Registered number: 08458875

INTEROUTE MANAGED SERVICES UK LIMITED (formerly Easynet Global Services Limited)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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CONTENTS

	Page (s)
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2 - 4
Directors' Report	5 - 7
Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Interoute Managed Services UK (formerly Easynet Global Services Limited)	Limited 8 - 9
Statement of Comprehensive Income	10
Statement of Financial Position	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 33

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

C Birkett Y Jaffer P Grannum G J Williams

Registered number

08458875

Registered office

31st Floor

25 Canada Square Canary Wharf

London E14 5LQ

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Cornwall Court

Cornwall Court 19 Cornwall Street Birmingham B3 2DT

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present the strategic report for Interoute Managed Services UK Limited (formerly Easynet Global Services Limited) (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2016.

On 5 January 2017, the Company changed its name from Easynet Global Services Limited.

Principal activities

The Company is a provider of next generation network services. It offers a range of communication services to business customers and other carriers. The principal activities of the Company are the provision of managed network and hosting services in the United Kingdom. These key areas of expertise are further strengthened by a wide range of value added integration services such as video conferencing, managed telephony, security and unified communications.

Review of business

The Company is managed as part of a group of companies whose parent undertaking is Interoute Communications Holdings SA (together with its subsidiary undertakings 'Interoute' or 'the Group'). The principal risks and uncertainties of the Company are integrated with the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group and are not managed separately. For this reason, the Company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance and position of the Company.

The Group operates a Next Generation Network covering the majority of the European Union, from London to Warsaw, from Stockholm to Sicily and beyond into the emerging economies of South Eastern Europe. The network is linked to North America's major telecoms hub through our transatlantic capacity and serves as a bridge between the Middle East, North Africa and the West, with a fully operational Point of Presence in the Arab world's most dynamic international hub, Dubai. The Group is key to Europe's digital supply chain, serving over 9,000 customers including all the major incumbent operators. Interoute supports the e-Commerce activities of many major European businesses through its data centres and handles mission critical network and communications needs for governments, banks, media and manufacturing companies.

Future developments

The directors do not envisage any significant change in the activities of the Company in the forthcoming year. Management are currently looking into a possible merger of group entities in the near future but no decisions have been made at this stage. This possible merger of entities is not expected to have any significant impact on the activities of the Company.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the Company and the execution of its strategy are subject to a number of risks which are set out below. The management team reviews the risks the Company faces during its weekly meetings. These risks are also discussed at length during the Group's monthly management meetings.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

(a) Market and economic conditions

Should the current economic trading conditions worsen in any of the countries in which Interoute operates, this could have an adverse effect. Such economic conditions may cause existing and potential customers to delay or avoid the purchase of the Group's products, or may lead to consolidation of customers or increased bad debt. Reduced revenues and cash inflows can also lead to an increased risk of asset impairment. However, the Group's products are often business critical rather than a discretionary purchase which will assist in reducing the impact of a deterioration in the macro economic environment. Furthermore, such a deterioration may also increase opportunities as Interoute's customers seek to reduce costs through investment in technology.

(b) Pricing

pressures

The Company is exposed to price risk as a result of downward pressure on prices in the telecommunications market. The Company mitigates this risk in several ways:

- all contracts not strictly adhering to the Company's standard prices are subject to approval by an independent team before they can be closed by the sales force thus ensuring a base level of margins is attained;
- all contracts not strictly adhering to the Company's standard prices are subject to approval by an
 independent team before they can be closed by the sales force thus ensuring a base level of margins
 is attained:
- by structuring the sales force's incentive plan such that higher commissions are earned on higher margin products.

(c) Employee retention

A highly stable management team has contributed to the Company's singularity of focus and purpose. In order to maintain such stability, the Group has introduced a number of schemes aimed at retaining individuals:

- a focus on training and development. As a leader in telecommunications technology, Interoute can
 provide unique opportunities for individuals interested in advancing in the telecommunications
 industry;
- bonus and incentive plans to reward performance against well-defined objectives. The Company is an
 organisation managed by objectives, and each employee has developed with their line manager a set
 of individual objectives to support the business' key goals as listed above.

(d) Network downtime and Data Centre Infrastructure

The performance of the network and Data Centres is an important factor in Interoute's ability to attract new customers and to retain existing customers.

To mitigate the risk of customer loss, the performance of the network and Data Centres is constantly monitored. Any faults are discussed in detail to consider how they can be prevented in the future. The Company aims for its customers to experience minimal disruption to service from either planned or unplanned network outages.

(e) Fundamental technology change

Technological changes may impact the way in which telecommunications and media services are delivered in the future. A key strategic advantage of the Interoute network is that it was built to allow new technologies to be added to the network at limited additional cost. There is a second duct throughout Interoute's Western European footprint thus allowing additional fibre or new technology to be deployed without rebuilding the routes.

The Company is at the forefront of technological advances and is able to adapt its approach as technology advances. Recent examples of this include the deployment of Cloud services, as well as dramatic increases in bandwidth enabled by introduction of new and better equipment to the network. Unlike some of the Company's competitors, Interoute does not have legacy data or voice revenues to protect. The oldest technology that the Company uses is for many operators their newest technology.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include credit risk and liquidity risk.

(a) Credit risk

The Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that the Company does not have sufficient liquid assets to meet its obligations as they fall due. Liquidity is maintained at a prudent level and the Company ensures there is an adequate liquidity buffer to cover contingencies. The Company maintains sufficient cash and open committed credit lines from credit institutions to meet its funding requirements and monitors cash flow as part of its day to day control procedures.

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

C Birkett Director

Date: 21/07/17

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared in Pounds Sterling, the functional currency of the Company.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year after taxation amounted to £5,662,000 (2015: profit of £6,960,000).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: nil).

