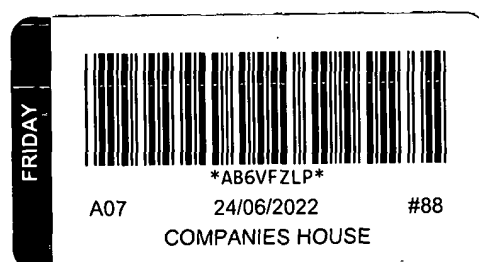


Registered number: 08327161

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021



SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

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SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activity

The principal activity of Sage Irish Investments Two Limited (the "Company") throughout the year has been that of an intermediate holding company within the Sage group of companies ("Sage", or the "Group") and will remain as such for the foreseeable future.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year amounted to £140 (2020: £153 loss) and is reflective of the activity during the period. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2020: £nil).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year were:

Victoria Louise Bradin
Jacqui Cartin

Indemnity provisions

The parent company, The Sage Group plc, maintained liability insurance for its directors and officers during the financial year and up to the date of approval of these financial statements. The Sage Group plc has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third-party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

COVID-19

Since January 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has brought and will continue to bring significant change to the global economic, social, political and business landscape. In response, the directors of The Sage Group plc have continually reviewed the actual, emerging and potential impacts of the pandemic on the principal risks to identify any new risks or changes to existing risks and opportunities that may have arisen, with a specific lens on what could change the risk profile materially.

Throughout 2021, Sage's Covid-19 Task Force supported Sage's recovery approach, ensuring that colleagues, customers, and partners were being appropriately supported through the available resources and expertise that Sage has at hand. During the latter part of the year, the focus shifted to assisting colleagues with a safe return to an office environment.

Going concern

The Directors have robustly tested the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements ensuring that the Company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due. This included reviewing the Company's cash position, net current liability position and obligations under debt arrangements with other Sage Group companies.

Based on the above and having closely reviewed the current performance and forecasts, the Directors remain satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. However, given the high level of uncertainty a letter of support from the Company's ultimate parent, the Sage Group plc, has been provided for a period of 12 months from the date of this report, to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they become due, as a means to provide the Directors with further confidence that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

In line with the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) requirements of the Companies Act 2006 for large quoted and unlisted companies, the Company has taken the exemption available to not disclose its energy and carbon information within the Directors' report due to the disclosure being included in the Plc Annual Report and Accounts.

Strategic Report

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provision relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 (section 414B) and the Company is therefore exempt from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant subsequent events identified at the date of this report which would impact the Company.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

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

DocuSigned by:

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Jacqui Cartin
Director

Date: 17 June 2022

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

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

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

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

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sage Irish Investments Two Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 13, 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 2021 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. 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

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 3, 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006), the relevant direct and indirect tax compliance regulation in the jurisdictions in which the company operates and the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). In addition, the company has to comply with laws and regulations relating to its operations, data protection and anti-bribery and corruption.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and legal counsel being those responsible for legal and compliance procedures to understand how the company maintains and communicates its policies and procedures in these areas and corroborated this by reviewing supporting documentation such as the group Code of Conduct and correspondence from local legal counsel.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the risk of management override, performance targets and their influence on efforts made by management to manage the financial result. We incorporated data analytics into our testing of revenue and manual journals, including segregation of duties. We performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk, including testing manual journals which were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. We tested specific transactions back to source documentation or independent confirmations as appropriate.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved reviewing minutes from the Board of Directors, enquiries of management and journal entry testing, with a focus on manual journals and journals indicating significant unusual transactions identified by specific risk criteria based on our understanding of the business.

