JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

REGISTRATION NUMBER 3845874

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 31 December 2019

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JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
COMPANY INFORMATION
For the year ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS	Ketan Patel Julie Appelbe Stephen Byrne (appointed on 01/07/2019) Terrance Spidell (resigned on 22/02/2019)
SECRETARY	Eversecretary Limited (appointed on 09/01/2019) Abogado Nominees Limited (resigned 09/01/2019)
REGISTERED NUMBER	03845874
REGISTERED OFFICE	With effect from 13/03/2019 : Eversheds House, 70 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester M1 5ES United Kingdom Up to 12/03/2019: Building 1, Aviator Park Station Road, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15 2PG United Kingdom
SOLICITORS	Eversheds Sutherland (International) LLP One Wood Street London EC2V 7WS United Kingdom
BANKERS	Bank of America 2 King Edward Street London Ec1A 1Hq United Kingdom
AUDITORS	Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2 Ireland

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
STRATEGIC REPORT
For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors of Juniper Networks (UK) Limited ("the Company") present the annual report containing a strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

THE STRATEGIC REPORT

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES
From inception until 31 July 2017, the Company was engaged in the sales support, marketing and customer support services of internet protocol secure networking solutions for Juniper Networks Inc., (ultimate parent undertaking) Juniper Networks International BV. and its subsidiaries.

Effective from 01 August 2017, the Company was appointed as a distributor of routers and internet infrastructure solutions and the provision of maintenance, training and professional services in United Kingdom.

BUSINESS REVIEW AND RESULTS FOR THE YEAR
The statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the statement of financial position at that date are set out on pages 10 and 12. The profit for the year before taxation amounted to $11,416,598 (2018: $12,570,519). After charging tax of $2,253,024 (2018: $2,660,387), a surplus of $9,163,574 (2018: $9,910,132) was carried to reserves. Shareholders' funds at 31 December 2019 amounted to a surplus of $ 65,563,178 (2018: $75,699,870).

The performance in 2019 is in line with the expectations of the directors, and the directors believe the results for the year reflect the ongoing activities of the Company. Revenue from contracts with customers has decreased from $247,969,265 in 2018 to $207,643,264 in 2019 on account of lower sale of goods to customers due to challenges faced in overall business environment. The profit on ordinary activities before tax has decreased from $12,570,519 in 2018 to $11,416,598 in 2019. The gross profit percentage has increased from 34% in 2018 to 39% in 2019.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINITIES
The directors consider that the following are the principal risk factors that could materially and adversely affect the Company's future financial results or financial position:

- The risk of the current economic climate reducing demand for internet protocol secure networking solutions and in turn the related support services provided by the Company
- Competition in the sector may reduce the demand for the Company's products
- The risk of Brexit and the potential adverse impact on the UK market remains unknown and unpredictable
- The risk of adverse exchange movements.

The Company has controls in place to limit each of these potential exposures and management and the directors regularly review, reassess and proactively limit the associated risk. These risks are managed by continued product innovation while also paying close attention to customer service levels.

Economic risk:
In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus ("COVID-19") was reported in Wuhan, China. As the epidemic evolves, it will be expected that many areas may detect imported cases and local transmission of COVID-19. As of now, COVID-19 has since spread to over 150 countries worldwide and on 11 March 2020 the World Health Organization ('WHO') declared COVID-19 a pandemic.

The impacts of the global emergence of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) on the Company's business are currently unknown. The Company is conducting business as usual with some modifications to employee travel, employee work locations, and cancellation of certain marketing events, among other modifications.

The Company is closely monitoring the potential impact of COVID-19 on its FY20 financial results and cashflows and have prepared a detailed risk assessment and updated projections for the business where necessary. It is taking precautionary and pre-emptive actions to address COVID-19 and may take further actions that alter their normal business operations. The directors will continue to actively monitor the situation and may take further actions that alter the Company's business operations as may be required by federal, state or local health authorities or that it determines are in the best interests of its employees, customers, partners, suppliers and stockholders.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT
The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and creditworthiness. The Company has no exposure to debt market prices and little exposure to liquidity and interest rate risk due to the actions implemented by the ultimate parent company, Juniper Networks Inc., located in the USA. At a group level the Company has in place a risk management program that seeks to manage the financial exposures of the Company through the measurement of financial metrics, internal controls and hedge contracts for foreign exchange risk. Given the size of the Company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. The policies are set by the Board of directors and are implemented by the Company's finance department. The department has policies and procedures that set out specific guidelines on managing the financial risk and the circumstances where it would be appropriate to use financial instruments.

A statement in relation to financial risk management is set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
The Company measures its performance on a number of Key Performance Indicators such as revenue, cost of goods sold, gross margin etc., which are monitored at a group level, including budgets and cost variances.

DUTY TO PROMOTE SUCCESS OF THE COMPANY
The directors are aware of their duty under s.172 of the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members and key stakeholders. The directors when making key decisions for the Company have considered the impact of their decisions to the Company's key stakeholders and to wider society by building scalable, reliable, secure and cost-effective networks for its customers' businesses, while achieving agility, efficiency and value through automation.

One of the Company's core values is to deliver excellence to its customers. The Company perseveres for solutions that remove complexity and gives its customers true advantage over their competition. Whatever the challenge, each and every day the Company's customers set out to build the best, most secure networks for their unique challenges and Juniper is there to help them succeed. The Company believes that its systems and software represent innovations that transform the economics and experience of networking, helping its customers achieve superior performance, greater choice, and flexibility, while reducing overall total cost of ownership.

The Company recognises its employees are a critical success factor for the Company, hence it seeks to assist its employees to succeed through a positive culture and continuous improvement. There are a number of measures in place to keep employees up to date on recent developments of company and allow employee engagement with senior management, through face to face meetings and electronic media.

By order of the Board:
DocuSigned by:
Ketan Patil
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Ketan Patel
Director
September 15, 2020

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The review of the development of the business is included in the strategic report on page 2.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR AND STATE OF AFFAIRS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The results for the year and state of affairs as at 31 December 2019 are included in the strategic report on page 2.

