Registration number: 4324252

# Ignis UK Investment Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

for the Year Ended 30 September 2017



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## **Company Information**

Directors Neville Thomas Walker (Irish)

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)

Company secretary Philip John Butler (Irish)

Registered office Cannon Place

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London EC4N 6AF

Solicitors CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang LLP

Cannon Place 78 Cannon Street

London EC4N 6AF

Bankers JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.

125 London Wall

London EC2Y 5AJ

Auditor Ernst & Young

Chartered Accountants Ernst & Young Building

Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2

## Strategic Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2017.

#### Fair review of the business

The principal activity of the company is to act as a holding entity.

#### The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

The company made a loss before tax of £11,492 compared to a profit of £44,598 in 2016. The company made an operating loss of £13,850 compared to an operating profit of £44,179 in 2016.

After crediting tax of £Nil (2016: £6,296) a loss of £11,492 (2016: profit of £38,302) has been transferred to reserves. Shareholder's funds at 30 September 2017 amounted to £3,035,791 (2016: £3,047,283).

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company does not carry on an active trade so the range of risks that it is directly exposed to is very limited. However, it is indirectly exposed to the risks and uncertainties facing other group companies which are summarised below.

- the pace with which new communications products and services emerge;
- the nature and pace of technological change within the communications industry;
- the extent to which consolidation within the communications industry will continue;
- the extent to which communications services will continue to converge;
- the increasing need for communications service providers to reduce costs and retain high value customers in a highly competitive environment; and
- general global economic conditions, particularly market conditions in the communications industry.

To the fullest possible extent we believe the company has taken sufficient measures to mitigate these risks and uncertainties and turn these into opportunities for future growth.

Approved by the Board on 25 Way 20 and signed on its behalf by:

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)

## Directors' Report for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

#### Directors' of the company

The directors, who held office during the year and to the date of this report, were as follows:

Neville Thomas Walker (Irish)

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)

#### **Dividends**

No dividend was paid to the parent company during the year (2016: £Nil).

#### **Political donations**

There were no political donations made during the year (2016: £Nil).

#### Future developments

It is the intention of the directors for the company to continue to act as a holding entity.

#### Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements the company has reviewed its financial projections of future profits, cash flows and working capital in terms of its position within the overall Amdocs Group. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have sufficient resources to continue to trade satisfactorily and hence continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

#### Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date that require disclosure.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

## Reappointment of auditor

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of Ernst & Young as auditor of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board on 25 Way 2018 and signed on its behalf by:

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- · select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and 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.

Approved by the Board on 25 hard and signed on its behalf by:

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IGNIS UK INVESTMENT LIMITED

## **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Ignis UK Investment Limited for the year ended 30 September 2017 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including 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 30 September 2017 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

## Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the 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 directors' 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.

.../continued



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IGNIS UK INVESTMENT LIMITED (continued)

### Other information

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

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 the 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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or 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.



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF IGNIS UK INVESTMENT LIMITED (continued)

## Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## 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.

Dermot Quinn (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young, Statutory Auditor

Dublin

Date: 5 June 2018

# Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Administrative expenses	•	(13,850)	44,179
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(13,850)	44,179
Other interest receivable and similar income	3	2,717	902
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(359)	(483)
		2,358	419
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax		(11,492)	44,598
Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities	6		(6,296)
(Loss)/profit for the financial year and total comprehensive (expense)/income for the year		(11,492)	38,302

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

# Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Fixed assets			•
Investments	7	2,735,690	2,735,690
Current assets	•		
Trade and other debtors	8 .	299,446	14
Cash at bank and in hand		747	322,026
		300,193	322,040
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	9	(92)	(10,447)
Net current assets	,	300,101	311,593
Net assets		3,035,791	3,047,283
Capital and reserves			,
Called up share capital	10	2,830,002	2,830,002
Share premium reserve		139,999	139,999
Profit and loss account		65,790	77,282
Shareholder's funds	:	3,035,791	3,047,283

Approved by the Board on 25 Way and signed on its behalf by:

Janett Kristina Sarfert (German)

# Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

·	Share capital	Share premium £	Profit and loss account	Total
At 1 October 2016	2,830,002	139,999	77,282	3,047,283
(Loss) for the year			(11,492)	(11,492)
Total_comprehensive (expense)			(11,492)	(11,492)
At 30 September 2017	2,830,002	139,999	65,790	3,035,791
	Share capital	Share premium £	Profit and loss account	Total £
At 1 October 2015	Share capital € 2,830,002	Share premium £  139,999		Total £ 3,008,981
At 1 October 2015 Profit for the year	£	£	account £	£
•	£	£	account £ 38,980	£ 3,008,981

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

### 1 Accounting policies

#### Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention. A summary of the more important accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, are set out below.

#### Basis of preparation

The accounting policies which follow set out those policies which apply in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2017.

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- (a) the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- (b) the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement;
- (c) the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 39(c) and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements;
- (d) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- (e) the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors:
- (f) the requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures;
- (g) 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;
- (h) 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; and
- (i) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based Payment: because the share based payments concerns the instruments of another group entity.