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 LLP

Andrew Davison (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
17 June 2022

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Loss from participating interests		(140)	(153)
Loss before tax		(140)	(153)
Loss for the financial year		(140)	(153)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		(140)	(153)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 08327161

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 £	2020 £
Non-current assets			
Investments	8	1	1
		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	9	4,256	4,396
		<u>4,256</u>	<u>4,396</u>
Trade and other payables	10	(53,803)	(53,803)
		<u>(53,803)</u>	<u>(53,803)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(49,547)</u>	<u>(49,407)</u>
Net liabilities		<u>(49,546)</u>	<u>(49,406)</u>
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent			
Ordinary shares	12	100	100
Retained earnings		(49,646)	(49,506)
		<u>(49,646)</u>	<u>(49,506)</u>
Total equity		<u>(49,546)</u>	<u>(49,406)</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 June 2022.

DocuSigned by:

Jacqui Cartin

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Jacqui Cartin
 Director

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Ordinary shares £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 October 2019	100	(49,353)	(49,253)
Loss for the year	-	(153)	(153)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(153)	(153)
At 1 October 2020	100	(49,506)	(49,406)
Loss for the year	-	(140)	(140)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(140)	(140)
At 30 September 2021	100	(49,646)	(49,546)

The notes on pages 10 to 17 form part of these financial statements.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1. General information

Sage Irish Investments Two Limited (the "Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in England, it is a private company limited by shares and the Company's registered address is C23 - 5 & 6 Cobalt Park Way, Cobalt Park, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE28 9EJ.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101") and the UK Companies Act 2006.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, The Sage Group plc, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of The Sage Group plc are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from the address given in note 13.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Judgements made by the Directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 3.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. All amounts are presented in Great British Pounds (GBP).

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The Directors have robustly tested the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements ensuring that the Company can continue to pay its liabilities as they fall due. This included reviewing the Company's cash position, net current liability position and obligations under debt arrangements with other Sage Group companies.

Based on the above and having closely reviewed the current performance and forecasts, the Directors remain satisfied that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future. However, given the high level of uncertainty a letter of support from the Company's ultimate parent, the Sage Group plc, has been provided for a period of 12 months from the date of this report, to enable the Company to meet its liabilities as and when they become due, as a means to provide the Directors with further confidence that the going concern basis of preparation is appropriate.

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

In these financial statements, the Company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes, as required by IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- Comparative period reconciliations as required by paragraph 38 of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements for share capital (paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements);
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries, as required by IAS 24 Related party disclosures;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management, as required by paragraphs 134 to 136 of IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs, as required by paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel, as required by paragraph 17 of IAS 24 Related party disclosures; and
- Disclosures of transactions with a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the company, as required by paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related party disclosures.

As the consolidated financial statements of The Sage Group plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

2.3 Profit share

The company is entitled to its share of the distributable profit or losses from its membership in Sage Irish Investments LLP. Consequently, distributable profits or losses from Sage Irish Investments LLP have been recognised as income or losses from investments in the profit and loss account.

2.4 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into sterling at the rate prevailing at the dates of the transactions. All differences on exchange are taken to the income statement.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Income tax expense

The taxation expense for the year represents the sum of current tax payable and deferred tax. The expense is recognised in the income statement and statement of comprehensive income according to the accounting treatment of the related transaction.

Current tax payable or receivable is based on the taxable income for the period and any adjustment in respect of prior periods. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, calculated using tax rates that have been enacted at the end of the reporting period.

The Company and its fellow group undertakings are able to relieve their tax losses by surrendering them to other group companies, within the UK corporation tax group, where capacity to utilise these losses exists.

2.6 Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for any diminution in value. Any impairment is charged to the profit and loss account as it arises.

2.7 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected credit losses.

The Company uses the term "Trade receivables" for contract receivables. These are recognised when the right to consideration is unconditional. Typically, for performance obligations satisfied over time, judgement is required in determining whether a right to consideration is unconditional. In such situations, a receivable is recognised for the transaction price of the non-cancellable portion of the contract when the Company starts satisfying the performance obligation.

