

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 December 2015

Registered Number: 01598829

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**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Report and financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015**

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**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Directors' report**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015**

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The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

**Principal activities**

The company's principal activity continued to be that of computer software marketing, selling, maintenance and support.

**Results and dividends**

The company changed its name on 1 April 2016 from SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited to FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited following the acquisition of the SunGard group by Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. on 30 November 2015.

The company's loss for the financial year amounted to £8,993 (2014 loss: £26,695).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: £nil) and the loss for the financial year has been transferred to reserves.

**Going Concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support of the ultimate parent company. The ultimate parent undertaking has confirmed its intention to provide support for a period of at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements.

**Directors**

The directors of the company, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were:

Martin R. Boyd

Jason L. Couturier (appointed 30 November 2015)

Michael P. Oates (appointed 30 November 2015)

Victoria E. Silbey (resigned 30 November 2015)

Henry M. Miller Jr. (resigned 30 November 2015)

**Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited (formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited). The qualifying third party indemnity provision was in place during the financial year and at the date of approval of the directors' report.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Directors' report**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (FRS 102).

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 102 used in the preparation of financial statements.

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.

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

For persons who were directors at the time the report was approved, the following applies:

- as far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. In addition, the directors have taken the exemption not to include a strategic report in these financial statements as it is not required.

**On behalf of the Board**



**Jason L. Couturier**  
**Director**

**Date: 19 AUG 2016**

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited***

## **Report on the financial statements**

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### **Our opinion**

In our opinion, FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 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.
- 

### **What we have audited**

The financial statements, included within the Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2015;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

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## **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

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In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

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## **Other matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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### **Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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### **Directors' remuneration**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

# ***Independent auditors' report to the members of FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited (continued)***

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## **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the Directors' Report; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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## **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

### **Our responsibilities and those of the directors**

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 2, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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### **What an audit of financial statements involves**

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.



Alex Hookway (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London

19 August 2016

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Income Statement**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015**

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Revenue</b>	3	<b>137,749</b>	154,768
Cost of sales		<u>(94,831)</u>	<u>(106,157)</u>
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>42,918</b>	48,611
Administration expenses		<u>(51,439)</u>	<u>(47,437)</u>
<b>Operating (loss) / profit</b>	4	<u><b>(8,521)</b></u>	<u>1,174</u>
Interest receivable and similar income	5	306	347
Interest payable and similar charges	5	<u>(778)</u>	<u>(28,216)</u>
<b>Loss on ordinary activities before taxation</b>		<u><b>(8,993)</b></u>	<u>(26,695)</u>
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	6	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<u><b>(8,993)</b></u>	<u>(26,695)</u>

There were no items of other comprehensive income/expense apart from the loss in the financial year.

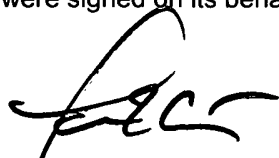
The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)

**Balance sheet**  
**As at 31 December 2015**

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	7	-	34,893
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	8	(149,754)	(175,654)
<b>Net current liabilities</b>		(149,754)	(175,654)
<b>Net liabilities</b>		(149,754)	(140,761)
 <b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	220,002	220,002
Share premium account		9,770,204	9,770,204
Accumulated losses		(10,139,960)	(10,130,967)
<b>Total equity</b>		(149,754)	(140,761)

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on **19 AUG 2016** and were signed on its behalf.



**Jason L. Couturier**  
Director  
FIS Business Integration (UK) Ltd  
Registered number: 01598829

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.



**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)

**Statement of changes in equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2014**

**2015**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Accumulated losses £	Total equity £
<b>1 January 2015</b>	220,002	9,770,204	(10,130,967)	(140,761)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(8,993)	(8,993)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	-	(8,993)	(8,993)
<b>31 December 2015</b>	220,002	9,770,204	(10,139,959)	(149,754)

**2014**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium account £	Accumulated losses £	Total equity £
<b>1 January 2014</b>	220,001	4,970,205	(10,104,272)	(4,914,066)
Loss for the financial year	-	-	(26,695)	(26,695)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	-	(26,695)	(26,695)
<b>Contributions by and distributions to owners</b>				
Proceeds from shares issued	1	4,799,999	-	4,800,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	1	4,799,999	-	4,800,000
<b>31 December 2014</b>	220,002	9,770,204	(10,130,967)	(140,761)

The notes on pages 8 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**1 Accounting policies**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

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 years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements. Details of the transition to FRS 102 are disclosed in note 12.

A summary of the more significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

**(a) Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The validity of this assumption depends on the continued support of the ultimate parent company. The ultimate parent undertaking has confirmed its intention to provide such support for a period of at least one year from the date of signing these financial statements.

If the company was unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce the balance sheet value of assets to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise, and to reclassify fixed assets as current assets.

**(b) Basis of accounting**

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

**(c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. Advantage has been taken of the following disclosure exemptions available in FRS 102:

- No cash flow statement has been presented as the ultimate parent company, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements;
- Disclosures in respect of the company's financial instruments and share-based payment arrangements have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in the parent company's financial statements; and

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
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**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**(c) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102 (continued)**

- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

**(d) Foreign currency**

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling on the balance sheet date. The gains or losses on translation are recorded in the income statement.

**(e) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amount receivable for goods supplied or services rendered, net of returns, discounts and rebates allowed by the company and value added taxes.

The company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics for each arrangement.

Where the consideration receivable in cash or cash equivalents is deferred, and the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the fair value of the consideration is measured as the present value of all future receipts using the imputed rate of interest.

The company recognises revenue when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the sales have been met.