DIVIDENDS

The Company paid a dividend of $25,000,000 during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: $ Nil).

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE YEAR END

COVID-19 is a developing situation and as of the date of approval of these financial statements, the assessment of the situation will need continued attention and will evolve over time. The directors consider COVID-19 to be a non-adjusting subsequent event and as a result, no adjustment is made in these financial statements. There are no other significant events between year end and the date of approval of these financial statements affecting the Company, which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

It is the intention of the directors to develop the current activities of the Company. The Company expects to execute on the Juniper Group product and solutions strategy with a specific focus on enterprises to support and meet their digitalisation transformation projects.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and trade creditors, arise directly from the Company's operating activities.

The Company uses derivatives to partially offset its market exposure to fluctuations in certain foreign currencies. The Company does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes.

A statement in relation to the financial instruments is set out in note 17 to the financial statements.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company is not directly engaged in the field of research and development.

RISK STATEMENT

A statement in relation to the risk factors affecting the business has been included in the strategic report on page 2.

DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

The directors and secretary who served throughout the year are set out on page 1 of the financial statements. There are no directors' interest requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 2006.

CHARITABLE / POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company did not make any charitable / political contributions during the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: $ Nil).

GOING CONCERN

In preparing the financial statements, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to use the going concern assumption on the basis that the Company has sources of cash flow and the Company's ultimate parent company, Juniper Networks Inc., has indicated that it will provide such financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements, but only in the event funds are not otherwise available to the Company to meet its liabilities.

The response to the impact of COVID-19 is set out in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section on page 2. To the best of the directors' current knowledge, based on the procedures above, COVID-19 will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

QUALIFYING THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISIONS

The ultimate holding company of the Company, Juniper Networks Inc., has granted an indemnity to one or more of its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity provision remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report and financial statements.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Company has adopted a safety statement in accordance with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the Company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information (that is, information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report) of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and

- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office in accordance with provisions of section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

By Order of the Board:

DocuSigned by:

Ketan Patel

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Ketan Patel
Director
September 15, 2020

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
For the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors are responsible for preparing the Director's 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 FRS 101 - Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departure disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors confirm that the financial statements comply with the above requirements.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and which 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.

By Order of the Board:

DocuSigned by:
Ketan Patel
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Ketan Patel
Director
September 15, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Juniper Networks (UK) Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2019, which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position and the related notes 1 to 24, including the 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 FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its profit 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 Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in the UK, including 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters, in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED (continued)

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 this regard.

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 director's 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 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
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records; 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.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED (continued)

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set on page 6, 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 they 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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.

Ernst & Young

Marie Treacy

for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin

Date: 17 September 2020

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
Revenue from contracts with customers	3	207,643,264	247,969,265
Cost of sales		(126,073,515)	(163,352,626)
GROSS PROFIT		81,569,749	84,616,639
Distribution costs		(2,597,965)	(2,707,215)
Administrative costs		(68,984,592)	(70,417,318)
OPERATING PROFIT		9,987,192	11,492,106
Interest received		1,882,018	1,298,502
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(452,612)	(220,089)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	6	11,416,598	12,570,519
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7a	(2,253,024)	(2,660,387)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		9,163,574	9,910,132
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (NET OF TAX)			
Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange		1,448,603	(1,072,234)
Reclassification adjustment for loss (gain) included in profit and loss		1,330,277	(1,298,479)
Tax on items that can be reclassified to profit or loss	7a	(252,413)	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	17.3	2,526,467	(2,370,713)
TOTAL PROFIT AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		11,690,041	7,539,419

There were no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the Company.

The results for the year shown above are derived entirely from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital presented as equity $	Foreign currency translation reserve $	Cash flow hedge reserve $	Retained earnings $	Shareholder's Funds $
As at 01 January 2018	**162**	**(17,411,807)**	**1,076,618**	**80,727,370**	**64,392,343**
Effect of adoption of new accounting standard	-	-	-	308,089	**308,089**
	162	**(17,411,807)**	**1,076,618**	**81,035,459**	**64,700,432**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,910,132	**9,910,132**
Other comprehensive loss (note 17.3)	-	-	(2,370,713)	-	**(2,370,713)**
Total profit and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,370,713)	**9,910,132**	**7,539,419**
Share-based payments (note 21)	-	-	-	3,460,019	**3,460,019**
As at 31 December 2018	**162**	**(17,411,807)**	**(1,294,095)**	**94,405,610**	**75,699,870**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,163,574	**9,163,574**
Other comprehensive income (note 17.3)	-	-	2,526,467	-	**2,526,467**
Total profit and comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**2,526,467**	**9,163,574**	**11,690,041**
Share-based payments (note 21)	-	-	-	3,173,267	**3,173,267**
Cash dividends (note 22)	-	-	-	(25,000,000)	**(25,000,000)**
As at 31 December 2019	**162**	**(17,411,807)**	**1,232,372**	**81,742,451**	**65,563,178**

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at 31 December 2019

	Notes	2019 $	2018 $
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Tangible assets	8	974,860	1,944,015
Right of use assets	9	5,283,767	-
Debtors (amounts falling due after one year)	10	11,494,621	8,789,902
		17,753,248	10,733,917
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	11	1,610,473	7,004,071
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	12	82,074,021	98,364,338
Cash at bank		65,570,630	62,699,320
		149,255,124	168,067,729
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)	13	(65,524,439)	(73,562,520)
Provision for liabilities	14	(1,445,507)	(1,288,062)
Lease liabilities	9	(792,816)	-
		(67,762,762)	(74,850,582)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		81,492,362	93,217,147
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for liabilities	14	(744,595)	(716,320)
Creditors (amounts falling due after one year)	15	(28,601,415)	(27,534,874)
Lease liabilities	9	(4,336,422)	-
		(33,682,432)	(28,251,194)
NET ASSETS		65,563,178	75,699,870
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital presented as equity	20	162	162
Foreign currency translation reserve		(17,411,807)	(17,411,807)
Cash flow hedge reserve		1,232,372	(1,294,095)
Retained earnings		81,742,451	94,405,610
SHAREHOLDER'S FUNDS		65,563,178	75,699,870

The notes on pages 13 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on September 15, 2020 and were signed on its behalf by

DocuSigned by:
Ketan Patel
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Ketan Patel
Director

REGISTRATION NUMBER 03845874

1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH FRS 101

The Company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom. The Company's registered number is 3845874 and the registered office is Eversheds House, 70 Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester, M1 5ES, United Kingdom.