#### 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 will have sufficient resources to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due, including, if required, provision of adequate financial support from its immediate parent undertaking.

## Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 October 2016 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Foreign currency transactions and balances

The financial statements of the company are denominated in British pounds (£) being the functional currency of the entity. Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

#### Tax

The tax charge/benefit for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

The current income tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Impairment of 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. 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 group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

## Authorised share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

#### Group financial statements

Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 exempts an intermediate parent entity whose own parent entity is established under the law of an EEA state from the need to prepare consolidated financial statements. The company has availed itself of this exemption and consequently has prepared these financial statements on a stand alone basis.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

#### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### Investment in subsidiary companies

Subsidiaries are all entities that the Company controls. Investments in subsidiary companies are initally recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. After initial recognition investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 "Impairment of assets". If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount then the carrying value of the investment is written down to its recoverable amount.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. 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. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

This category generally applies to loans receivable from related parties and trade and other debtors. For more information, refer to note 8.

#### **Payables**

Payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Pavables

Payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

2 Operating (loss)/profit	· · ·	
Arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)	8,790	(45,969)
Auditor's remuneration for audit services was incurred in another	group company.	,
	•	
3 Other interest receivable and similar income		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Interest income on bank deposits	2,271	902
Interest receivable on loans to group undertakings	446	
	2,717	902
4 Interest payable and similar charges		
	2017	2016
	. <b>£</b>	£
Bank charges	359	483

## 5 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors received any remuneration for qualifying services in either the current year or the prior year.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

### 6 Income tax

Tax (credited)/charged in the statement of comprehensive income

	2017 £	2016 £
Current taxation		
Corporation tax		- 9,170
Corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	·	(2,874)
Current tax charge	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,296

The tax on (loss)/profit before tax for the year is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2016 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19.5% (2016 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2017 £	2016 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(11,492)	44,598
Corporation tax at standard rate	(2,241)	8,920
Corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	-	(2,874)
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	(98)	250
Increase (decrease) from effect of unrelieved tax losses carried forward	2,339	· -
Total tax charge	<u> </u>	6,296

#### Future tax changes

The directors are not aware of any factors that will materially affect the weighted average rate of corporation tax in the forseeable future.

The UK corporation tax rate reduced from 20% to 19% effective for the years commencing 1 April 2017, 2018 and 2019. This rate had been enacted on 18 November 2015 when the Finance (No. 2) Bill 2015 received Royal Assent. The UK corporation rate further reduces to 17% in respect of years commencing after 1 April 2020. This rate had been enacted on 15 September 2016 when the Finance Bill 2016 received Royal Assent. The 17% rate is only relevant for the purpose of deferred tax (if applicable).

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## 7 Investments

Subsidiaries	2017 £	2016 £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 October Additions	2,735,690	2,735,690
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
At 30 September	2,735,690	2,735,690

Details of the principal investments held by the company at 30 September 2017 of which the company holds, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the nominal value of any class of share capital are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation and principal place of business	Holdings type (stock/shares)	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held
Amdocs Systems Integration LLC	Greece	Ordinary	99.83%
PT Application Solutions (Formerly Known as PT Amdocs Indonesia)	Indonesia	Ordinary	99%
Amdocs (France) SAS	France	Ordinary	100%
Amdocs (Portugal) Software Unipersoal Lda	Portugal	Ordinary	100%
Amdocs (Spain) SLU	Spain	Ordinary	100%

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

## 8 Trade and other debtors

	^	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts due from group undertakings		298,598	•
Other debtors		18	14
Income tax asset		830	
	_	299,446	14

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, bear interest at commercial rates and are repayable in full within one year of granting.

### 9 Trade and other creditors

			2017 £	2016 £
Accrued expenses			92	1,277
Income tax liability	•		<u> </u>	9,170
			92	10,447

### 10 Share capital

## Authorised share capital

			2017 £	2016 £
150,000,000 £1 Ordinary Shares			150,000,000	150,000,000
		•		
Allotted, called up and fully paid shares				
	2017	•	2010	6
	No.	£	No.	` £
Ordinary Shares of £1 each	2,830,002	2,830,002	2,830,002	2,830,002

## 11 Related party transactions

In common with other companies which are members of a group of companies, the financial statements reflect the effect of such membership. The company has availed of the exemption provided in Financial Reporting Standard 101, Reduced Disclosure Framework, for wholly owned subsidiary undertakings within the group, from the requirement to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group.

## Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 30 September 2017

### 12 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Amdocs (UK) Limited.

The ultimate parent is Amdocs Limited. The financial statements, for Amdocs Limited, are available upon request from the company's website: www.amdocs.com.

## 13 Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date that require disclosure.

## 14 Board approval

The Board of Directors approved and authorised the issue of the financial statements in respect of the year ended 30 September 2017 on  $\frac{1}{2}$