The company provides support services to other companies. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual services performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

**(f) Taxation**

Taxation expense comprises the current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are measured on a non-discounted basis.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**(f) Taxation (continued)**

*Current tax*

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

*Deferred tax*

Timing differences arise when items of income and expenditure are included in tax computations in periods which are different to their inclusion in the financial statements. Except as otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision without discounting is made for all deferred taxation timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that it will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

**(g) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

**(h) Provisions and contingencies**

*Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provision is not made for future operating losses.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**(h) Provisions and contingencies (continued)**

*Provisions (continued)*

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

*Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**(i) Financial instruments**

The company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

*Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment had not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**1 Accounting policies (continued)**

**(i) Financial instruments (continued)**

*Financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction (such as bank loans and overdrafts), where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

*Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**(j) Distributions to equity holders**

Dividends and other distributions to company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

**(k) Related party transactions**

The company discloses transactions with related parties which are not wholly owned within the same group. It does not disclose transactions with members of the same group that are wholly owned.

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)

**Notes forming part of the financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

## **2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

- The revenue and profit of fixed price professional services contracts is recognised on a percentage of completion basis when the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably. Management exercises judgement in identifying onerous service contracts and determining whether a contract's outcome can be estimated reliably. Management also makes estimates in the calculation of future contract costs, fair values of contracts, the value of discounts given, the value of upgrade clauses in contracts which are used in determining the value of amounts recoverable on contracts and timing of revenue recognition. Estimates are continually revised based on changes in the facts relating to each contract.

### **Key sources of uncertainty**

#### *Impairment of debtors*

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 7 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

## **3 Revenue**

Geographical analysis of revenue by destination:

	2015	2014
	£	£
United Kingdom	95,157	106,157
Rest of World	42,592	48,611
	<u>137,749</u>	<u>154,768</u>

Analysis of revenue by classes of continuing business:

	2015	2014
	£	£
Support fees	95,157	106,157
Product sales	42,592	48,611
	<u>137,749</u>	<u>154,768</u>

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

**4 Operating (loss) / profit**

Operating (loss) / profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2015 £	2014 £
Foreign exchange losses / (gains)	5,730	(2,179)
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	<u>8,726</u>	<u>7,957</u>

**5 Interest**

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>		
Bank interest receivable	300	300
Cash pooling interest receivable	<u>6</u>	<u>47</u>
	<u>306</u>	<u>347</u>

	2015 £	2014 £
<b>Interest payable and similar charges</b>		
Bank interest payable	600	600
Cash pooling interest payable	178	848
Inter-company interest payable	<u>-</u>	<u>26,768</u>
	<u>778</u>	<u>28,216</u>

**6 Tax on loss on ordinary activities**

**Tax result included in income statement:**

	2015 £	2014 £
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profits of the year	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Double taxation relief	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Foreign tax</i>		
Current tax on foreign income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Changes to tax rates	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Tax on loss on ordinary activities</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)

**Notes forming part of the financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

**6 Tax on loss on ordinary activities (continued)**

**Reconciliation of tax charge:**

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2014: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to loss on ordinary activities before taxation. The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(8,993)	(26,695)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 20.25% (2014: 21.5%)	(1,821)	(5,739)
Effects of:		
Accelerated capital allowances	(722)	(935)
Group relief surrendered for nil consideration	2,543	6,674
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The rate of taxation is expected to follow the standard rate of UK corporation tax in future periods. At the balance sheet date, the Finance Act 2013 had been enacted confirming that the main UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

Further changes to the UK corporation tax rates were announced in the Chancellor's Budget in July 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce it to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. These changes had been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and the effects are therefore included in these financial statements. This reduction may also reduce the company's future current tax charges accordingly.

**7 Debtors**

	2015 £	2014 £
Loans owed by group undertaking	-	34,893
	<u>-</u>	<u>34,893</u>

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)

**Notes forming part of the financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

**8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2015 £	2014 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	25	25
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,745	48,221
Loans owed to group undertakings	129,726	-
Other creditors	1,726	21,877
Accruals and deferred income	16,532	105,531
	<u>149,754</u>	<u>175,654</u>

Loans owed to group undertakings of £129,726 (2014 Debtor: £34,893) relates to an unsecured revolving cash pooling arrangement agreed to on 30 June 2011. Interest accrues on a daily basis and is payable on 31 December each year, unless agreed otherwise. The applicable rate of interest is equal to the Bank of England base rate minus 25 basis points. During 2014 and 2015, the rate applied was 0.25%.

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

**9 Deferred tax asset**

Amounts unrecognised in respect of deferred tax are as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Accelerated depreciation	2,921	3,959
Tax losses	199,559	221,732
	<u>202,480</u>	<u>225,691</u>

The deferred tax asset has not been recognised as there is insufficient evidence that it will be recoverable.

**10 Called up share capital**

	2015 £	2014 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
220,002 (2014: 220,002) ordinary shares at £1 each	<u>220,002</u>	<u>220,002</u>

**FIS Business Integration (UK) Limited**  
**(formerly SunGard Business Integration (UK) Limited)**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2015 (continued)**

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**11      Controlling parties**

The directors regard Fidelity Information Services (Israel) Ltd. (formerly called SunGard (Israel) Ltd.), a company registered in Israel, as the immediate parent company.

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, is the undertaking that heads the smallest and largest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The directors consider Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. to be the ultimate controlling party and ultimate parent company.

Copies of the financial statements of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. can be obtained from 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32204, USA.

**12      First time adoption of FRS 102**

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements under UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of transition to FRS 102 was 1 January 2014. There was no impact to the loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 or the total equity at 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014 as a result of the transition to FRS 102.