The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of Juniper Networks Inc., a company incorporated in Delaware, United States of America. Copies of its group financial statements are available from 1133 Innovation Way, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, United States of America.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation and going concern

In preparing the financial statements, the directors consider it appropriate to continue to use the going concern assumption on the basis that the Company has sources of cash flow and the Company's ultimate parent company, Juniper Networks Inc., has indicated that it will provide such financial support to the Company to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date of the approval of the financial statements, but only in the event funds are not otherwise available to the Company to meet its liabilities.
The response to the impact of COVID-19 is set out in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section on page 2. To the best of the directors' current knowledge, based on the procedures above, COVID-19 will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101:
a) the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
(i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
(ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and Equipment;
b) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A to 38D, 40A to 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1;
c) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
d) the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
e) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member;
f) the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets*;
g) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payments, because: (i) the share based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity ;
h) paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but not yet effective);
i) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*;
j) the requirements of the second sentence of 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; and
k) paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 "fair value measurement" (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
l) the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91, 93 and the requirements of paragraph 58, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total of IFRS 16 Leases.

* Equivalent disclosures are provided in the consolidated financial statements of Juniper Networks Inc. The consolidated accounts of Juniper Networks Inc., prepared in accordance with US GAAP, are available to the public and may be obtained from 1133 Innovation Way, Building A, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, United States of America.

2.2 Judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Impairment of non-financial assets (note 2.3 (c))
Estimating the incremental borrowing rate - Leases (note 2.3 (d))
Provision for obsolete inventory (note 2.3 (f))
Provision for accrued warranty (note 2.3 (g))
Variable consideration - revenue from contracts with customers (note 2.3 (i) (ii))
Refund liabilities and right of return assets (note 2.3 (i) (iv))
Principal vs agent (note 2.3 (i) (v))
Taxation (note 2.3 (k))
Provision for asset retirement obligation (note 2.3 (n))
Provision for liabilities (note 2.3 (o))
Restructuring provision (note 2.3 (p))

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Functional currency

i) The Company's financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollar ('$'), which is also the Company's functional currency.

ii) Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively). The Company manages its currency risk by adopting effective hedge strategies, refer note 2.3 (e) (iv) and note 17.3 for more information.

(b) Tangible assets and depreciation

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated to write-off the original cost or valuation less the estimated residual value of the assets over their expected useful lives as follows:

Leasehold improvements	5 years
Furniture and fittings	3 - 5 years
Computer equipment	5 years

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the non-financial asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For assets where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, not to exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years.

A reversal of impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount when it is treated as a revaluation increase.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Leases

Accounting policy applied after 1 January 2019:

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee :
The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

(ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as lessor :
Leases where the Company transfers substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of ownership of the asset through its contractual arrangements to the customer are considered as a finance leases. The amount due from the lessee is recorded in the statement of financial position as financial assets (finance lease receivables) and are carried at the amount of the net investment in the lease after making provision of impairment.

Interest income
Interest on finance lease receivables is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the lease to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Leases (continued)
Accounting policy applied prior to 1 January 2019:

(i) Finance Lease - Company as lessor

Leases where the Company transfers substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of ownership of the asset through its contractual arrangements to the customer are considered as a finance leases. The amount due from the lessee is recorded in the statement of financial position as financial assets (finance lease receivables) and are carried at the amount of the net investment in the lease after making provision of impairment.

Interest income
Interest on finance lease receivables is recognised as the interest accrues using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the lease to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

(ii) Operating lease - Company as lessee
Leases where the lessor retains a significant portion of the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases and rentals payable are charged in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

The Company has entered into commercial property leases and as a lessee it obtains the use of leased property. The classification of such leases as operating or finance lease requires the Company to determine, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, whether it retains or acquires the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the statement of financial position.

(e) Financial instruments
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(i) Classification of financial instruments
An instrument or its components, are classified on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

(ii) Financial assets
Initial recognition and measurement: The Company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of amounts owed by group undertaking that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient as expected receivable term is less than a year, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement: For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets held by the Company are classified in the following categories

Financial assets at amortised costs: The Company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met; (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) based on the contractual terms the expected cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Financial assets at fair value through profit of loss: these include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Derivatives, including embedded derivatives which are accounted for as separate derivatives other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss; are classified as held for trading. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Financial instruments (continued)
(ii) Financial assets (continued)

Impairment of financial assets - the Company recognises an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For debtors, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company considers default to occur when contractual payments are outstanding greater than 360 days past due based on experience, however given the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for debtors, the definition of default has no impact on the quantification of the provision. Debtors are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cashflows, which is based on an assessment of the Company's intention and ability to successfully recover balances through enforcement activities.

Derecognition of financial assets - a financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when: The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(iii) Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement: The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings(if any) and payables, net of directly attributables transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement: The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as described below:
Loans and borrowings(if any) - after initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss account and other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: these include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This includes derivatives not in a hedging relationship and embedded derivatives that meet the separation criteria in IFRS 9. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented in the statement of profit and loss account and other comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial liabilities: a liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in the statement of profit and loss account and other comprehensive income.

(iv) Hedge accounting
At the date of initial application, all of the Company's existing hedging relationships were eligible to be treated as continuing hedging relationships. Before the adoption of IFRS 9, the Company designated the change in fair value of the entire forward contracts in its cash flow hedge relationships. Upon adoption of the hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9, the Company designates only the spot element of forward contracts as hedging instrument. The forward element is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated as a separate component of equity under cash flow hedge reserve, refer note 17.3 for detailed policy on hedge accounting.

