)
- Impairment of investment	-	(918,021)
At 31 March 2022	381,979	381,979

Datalytx MSS Limited made a profit after tax of £51,370 in the year ending 31 March 2022 and had net assets of £199,880 at 31 March 2022 and Dynamyx Limited made a loss after tax of £102,733 in the year ending 31 March 2022 and had net assets of £117,470 at 31 March 2022.

Direct subsidiaries	Country of registration	Direct holding	Activity
Datalytx MSS Limited 1 Ropemaker Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 9HT	UK	100%	Software Services
Dynamyx Limited 1 Ropemaker Street, London, United Kingdom, EC2Y 9HT	UK	100%	Software Services

9. DEBTORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Trade debtors	1,746,991	1,601,429
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,931,257	2,337,840
Other debtors	13,895	-
Prepayments	30,941	68,225
Amount receivable on contracts	523,662	54,950
Deferred tax asset	175,100	-
	4,421,846	4,062,444

10. CREDITORS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors	99,946	236,062
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,837,755	18,805
Social security and other taxes	277,706	419,104
Accruals and deferred income	4,429,929	2,052,000
	6,645,336	2,725,971

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

	2022	2021
	£	£
Authorized, allotted, called up and fully paid and reserves		
117,811,972 Ordinary A shares of £ 0.001 each & 27,500,000 Ordinary B shares of £ 0.001 each	145,312	145,312

In the FY 2021 the company has issued 10,997,172 Ordinary A shares of £ 0.001 each & 7,500,000 Ordinary B shares of £ 0.001 each.

Share premium

This reserve represents the amount above the nominal value received for issued share capital, less transaction costs.

Profit and loss account

This reserve represents the cumulative profits and losses.

DATALYTYX LIMITED**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022****12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

An entity or individual is considered a related party of the Company for the purposes of the financial statements if:

- It possesses the ability (directly or indirectly) to control or exercise significant influence over the operating and financial decisions of the Company or vice versa; or
- It is subject to common control or common significant influence.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mphasis Consulting Limited and has taken the advantage of exemption permitted by section 33 Related party disclosures, not to provide disclosures of transactions entered into with other wholly – owned members of the group.

13. LEASE COMMITMENTS**Operating leases**

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods is as follows:

	2022	2021
	£	£
Buildings		
Operating lease payments due		
Within 1 year	27,876	41,415
Total	27,876	41,415

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Compensated absences		
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	2,482	44,862
Liability in GBP	34,230	36,638
Assumptions		
Discount rate	4.80%	6.14%
Salary escalation rate	1.00%	1.00%
Withdrawal Rate	5.00%	5.00%
Retirement Age	60	60

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2022	2021
	£	£
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Trade and other debtors	1,760,886	1,601,429
Amounts owed from holding and related companies	1,931,257	2,337,840
	3,692,143	3,939,269
Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Trade creditors	99,946	236,062
Amounts due to holding and related companies	1,837,755	18,805
	1,937,701	254,867

16. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING

The immediate parent undertaking is Mphasis Consulting Limited. The Company is controlled by Mphasis Limited, a Company incorporated in India.

The parent undertaking of the smallest group for which the consolidated accounts are prepared for the period ended 31 March 2022 is Mphasis Limited, a Company incorporated in India. The Mphasis Group accounts are available on www.mphasis.com.

The ultimate holding Company was Blackstone Capital Partners (Cayman II) VI L.P, a Company incorporated in the state of Cayman Islands until 9 August 2021. Consequent to change of control on 10 August 2021, the ultimate holding company is BCP Asia (SG) Mirror Holding Pte Ltd, a Company incorporated in Singapore.

There is no ultimate controlling party being individuals.