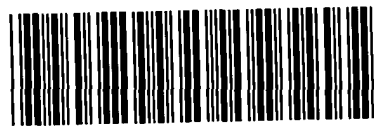


Emperor 1 Limited
Company Registration No. 09044731

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the period ended 31 March 2018

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Emperor 1 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the period ended 31 March 2018

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9	Statement of changes in equity
10	Notes to the financial statements

Emperor 1 Limited

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISORS

Directors

T Aquila (appointed 1 November 2017)
J Brady (appointed 1 November 2017)
R Giger (appointed 1 November 2017)
F Overtoom (appointed 7 December 2017)
R Williams
D Barr (resigned 2 February 2017)
N Bleach (resigned 1 November 2017)
V Kumar (resigned 26 January 2017)
J Masters (resigned 26 January 2017)
M Trepte (resigned 1 November 2017)
R Keane (resigned 26 January 2017)

Registered Office

Unit 5 Priors Way
Maidenhead
Berkshire
SL6 2HP

Auditor

Nexia Smith & Williamson
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
25 Moorgate
London
EC2R 6AY

Emperor 1 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the period ended 31 March 2018

STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their strategic report for the period ended 31 March 2018:

The financial reporting date has changed from 30 November to 31 March to align the period with that of the new parent entity.

The company is an intermediate holding company.

The operating loss for the period comprises impairment charges in respect of intercompany loans.

At the period end, the only significant risk that the company faced is the credit risk associated with the amounts due to it from other group companies.

During the period the company was acquired by Solera Holdings, Inc., a US based business focused on providing digital solutions to the automotive aftermarket industry.

Future Developments

After the end of the year, one of the company's subsidiaries sold its investment in its own subsidiaries to the ultimate UK parent and the Group headed by the company now has no trading activity. It is expected that the company will be dissolved in due course.

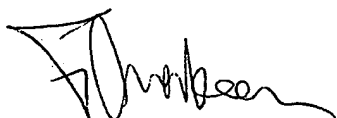
Principal risks and uncertainties

The following summarises the risks to which the company is exposed:

Credit exposure

The company is exposed to credit risk from its loans to subsidiaries.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 January 2019 and signed on behalf of the Board.



F Overtoom

Director

Emperor 1 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the period ended 31 March 2018

DIRECTORS REPORT

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2018.

The financial reporting date has changed from 30 November to 31 March to align the period with that of the new parent entity.

Dividends

The directors do not propose the payment of a final dividend for the period (2016: £nil).

Going concern

It is expected that the company will be dissolved in due course. The financial statements are therefore prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis.

Financial Risk Management Objectives And Policies

Details of financial risk management objectives and policies can be found in the strategic report on page 2 and form part of this report by cross reference.

Future developments

Details of future developments can be found in the strategic report on page 2 and form part of this report by cross reference. There have been no events since the balance sheet date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Directors

The directors during the financial period and to the date of signing these financial statements are shown on page 1.

Auditors

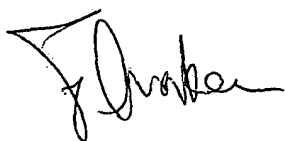
Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- (1) so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- (2) the director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

The auditors, Nexia Smith & Williamson, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 30 January 2019 and signed on behalf of the Board.



F Overtoom

Director

Emperor 1 Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements For the period ended 31 March 2018

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and 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; 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.

Emperor 1 Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Emperor 1 Limited For the period ended 31 March 2018

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Emperor 1 Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 March 2018 which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the notes to the financial statements, 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2018 and of its loss for the period 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.

Emphasis of matter – not a going concern

We draw attention to note 1 of the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report and Financial Statements, 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 our 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Emperor 1 Limited

Independent auditor's report to the members of Emperor 1 Limited (continued) For the period ended 31 March 2018

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 and the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement 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

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: 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.



Stephen Drew (Senior Statutory Auditor)
Senior Statutory Auditor, for and on behalf of
Nexia Smith & Williamson
Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants

25 Moorgate
London
EC2R 6AY

Date: 31/1/2019

Emperor 1 Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

For the period ended 31 March 2018

		Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
	Notes		
Administrative expenses		(1,788)	(941)
Operating loss	3	(1,788)	(941)
Interest receivable and similar income	4	186	140
Interest payable and similar expenses	5	(62)	(140)
Loss before taxation		(1,664)	(941)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	-	-
Loss for the financial period		(1,664)	(941)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There was no other comprehensive income other than the profit for the current period and for the previous year. Therefore, a separate statement of other comprehensive income has not been presented.