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(vi) Fair values
The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at the reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of finished goods in transit for sale in ordinary course of business and component parts to be used in providing services. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost is computed using first-in, first-out basis. A charge is recorded to cost of product when inventories are determined to be damaged, obsolete or decline in sales price. Inventories are presented as net of provision.

(g) Provision for accrued warranty

The Company generally offers a one year warranty on most of its hardware products, and a 90 day warranty on the media that contains the software embedded in the products. Warranty costs are recognised as part of the Company's cost of sales based on associated material costs, logistics costs, labour costs, and overhead at the time revenue is recognised. Material costs are estimated primarily based upon the historical costs to repair or replace product returns within the warranty period. Labour, logistics and overhead costs are estimated primarily based upon historical trends in the cost to support customer cases within the warranty period.

(h) Pensions

Pension benefits are funded over the employees' period of service by way of contributions to a defined contribution scheme. Contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as they become payable.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company sells it's products and service through direct sales, distributors and value-added resellers (collectively hereinafter referred as "customers"). Revenue is recognised when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services by following a five-step process, (i) identify the contract with a customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price, and (v) recognise revenue when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation, as further described below.

(i) Revenue recognition process :
(i) *Identify the contract with a customer :* The Company generally considers a sales contract or agreement with an approved purchase order as a customer contract provided that collection is considered probable, which is assessed based on the creditworthiness of the customer as determined by credit checks, payment histories, and/or other circumstances. The Company combines contracts with a customer if contracts are negotiated with a single commercial substance or contain price dependencies.

(ii) *Identify the performance obligations in the contract*: Product performance obligations include hardware and software licenses and service performance obligations include maintenance, software post-contract support, training, and professional services. Certain software licenses and related post-contract support are combined into a single performance obligation when the maintenance updates are critical to the continued functionality of the software.

(iii) *Determine the transaction price:* The transaction price for the Company's contracts with its customers consists of both fixed and variable consideration provided it is probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when the uncertainty related to variable consideration is resolved. Fixed consideration includes amounts to be contractually billed to the customer while variable consideration includes estimates for rights of return, rebates, and price protection, which are based on historical sales returns and price protection credits, specific criteria outlined in rebate agreements, and other factors known at the time. The Company generally invoices customers for hardware, software licenses and related maintenance arrangements at time of delivery, and professional services either upfront or upon meeting certain milestones. Customer invoices are generally due within 30 to 90 days after issuance. The Company's contracts with customers typically do not include significant financing components as the period between the transfer of performance obligations and timing of payment are generally within one year.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)
(iv) *Allocate the transaction price:* For contracts that contain multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price to the performance obligations on a relative standalone selling price basis. Standalone selling prices are based on multiple factors including, but not limited to historical discounting trends for products and services, pricing practices in different geographies and through different sales channels, gross margin objectives, internal costs, competitor pricing strategies, and industry technology lifecycles.

(v) *Recognise revenue when or as the Company satisfies a performance obligation*: Revenue for hardware and certain software licenses, are recognised at a point in time, which is generally upon shipment or delivery. Certain software licenses combined with post-contract support are recognised over time on a ratable basis over the term of the license. Revenue for maintenance and software post-contract support is recognised over time on a ratable basis over the contract term. Revenue from training and professional services is recognised over time as services are completed or ratably over the contractual period of generally one year or less.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

(ii) Variable consideration
Rebates
In the event that collection from the distributors is dependent upon the end-user's payment to the distributors, the Company will determine the total amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled and for which it is probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur (i.e. the transaction price).

The final pricing on products to the distributors is based on the final price that the distributor sells such product to the end-user. As such, at the time of sale to the distributor the Company initially records a debtor and related revenue from the distributor at full list price, net of any discounts applied to the invoice. The Company then estimates the final price to the distributor and reduces the debtor and related revenue for such variable consideration. The estimated final price is based on the estimated unsold inventory held by the distributor less estimated inventory expected to be returned through stock rotation rights (see stock rotation reserve below) multiplied by the expected rebate rate. The expected rebate rate is based on rebates granted to distributors for the most recent period ended compared to the full list price (net of invoice discounts) by product family and by geography. The expected rebate rate may be adjusted downward (to exclude significant one-time rebates in the most recent period ended and are not expected to recur) or upward (to include significant one-time rebates anticipated in a future period) as necessary.

Stock rotation reserve
Distributors are generally permitted in their agreements to exchange inventory once during a quarter based on an amount equal to a percentage of the shipment value of the inventory delivered to the distributor. This allows the distributor to replace slow-moving / obsolete inventory with products that have a higher demand. Most rotations are performed within 2 to 3 quarters from the shipment date of the inventory to distributor. The estimated stock rotation reserve is based on amounts billed to distributors for stock for a quarter (prior to application of any rebates) multiplied by the expected rotation rate. The rotation rate is estimated using a lag analysis based on amounts billed to distributors for stock in a quarter compared to actual inventory rotations for such amounts billed. Total reserve charge is recorded by product family, by geography considering weight of each category in recent periods ended. When selecting the estimate for rotation rate, the Company will review the rotation rate for a select number of recent prior quarters along with the blended rotation rate for such recent prior quarters.

Rights of return
The Company's contracts with its customers generally do not allow for rights of return, except for stock rotation rights (which are applicable to distributors only). However, the Company has accepted returns from all customer categories in the past under specific circumstances and anticipates accepting returns in the future. As such, the Company estimates the expected returns and records as a reduction to debtor and related revenue. The estimated return reserve is based on the average daily shipments for current period multiplied by the average return period and historical average rate of invoice returns value as a percentage of the product shipments by product family, by geography.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)
(ii) Variable consideration (continued)

Partner incentive programs
The Company's Partner Incentive programs are set to increase the sales through a targeted group of partners. Participating partners must meet the eligibility criteria for the offered programs including signed contracts, training/certifications and resource requirements, as well as revenue thresholds. Quarterly targets (or annual target, if applicable) are set for eligible partners enrolled in these programs. The estimate of incentive credits is determined based on expected payment to partner in accordance with applicable program and recorded in period when the target indicators are expected to be achieved as a debit to revenue and credit against the receivable from partner.