When revenue recognised in respect of a customer contract exceeds amounts received or receivable from the customer a contract asset is recognised.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are reduced by allowances for expected credit losses using the simplified approach under IFRS 9. The Company uses a matrix approach to determine the allowance. The default rates applied are based on the ageing of the receivable, past experience of credit losses and forward looking information. An allowance for a receivable's estimated lifetime expected credit losses is first recorded when the receivable is initially recognised, and subsequently adjusted to reflect changes in credit risk until the balance is collected. In the event that management considers that a receivable cannot be collected, the balance is written off.

For amounts owed by group undertakings that are trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach using a provision matrix as for external trade receivables. For other amounts, the Company applies IFRS 9's general approach under which a provision for 12-month expected credit losses is recognised unless the credit risk associated with the receivable is deemed to have increased significantly since its initial recognition, in which case lifetime expected credit losses are recognised.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or when the Company has transferred those rights and either has also transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but no longer has control of the asset.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

2.10 Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities within the next year.

Recoverability of amounts owed by group undertakings

Amounts owed by group undertakings to which IFRS 9's general approach to recognising expected credit losses applies requires determination of whether the amounts are recoverable based on whether the other party is able to repay. This is performed by assessing the assets and liabilities of the other party and the period over which it would be able to repay the amount due if required. A provision is recognised for any shortfall in the amounts that the counterparty would be able to repay compared to the outstanding balance. Where a balance attracts interest, the amount to be repaid is discounted at the applicable interest rate.

The carrying value of amounts owed by group undertakings at 30 September 2021 was £4,256 (2020: £4,396) and no impairment loss has been recognised (2020: £nil).

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

4. Loss from participating interest

	2021 £	2020 £
Share of loss of participating interest	<u>(140)</u>	<u>(153)</u>

Income from participating interests relates to the Company's share of profits or losses from its membership in Sage Irish Investments LLP.

5. Loss before income tax

Auditor's remuneration is borne by the ultimate parent company, The Sage Group plc, in both the current and prior year.

The Directors did not receive any emoluments during the year in respect of their services to the Company (2020: £nil). No persons were employed by the Company during the year (2020: none).

6. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the Directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2020 - £NIL).

7. Taxation

	2021 £	2020 £
Total current tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax		
Total deferred tax	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

7. Taxation (continued)**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2020 - *higher than*) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2021 £	2020 £
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(140)	(153)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2020 - 19%)	(27)	(29)
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(19)	(18)
Group relief surrendered	46	47
Total tax charge for the year	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The main UK corporation tax rate will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023, the impact of the UK rate change to our current year financial statements is insignificant.

8. Investments

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 October 2020	1
At 30 September 2021	1

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

8. Investments (continued)**Subsidiary undertaking**

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Class of shares	Holding
Sage Irish Investments LLP	C23 - 5 & 6 Cobalt Park Way, Cobalt Park, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE28 9EJ, United Kingdom	Members Interest	1%

9. Trade and other receivables

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,256	4,396
	4,256	4,396

All amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand and are unsecured.

10. Trade and other payables

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	53,803	53,803
	53,803	53,803

All amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free, repayable on demand and are unsecured.

SAGE IRISH INVESTMENTS TWO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

11. Financial instruments

As the consolidated financial statements of The Sage Group plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures. The disclosures below cover statutory balances in relation to amounts owed by/to group undertakings not covered in The Sage Group plc consolidated financial statements.

Fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Amounts owed by group undertakings and amounts owed to group undertakings are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The Directors of the Company consider that the carry amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

12. Equity

	2021 £	2020 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
100 (2020 - 100) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	100	100

Retained earnings represent cumulative comprehensive income less dividends paid.

13. Immediate and ultimate parent company

The Company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking (ultimate controlling party) is The Sage Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales. The Sage Group plc is the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the group financial statements can be obtained from the registered office at The Sage Group plc, C23 - 5 & 6 Cobalt Park Way, Cobalt Park, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom, NE28 9EJ.