Emperor 1 Limited

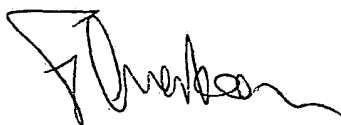
Balance Sheet

As at 31 March 2018

	Notes	31 March 2018 £'000	30 November 2016 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments	7	-	1,162
			1,162
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	23	457
		23	457
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(2,522)	(1,291)
Net current liabilities		(2,499)	(834)
Total assets less current liabilities		(2,499)	328
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10	-	(1,163)
Net liabilities		(2,499)	(835)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	11	3	3
Share premium account		101	101
Profit and loss account		(2,603)	(939)
Shareholders' funds		(2,499)	(835)

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements of Emperor 1 Limited (registration number 09044731) were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 January 2019. They were signed on its behalf by



F Overtoom
Director

Emperor 1 Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the period ended 31 March 2018

	Notes	Called-up	Share premium	Profit and loss	Total
		share capital	account	account	
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
At 1 December 2015		3	101	2	106
Loss for the financial year		-	-	(941)	(941)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(941)	(941)
At 30 November 2016		3	101	(939)	(835)
Loss for the financial period		-	-	(1,664)	(1,664)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(1,664)	(1,664)
At 31 March 2018		3	101	(2,603)	(2,499)

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period and to the preceding year.

a. General information and basis of accounting

Emperor 1 Limited is a limited company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006. The company is a private company limited by shares, and is registered in England & Wales. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value, and in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard Applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

The company has not drawn up consolidated financial statements because it is entitled to the exemption available under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Solera Parent Holding LLC which are publicly available (see note 13).

Emperor 1 Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in relation to financial instruments and the presentation of a cash flow statement.

The company's accounting period end has changed from 30 November to 31 March. This has been undertaken to align the company's year end with The Solera Group, the new parent entity.

b. Going concern

As disclosed in Note 7, the company's sole subsidiaries are now Emperor 2 Limited, Emperor 2 (MidCo) Limited and Emperor 3 Limited, which are all non-trading intermediate holding companies. It is the intention of the directors to dissolve the company in due course.

In the above circumstances UK accounting standards do not permit the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis. Being prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis can include, where appropriate, writing down assets to their net realisable value; however, no such adjustments were required. No provision is made for any anticipated future losses.

c. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the statement of financial position when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Debt instruments which meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

(a) The contractual return to the holder is (i) a fixed amount; (ii) a positive fixed rate or a positive variable rate; or (iii) a combination of a positive or a negative fixed rate and a positive variable rate.

(b) The contract may provide for repayments of the principal or the return to the holder (but not both) to be linked to a single relevant observable index of general price inflation of the currency in which the debt instrument is denominated, provided such links are not leveraged.

(c) The contract may provide for a determinable variation of the return to the holder during the life of the instrument, provided that (i) the new rate satisfies condition (a) and the variation is not contingent on future events other than (1) a change of a contractual variable rate; (2) to protect the holder against credit deterioration of the issuer; (3) changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law; or (ii) the new rate is a market rate of interest and satisfies condition (a).

(d) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.

(e) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in levies applied by a central bank or arising from changes in relevant taxation or law.

(f) Contractual provisions may permit the extension of the term of the debt instrument, provided that the return to the holder and any other contractual provisions applicable during the extended term satisfy the conditions of paragraphs (a) to (c).

Debt instruments that have no stated interest rate (and do not constitute a financing transaction) and are classified as payable or receivable within one year on initial recognition and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

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

(ii) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and are measured at cost less impairment.

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

d. Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

e. Taxation

Current tax, including UK corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for timing differences arising from investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the company is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that it will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if: a) the company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and b) the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

f. Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

1 Accounting policies (continued)

g. Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with FRS 102 requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense during the year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

- Determining whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's investments in subsidiaries: Factors taken into consideration in reaching a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the subsidiaries, as well as any significant changes to the technological, market, economic or legal environments in which they operate.

Management believe there are no further areas that involve a higher degree of judgement or areas where assumptions and estimates are material to the financial statements.

	Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
3 Operating loss		

The operating loss is stated after charging:

Impairment provision in respect of an inter-company debt	<u>1,782</u>	<u>-</u>
--	--------------	----------

The auditors remuneration for 2018 and 2016 was paid by another group company.

The company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016: £nil) from the company but who were remunerated by other group companies.

	Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
4 Interest receivable and similar income		

Interest receivable from group companies	<u>186</u>	<u>140</u>
--	------------	------------

	Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
5 Interest payable and similar expenses		

Loan note interest payable	62	140
	<u>62</u>	<u>140</u>

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

	Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
6 Taxation		
The tax comprises:		
Current tax on profit		
UK Corporation tax	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax	-	-

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit is 19.25% (2016: 20%). A reduction in the UK Corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. An additional reduction to 17% (effective from 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce any future current tax charge for the company accordingly.