(iii) Contract balances
Contract assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract liabilities
A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Trade debtors
A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section 2.3(e)(ii) Financial assets – initial recognition and measurement.

(iv) Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return
Right of return assets
Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products.

Refund liabilities
A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

(v) Principal vs agent
The Company assessed its revenue arrangements against specific criteria in order to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company determined it is acting as principal as it has exposure to the significant risks and rewards associated with the transaction and measures revenue as the gross amount received or receivable.

(j) Deferred commissions
Sales commissions earned by the Company's sales force are considered incremental and recoverable costs of obtaining a contract with a customer. These costs are deferred and then amortised over a period of benefit which is typically over the term of the customer contracts as initial commission rates and renewal rates are the same. Amortisation expense is included in administrative costs.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Taxation

Income tax is charged or credited to profit and loss and other comprehensive income if it relates to items that are charged or credited to profit and loss and other comprehensive income. Similarly, income tax is charged or credited directly to equity if it relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity. Otherwise income tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, with the exception of when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, carried forward tax credits or tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the related asset is realised or liability is settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 7.

(l) Cash at bank

Cash at bank in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank.

(m) Share-based payments

The ultimate parent company, Juniper Networks Inc., operates a number of equity-settled, share–based compensation plans, under which the Company receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments share options, Employee Stock Purchase Plan, Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Performance Share Awards ("PSAs") of Juniper Networks Inc. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognised as an expense with a corresponding credit to equity.

The fair value of stock options granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model, which incorporates various assumptions including expected life, volatility, risk-free interest rates, and dividend yield. Further details are contained in note 21.

(n) Provision for asset retirement obligation ("ARO")

The Company records a provision for reinstatement costs of the lease premises with ARO clause included in the lease contracts. Reinstatement costs are provided at the present value of expected costs to settle the obligation using estimated cash flows and are recognised as part of the cost of the particular asset. The cash flows, where material, are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the reinstatement liability. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of reinstatement are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate. Changes in the estimated future costs or in the discount rate applied are added to or deducted from the cost of the asset.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Provision for liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event; it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect is material, expected future cash flows are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(p) Restructuring provision

The Company recognises a provision for restructuring costs only when it has a legal or constructive obligation at the reporting date to carry out the restructuring. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The risks and uncertainties that inevitably surround many events and circumstances is taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision.

(q) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset as current when it is :

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; and
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when :

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period; and
- Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

2.4 Significant changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards and interpretations

IFRIC 23 - Uncertainity over Income Tax Treament

The effective date for the Company for the application of IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment is 1 January 2019. IFRIC 23 clarifies the principles of recognition and measurement of tax assets and liabilities when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Company has chosen to apply the retrospective transition method that allows the cumulative impact to be recognised in opening equity for the year in which the interpretation is applied for the first time. The Company did not have any material uncertain tax positions and as a result the adoption of IFRIC 23 had no impact on the Company.

IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16, Leases, supersedes IAS 17 Leases and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under IFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 did not have an impact for leases where the Company is the lessor.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Company elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Company applied the standard only to the contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 at the date of initial application.

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

The effect of adoption of IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 (increase/(decrease)) is, as follows:

	31-December-2018	Increase / (decrease)	01-January-2019
Assets	**$**	**$**	**$**
Tangible assets	1,944,015	(353,140)	1,590,875
Right of use assets	-	6,070,979	6,070,979
Debtors (amounts falling due within one year)	98,364,338	(231,607)	98,132,731
Total assets		**5,486,232**	
Liabilities			
Creditors (amounts falling due within one year)			
- Accrued Liabilities	(4,224,780)	120,532	(4,104,248)
Creditors (amounts falling due after one year)			
- Accrued Liabilities	(191,249)	186,512	(4,737)
Lease liabilities	-	(5,793,276)	(5,793,276)
Total liabilities		**(5,486,232)**	

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 2.3 (d) Leases for the accounting policy beginning 1 January 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Company.

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases

The Company recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:
• Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
• Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
• Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
• Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
• Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at 1 January 2019:

• Right of use assets of $6,070,979 were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position.This includes the ARO assets recognised previously under leasehold improvements of $353,140 that were reclassified from Property, plant and equipment.

• Deferred rent of $307,044 and prepayments of $231,607 related to previous operating leases were derecognised.

• Lease liabilities of $5,793,276 were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position.

The Company has also elected to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments that existed at the date of transition.

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

	$
Operating lease commitments as at 31 December 2018	6,830,126
Weighted average incremental borrowing rate as at 1 January 2019	3.01%
Discounted operating lease commitments as at 1 January 2019	5,793,276
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019	**5,793,276**

3 **Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers relates to the sale of products and services for high-performance networks, which combine scale and performance with agility and efficiency, so customers can build the best networks for their businesses. Products relating to routing, switching and security address the high-performance networking requirements of global service providers, enterprises, governments, and research and public sector organisations that view the network as critical to their success. Software, silicon, and systems represent innovations that transform the experience and economics of networking, helping customers achieve superior performance, greater choice, and flexibility, while reducing overall total cost of ownership.

3.1 **Disaggregated revenue information**

As the Company is reporting under FRS 101 – Reduced Disclosure Framework, therefore it is not required to disclose disaggregated revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors, specified in IFRS 15.114.

3.2 Right of return assets, rebates and refund liabilities

	2019	2018
	$	$
Right of return assets (note 12)	1,063,462	259,345
Allowance for rebate reserve (note 12)	4,525,406	8,912,560
Refund liabilities (note 13)		
Arising from stock rotation reserve	1,195,910	1,680,249
Arising from sales return reserve	345,340	194,469
Arising from other reserves	1,167,269	1,421,421
	2,708,519	**3,296,139**

The Company recognises right of return assets and refund liabilities in accordance with accounting policy as disclosed in note 2.3 (i) (ii).

4 EMPLOYEES AND REMUNERATION

The average number of persons employed by the Company in the financial year was 199 (2018: 200) analysed as follows:

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Administration	107	104
Sales	92	96
	199	200

The staff costs are comprised of:	**2019**	**2018**
	$	$
Wages and salaries	31,351,964	35,751,265
Social welfare costs	5,938,649	5,608,712
Pension costs (note 16)	1,349,526	1,518,276
Share-Based payments (note 21)	3,173,267	3,460,019
	41,813,406	46,338,272

Director's remuneration	**2019**	**2018**
	$	$
Directors' remuneration	557,641	508,303
Number of directors accruing benefits under:		
Defined contribution pension scheme	2	2
Number of directors who received shares in respect of qualifying services	2	2
Number of directors who exercised share options	-	2
In respect of the highest paid director:		
Aggregate remuneration	294,707	269,366
Accrued pension at the end of the year	1,305	1,157

5 INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2019	2018
	$	$
Interest payable and similar charges	301,480	220,089
Interest expense on lease liabilities	151,132	-
	452,612	220,089

6 PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX

The profit on ordinary activities before tax is stated after charging (crediting):

	2019	2018
	$	$
Loss on foreign exchange	(1,312,399)	(490,352)
Operating lease rentals		
- Other	25,749	889,668
Contractor expenses	4,790,051	4,327,806
Consulting fees	7,050,032	6,967,961
Auditor's remuneration - audit of financial statements	96,620	70,526
Depreciation on tangible assets(note 8)	616,015	668,578
Depreciation on right of use assets (note 9)	801,922	-
Restructuring expense	644,062	757,403

In the year 2019, the Juniper Networks Inc. management approved a worldwide organisational restructuring resulting in a reduction in headcount of 11 employees (2018: 6 employees) in the UK. The Company booked an expense of $0.6 million during the year (2018: $0.8 million) in this regard.

7 TAXATION

7a Tax charged in statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Corporation tax		
- Current year	2,382,811	2,599,005
- Adjustment in respect of prior year	(33,154)	34,354
	2,349,657	2,633,359
Deferred tax		
- Current year	(119,846)	(440)
- Adjustment in respect of prior year	23,213	27,468
	(96,633)	27,028
Tax charged in statement of Profit and Loss	2,253,024	2,660,387
Deferred tax		
- Current year	252,413	-
Tax charged in other comprehensive income	252,413	-
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income	2,505,437	2,660,387

JUNIPER NETWORKS (UK) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2019

7 TAXATION (continued)

7b Reconciliation of the total tax charge

The tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are reconciled as below:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	11,416,598	12,570,519
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the corporation tax rate of 19% (2018: 19%)	2,169,154	2,388,399
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	89,798	154,368
Permanent differences in respect of share based payments	-	51,027
Impact of rate changes on deferred tax charge	(15,869)	4,771
Adjustments in respect of prior years	9,941	61,822
	2,253,024	2,660,387

The effective tax rate in 2019 was 20% (2018: 21%).

7c Deferred Tax Asset

	2019	2018
	$	$
At 1 January	1,013,845	1,040,873
Net movement in profit and loss account	96,633	(27,028)
Amount debited to other comphrensive income	(252,413)	-
At 31 December	858,065	1,013,845

The deferred tax asset recognised on the statement of financial position consists of the following amounts:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	273,956	248,386
Other temporary differences	252,800	222,681
Share based payments	583,722	542,778
Cash flow hedge reserve	(252,413)	-
	858,065	1,013,845

The deferred tax asset movement included in the tax charge recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income consists of the following amounts:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	(25,570)	(32,638)
Other temporary differences	(30,119)	(59,670)
Share based payments	(40,944)	119,336
Cash flow hedge reserve	252,413	-
	155,780	27,028

7d Factors affecting future tax charge

In the Finance Act 2016, which was enacted on 15 September 2016, the UK Government confirmed that the main rate of corporation tax in the UK will be reduced from the 19% rate applying from 1 April 2017 to 17% from 1 April 2020. On 11 March 2020, the UK Government announced that the main rate of corporation tax will not be reduced to 17% from 1 April 2020 and will remain at 19%; however, that change has not yet been substantively enacted. As a result, the deferred tax asset / liability being carried at 31 December 2019 relating to UK temporary differences have been recognised at the 17% rate.

A deferred tax asset of $858,065 (2018: $1,013,845) has been recognised in the accounts on the basis that the Company will continue to be profit making for the foreseeable future.

The deferred tax asset has been calculated based on the rate of 17% substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date (2018: 17%).

8 TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Leasehold improvements $	Furniture and fittings $	Computer equipment $	Total $
COST				
At 1 January 2019	3,161,862	636,499	705,376	4,503,737
Reclassification (a)	(611,306)	-	-	(611,306)
As at 1 January 2019 (adjusted)	2,550,556	636,499	705,376	3,892,431
Additions	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	2,550,556	636,499	705,376	3,892,431
DEPRECIATION				
At 1 January 2019	1,514,729	450,889	594,104	2,559,722
Reclassification (a)	(258,166)	-	-	(258,166)
As at 1 January 2019 (adjusted)	1,256,563	450,889	594,104	2,301,556
Charge for the year	492,767	68,481	54,767	616,015
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	1,749,330	519,370	648,871	2,917,571
NET BOOK VALUES				
At 31 December 2019	801,226	117,129	56,505	974,860
At 31 December 2018	1,647,133	185,610	111,272	1,944,015

(a) The carrying amount of Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO) asset was reclassified from tangible assets to Right of Use assets (note 2.4) to conform with presentation requirement of newly adopted lease accounting standard- IFRS16.24(d).