The differences between the total tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20% to the loss before tax is as follows:

	Period ended 31 March 2018 £'000	Year ended 30 November 2016 £'000
Loss before tax	(1,664)	(941)
Tax at 19.25% (2016: 20%)	(320)	(189)
Effects of:		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes		
- Impairment of inter-company loans	343	-
- other	1	-
- Movement on deferred tax asset not recognised	(68)	-
- Surrender of tax losses for no consideration	44	189
Total tax charge	-	-

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements

For the period ended 31 March 2018

		Loans to subsidiaries £'000
7 Fixed asset investments		
Cost		
At 1 December 2016		1,162
At 31 March 2018		<u>1,162</u>
Impairment		
At 1 December 2016		
Charge for the year		1,162
At 31 March 2018		<u>1,162</u>
Net book value		
At 31 March 2018		<u>-</u>
At 30 November 2016		<u>1,162</u>

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the company:

	Registered office	Country of incorporation	Principal activity	Holding % (ordinary share capital)
Emperor 2 Limited *	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Holding Company	100
Emperor 2 (Midco) Limited	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Holding Company	100
Emperor 3 Limited	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Holding Company	100
Autodata Publishing Group Limited	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Holding Company	100
Autodata Oy Nordic	PL 29, 36601, Palkane	Finland	Distribution	100
Autodata Fr SAS	Zone Artisanale de Faveyrolles 1, 13 Avenue Paul Sabatier, 26700 Pierrelatte	France	Distribution and services	100
Autodata Information Services Limited	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Holding Company	100
Autodata Limited	Unit 5, Priors Way, Maidenhead, SL6 2HP	Great Britain	Provision of data	100
Autodata Publications Inc	6301 Bandel Road Northwest, Site 403, Rochester, Minnesota 55901	United States	Distribution	100
Autodata Australia Pty Limited	Unit 5, 25 Veronica Street, Capalaba, Queensland 4157	Australia	Distribution	100
Autodata SAS	Villemaurine Nord, 33330 Saint-Emilion, France	France	Service Company	100

* denotes directly held subsidiaries

Post year end, Emperor 3 Limited sold its subsidiaries at cost to the ultimate UK parent and Emperor 2 Limited, Emperor 2 (Midco) Limited and Emperor 3 Limited are now the company's sole subsidiaries.

	31 March 2018 £'000	30 November 2016 £'000
8 Debtors		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	23	457
	<u>23</u>	<u>457</u>

The above amount is stated net of a provision of 620,000 (2016 - Nil).

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

	31 March 2018 £'000	30 November 2016 £'000
9 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Amounts owed to group companies	2,522	421
Accruals and deferred income	-	870
	<u>2,522</u>	<u>1,291</u>
10 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
Debenture loans	-	1,163
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,163</u>

As at 30 November 2016, the loan notes were unsecured and interest at a rate of 12% per annum, calculated daily, accrued to 22 May each year. During the year the loan notes were repaid.

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

	31 March 2018 £	30 November 2016 £
12 Share capital		
Called up, allotted and fully paid:		
79,044 A ordinary shares of £0.01 each	790	790
956 B ordinary shares of £0.10 each	96	96
14,430 C ordinary shares of £0.10 each	1,443	1,443
4,720 D ordinary shares of £0.10 each	472	472
	<u>2,801</u>	<u>2,801</u>

Rights attached to the shares

The holders of the A ordinary shares have the right to appoint directors to the board of the company without limit and have 80% of the votes at any general meeting of the company. Any written resolution of the A ordinary shareholders must be passed by a 75% majority. Any holder of the B ordinary shares have the right to appoint themselves as a director of the company. At any general meeting of the company, the holders of the B and C ordinary shares together have 20% of the votes. The holders of the D ordinary shares do not have the right to receive notice of general meetings of the company, nor to attend or vote at such meetings.

The shares rank *pari passu* as regards the rights to dividends.

In the event of a listing, sale or liquidation of the company, an initial sum (as defined in the articles) will be distributed to the shareholders *pari passu*, with any excess being distributed 75% to the holders of the A and B ordinary shares and 25% to the holders of the C and D ordinary shares.

13 Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium reserve contains the premium arising on issue of equity shares, net of of issue expenses. There has been no movement in the current year as no new shares have been issued.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account relates to the cumulative retained earnings, including amounts recognised through other comprehensive income, less amounts distributed to shareholders.

Emperor 1 Limited

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2018

13 Ultimate and immediate parent companies

HPI Holding Limited, registered office The Forum, Station Road, Reading, RG7 4RA, is the immediate parent company. The parent undertaking of the smallest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is Audatex Holding GmbH. The parent undertaking of the largest group in which the company is consolidated is Solera Parent Holding LLC. The financial statements of Solera Parent Holding LLC may be obtained from 7 Village Circle, Suite 100, Westlake, TX 76262, USA.

At the start of the period, the majority of the shares of Emperor 1 Limited were owned by private equity funds managed by Five Arrows Manager S.a.r.l. (a company registered in Luxembourg) and private equity funds managed by Bowmark Capital LLP. The two management companies had joint control of the company through their management of the A shares of Emperor 1 Limited and through a shareholder agreement. During the period, Emperor 1 Group was acquired by HPI Holding Limited, a company incorporated in England. That company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Solera Global Holding Corp, a company registered in Delaware, USA. The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Vista Equity LLC.