9 RIGHT OF USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Office building $
As at 1 January 2019 on adoption	6,070,979
Asset Retirement Obligation - Addition	14,710
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(801,922)
As at 31 December 2019	5,283,767

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2019 $	2018 $
As at 1 January 2019 on adoption	5,793,276	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	151,132	-
Payments	(935,213)	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	120,043	-
As at 31 December 2019	5,129,238	-
Current	(792,816)	-
Non-current	(4,336,422)	-
Total	(5,129,238)	-

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	2019 $	2018 $
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	801,922	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	151,132	-
	953,054	-

10 DEBTORS (amounts falling due after one year)

	2019 $	2018 $
Finance lease receivable (non current) (a)	9,287,561	6,534,933
Deferred tax asset (note 7c)	858,065	1,013,845
Other debtors	1,118,415	893,367
Deferred commission costs	230,580	347,757
	11,494,621	8,789,902

(a) The finance leases primarily relate to five contracts (2018: two contracts) with customers for leasing of Company's equipment on hire. The lease term is between 48 to 60 months (2018: 60 months) and implicit interest rate in the lease is between 4.25% to 4.75% (2018: 4.75%).

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For the year ended 31 December 2019

11 Inventories

	2019	2018
	$	$
Finished goods	1,161,228	6,930,287
Raw materials	449,245	73,784
	1,610,473	7,004,071

12 DEBTORS (amounts falling due within one year)

	2019	2018
	$	$
Trade debtors	69,060,071	69,993,163
Amount owed from group undertakings (a)	356,508	18,635,919
Contract assets	9,940,596	9,664,821
VAT receivable	-	4,958,172
Deferred commission costs	1,156,375	1,625,113
Finance Lease receivable (current) (b) & (c)	2,846,288	1,110,203
Prepayments	802,621	1,093,748
Right of return assets (note 3.2)	1,063,462	259,345
Corporation tax receivable	-	127,305
Other debtors	280,749	61,137
Other current financial assets (note 17.1)	1,356,924	-
	86,863,594	107,528,926
Allowance for rebate reserve (note 3.2)	(4,525,406)	(8,912,560)
Allowance for expected credit losses	(264,167)	(252,028)
	82,074,021	98,364,338

(a) Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured interest free and repayable on demand.

(b) The finance leases primarily relate to five contracts (2018: two contracts) with customers for leasing of Company's equipment on hire. The lease term is between 48 to 60 months (2018: 60 months) and implicit interest rate in the lease is between 4.25% to 4.75% (2018: 4.75%).

(c) The following table sets out a maturity analysis of finance lease receivables, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after 31 December 2019 and net investment in the lease:

	2019	2018
	$	$
Less than one year	3,312,763	1,439,637
One to two years	3,313,485	1,919,515
Two to three years	3,313,485	1,919,515
Three to four years	2,830,595	1,919,515
Four to five years	577,922	1,439,636
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	**13,348,250**	**8,637,818**
Unearned finance income	(1,214,401)	(992,682)
Net investment in the lease	**12,133,849**	**7,645,136**

13 CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)

	2019	2018
	$	$
Contract liabilities	50,729,984	62,089,118
Refund liabilities (note 3.2)	2,708,519	3,296,139
Accrued liabilities	4,469,646	4,224,780
Trade creditors and accruals	3,954,836	2,678,793
Other financial liabilities (note 17.2)	4,967	1,257,278
Amounts owed to group undertakings (a)	1,203,324	16,412
Corporation tax payable	378,830	-
VAT payable	2,074,333	-
	65,524,439	73,562,520

(a) Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured interest free and repayable on demand.

14 PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Accrued warranty	Asset retirement obligation	Total
	$	$	$
At 1 January 2019	**(1,288,062)**	**(716,320)**	**(2,004,382)**
Addition to provision	(2,020,341)	(28,275)	(2,048,616)
Utilisation of provision	1,862,896	-	1,862,896
At 31 December 2019	**(1,445,507)**	**(744,595)**	**(2,190,102)**
Current	(1,445,507)	-	**(1,445,507)**
Non current	-	(744,595)	**(744,595)**
Total	(1,445,507)	(744,595)	(2,190,102)

Accrued Warranty

The Company accrues for warranty costs based on associated material, labour for customer support at the time revenue is recognised. This accrual is reported as accrued warranty within current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

Asset retirement obligation (ARO)

A provision has been recognised for reinstatement costs of the lease premises with an ARO clause included in the lease contracts. The decommissioning costs are expected to be incurred at the end of the lease contract.

15 CREDITORS (amounts falling due after one year)

	2019	2018
	$	$
Accrued liabilities	-	191,249
Contract liabilities	28,601,415	27,343,625
	28,601,415	27,534,874

16 PENSION COSTS

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 pension cost represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to $1,349,526 (2018: $1,518,276).

Pension payments due to the scheme at the year end amounted to $231,944 (2018: $239,190).

17 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

17.1 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	2019	2018
	$	$
Financial instruments at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign exchange contracts (note 17.3)	1,356,924	-
Total other financial assets	1,356,924	-

Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income reflect the change in fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge foreign currency transactions relating to forecast transactions.

17.2 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	2019	2018
	$	$
Financial instruments at fair value through OCI		
Cash flow hedges		
Foreign exchange contracts (note 17.3)	4,967	1,257,278
Total other financial liabilities	4,967	1,257,278

Financial liability at fair value through other comprehensive income reflect the change in fair value of foreign exchange contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge foreign currency forecasted transactions.

17.3 Hedging activities and derivatives

Derivative Instruments
The Company uses derivatives to partially offset its market exposure to fluctuations in certain foreign currencies and does not enter into derivatives for speculative or trading purposes.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments
The Company uses foreign exchange forward contracts to manage some of its transaction exposures. The foreign exchange forward contracts in certain currencies are not designated as cash flow hedges and are entered into for periods consistent with foreign currency exposure of the underlying transactions, generally from one to 12 months.

17 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

17.3 Hedging activities and derivatives (continued)

Cash flow hedges
Foreign currency risk
Foreign exchange forward contracts measured at fair value through OCI are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast transactions in Sterling Pound (GBP). These forecast transactions are highly probable and represent significant portions of the Company's foreign currency transactions.

While the Company also enters into other foreign exchange forward contracts with the intention to reduce the foreign exchange risk of the forecast transactions, these other contracts are not designated in hedge relationships and are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The foreign exchange forward contract balances vary with the level of expected forecast transactions and changes in foreign exchange forward rates.

	2019	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	**$**	**$**
Fair value	1,356,924	4,967

	2018	
	Assets	**Liabilities**
Foreign currency forward contracts designated as hedging instruments	**$**	**$**
Fair value	-	1,257,278

The effect of the hedge ineffectiveness relating to the foreign currency forward contracts was very minimal during the year. This was recognised under (loss)/gain on foreign exchange in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

The cash flow hedges of the forecasted transactions in 2018 were assessed to be highly effective, and as at 31 December 2019, a net unrealised gain of $1,448,603 (2018: unrealised loss of $1,072,234) was included in other comprehensive income in respect of these contracts.
This represents a increase of $2,526,467 (2018: decrease of $2,370,713) in other comprehensive income. The amounts retained in other comprehensive income at 31 December 2019 are expected to mature and affect the statement of profit and loss in 2020.

The Company applies the fair value hierarchy, which prioritises the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorisation within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement. All derivatives held by the Company are determined to be Level 2. Level 2 represents quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument. These inputs are valued using market based approaches.

17 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

17.4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise trade creditors. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework within Juniper Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is Juniper Group's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include receivables including finance lease receivables and derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. The Company manages its foreign currency risk by hedging transactions that are expected to occur within a maximum 12 months period.

When the nature of the hedge relationship is not an economic hedge, it is the Company's policy to negotiate the terms of the hedging derivatives to match the terms of the underlying hedge items to maximise hedge effectiveness.

17 OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

17.4 Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including balances with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Financial instruments and bank balances
Financial instruments that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade debtors and derivatives. The Company invests only in high-quality credit instruments and maintains its cash and cash equivalents in fixed income securities with several high-quality institutions.

Liquidity risk
Management of the Company's liquidity risk is achieved mostly through being a part of the larger Juniper Group, which operates group wide policies in this area. The Company holds financial assets primarily in short-term deposits that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

18 COMMITMENTS

As of 31 December 2019, the Company had ongoing letters of credit facility with a bank amounting to $25,869,875 (2018: $15,520,915).

The operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018 were as follows :

	2018
	$
Rentals to be paid	
within one year	688,331
in the second to fifth year	3,685,582
after five years	2,456,213
	6,830,126

19 PARENT UNDERTAKINGS AND CONTROLLING PARTIES

The ultimate controlling party and parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the Company is a member, and for which group financial statements are drawn up, is Juniper Networks Inc., a company incorporated in Delaware, United States of America. Copies of its group financial statements are available from 1133 Innovation Way, Sunnyvale, CA 94089, United States of America.

The Company's immediate controlling party and immediate parent undertaking as of 31 December 2019 was Juniper Networks International BV.

20 SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised share capital of the Company consists of 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

	2019	2018
Issued and fully paid:	$	$
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	162	162

21 SHARE-BASED PAYMENT

The ultimate holding company of the Company operates equity incentive compensation programs which include the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2006 Plan"), the 2000 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan (the "2000 Plan"), the Amended and Restated 1996 Stock Plan (the "1996 Plan"), various equity incentive plans assumed through acquisitions, and the 2008 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). Under these plans, the ultimate holding company of the Company has granted stock options, restricted stock units ("RSUs") and performance share awards ("PSAs") for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible participants who contribute to the success of the Company's operation. All awards granted to employees (including directors) are subject to approval in advance by the board of directors of the ultimate holding company. Share-based payments are equity settled transactions.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) permits eligible employees to acquire shares of the ultimate Company's common stock at a 15% discount through periodic payroll deductions of up to 10% of base compensation, subject to individual purchase limits of 6,000 shares in any twelve month period or USD 25,000 worth of stock, determined at the fair market value of the shares at the time the stock purchase option is granted, in one calendar year. On November 6, 2017, the ultimate Company's Compensation Committee amended and restated to provide that for the offering period that began on February 1, 2018 would be for 24 months with four 6 month purchase periods. A new 24 month offering period will commence every six months thereafter. The purchase price for the ultimate Company's common stock under the ESPP is 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the shares at (1) the beginning of the applicable offering period or (2) the end of each 6 month purchase period during such offering period.

The weighted average fair value of employee stock purchase plan at the date of purchase was $6.55 in 2019 (2018: $6.09).

The total expense of the employee stock purchase plan for 2019 was $ 403,378 (2018: $ 339,945).

RSU and PSA Activities

Certain employees of the Company are granted RSUs of the ultimate holding company. The RSUs generally vest over a period of three to four years from the date of grant. For RSUs that vest over 3 years, vesting generally occurs at a rate of 34% after 12 months, 33% after 24 months and 33% after 36 months from the date of grant. For RSUs that vest over 4 years, vesting generally occurs at a rate of 50% after 24 months, 25% after 36 months, and 25% after 48 months from the date of grant. Generally, PSAs granted vest from 2012 through 2016 provided that certain annual performance targets and other vesting criteria are met. Until vested, RSUs and PSAs do not have the voting and dividend participation rights of common stock and the shares underlying the awards are not considered issued and outstanding.

The weighted average fair value of RSUs and PSAs at the date of grant was $25.20 in 2019 (2018: $25.45).

The total expense of RSUs and PSAs for 2019 was $ 2,769,889 (2018: $3,120,074).

22 DISTRIBUTIONS MADE

	2019	2018
	$	$
Cash dividends on ordinary shares paid:		
Final dividend for 2019: $250,000 per share (2018: Nil)	25,000,000	-

23 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

COVID-19 is a developing situation and as of the date of approval of these financial statements, the assessment of the situation will need continued attention and will evolve over time. The directors consider COVID-19 to be a non-adjusting subsequent event and as a result, no adjustment is made in these financial statements. There are no other significant events between year end and the date of approval of these financial statements affecting the Company, which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

24 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on September 15, 2020.