On 30 December 2016, the Company acquired the trade and assets of the following Group entities: Easynet Internet Services Limited and Easynet Network Services Limited for a total consideration of £4,340,000 each (note 27).

Principal activities

The Company's principal activity is the provision of managed, secure, resilient wide area networks and related internet and technology services to businesses.

It forms part of the Interoute Group, the UK's largest independent provider of managed network and hosting services. This independence facilitates its exceptional service and commitment to innovation which in turn enables it to provide the best possible range of services to customers.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, unless otherwise stated were:

C Birkett

Y Jaffer

J Shearing (resigned 15 November 2016)

P Grannum (appointed 15 November 2016)

G J Williams

Directors' indemnities

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year directors' and officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

Future developments

Please see the Strategic report, where these have been discussed.

Financial risk management

Please see the Strategic report, where these risks have been discussed.

Political contributions

During the year the Company made no donations (2015: £nil) to any political party.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Employees

A highly stable management team has contributed to the Company's singularity of focus and purpose. In order to maintain such stability, the Group has introduced a number of schemes aimed at retaining individuals:

- a focus on training and development. As a leader in telecommunications technology, Interoute can
 provide unique opportunities for individuals interested in advancing in the telecommunications
 industry;
- bonus and incentive plans to reward performance against well-defined objectives. The Company is an
 organisation managed by objectives, and each employee has developed with their line manager a set
 of individual objectives to support the business' key goals as listed above; and
- all full-time employees are eligible to participate in the Interoute group's Share Scheme.

Going concern

The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Interoute Communications Limited, its intermediate parent undertaking. Interoute Communications Limited has indicated that it will continue to provide financial support by not seeking repayment of any balance due unless it is agreed by both parties and that the Company has sufficient funds to make the repayment and the Company has no reason to expect that making the repayment will cause it not to be able to pay all its other debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the directors of the Company have no reason to believe this financial support will not be forthcoming in the event that it is required. The Company directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these financial statements.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

The directors 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the 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 auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to continue in office. A resolution concerning their reappointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

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

C Birkett
Director
Date: 2|(07/17)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTEROUTE MANAGED SERVICES UK LIMITED (FORMERLY EASYNET GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED)

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion Interoute Managed Services UK Limited's (formerly Easynet Global Services's) financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

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

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Opinions on other matter 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.

In addition, in light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we are required to report if we have identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report. We have nothing to report in this respect.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INTEROUTE MANAGED SERVICES UK LIMITED (FORMERLY EASYNET GLOBAL SERVICES LIMITED) (continued)

Directors' remuneration

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

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

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

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

What an audit of financial statements involves

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

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

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

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

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report. With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we consider whether those reports include the disclosures required by applicable legal requirements.

Matt Palmer (Senior Statutory Auditor)

Matt Palma.

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Birmingham

25 July Zen7 Date:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	13 months ended 31 December 2015 £000
Revenue Cost of sales	5	53,653 (17,342)	64,933 (35,937)
Gross profit Administrative expenses Exceptional administrative income/(expense)	6	36,311 (35,678) 5,409	28,996 (20,383) (2,061)
Operating profit	7	6,042	6,552
Finance income Finance expense	11 12	1 (381)	681 (273)
Profit before tax Income tax expense	13	5,662	6,960
Profit for the financial year/period		5,662	6,960
Total comprehensive income for the year/period		5,662	6,960

REGISTERED NUMBER: 08458875

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

			2016		2015
	Note		0003		(restated) £000
Fixed assets	14010		2000		2000
Intangible assets	14		1,503		2,221
Property, plant and equipment	15		10,294		9,903
Current assets		-	11,797	-	12,124
					,
Trade and other receivables	16	144,377		143,396	
Cash and cash equivalents		434		2,550	
		144,811		145,946	
Payables: amounts falling due within					
one year	17	(101,069)		(106,088)	
Net current assets			43,742		39,858
Total assets less current liabilities		•	55,539	_	51,982
Payables: amounts falling due after					
more than one year	18		(11,343)		(21,940)
Provisions	22		(4,851)		(380)
Net assets		_	39,345		29,662
			_		
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	23		-		-
Capital contribution reserve			4,021		-
Retained earnings		_	35,324	_	29,662
Total shareholders' funds		_	39,345	_	29,662

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

C Birkett Director

Date: 21.07.17

The notes on pages 13 to 33 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Called up share capital	Capital contribution reserve	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds
	0003	£000	0003	0003
At 1 January 2016 (restated)		-	29,662	29,662
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	5,662	5,662
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	5,662	5,662
Contributions by and distributions to owners				
Credit relating to equity-settled share-based payments	-	43	-	43
Business combinations (note 27)		3,978	-	3,978
Total transactions with owners	-	4,021	-	4,021
At 31 December 2016	•	4,021	35,324	39,345

FOR THE 13 MONTH PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

•	Called up share capital £000	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' funds £000
At 1 December 2014	-	21,554	21,554
Comprehensive income for the period			
Prior period adjustments (note 29)	•	1,148	1,148
Profit for the financial period	•	6,960	6,960
Total comprehensive income for the period (restated)	-	8,108	8,108
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	<u> </u>	29,662	29,662

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

The Company is a private Company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is 31st Floor, 25 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5LQ.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand Pounds (£000) except when otherwise indicated.

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Interoute Managed Services UK Limited (formerly Easynet Global Services Limited) have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101") and the Companies Act 2006.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company has adopted FRS 101 in these financial statements.

3.1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of Interoute Managed Services UK Limited (formerly Easynet Global Services Limited) prepared in accordance with FRS 101. The financial statements of Interoute Managed Services UK for the period ended 31 December 2015 were prepared in accordance with full IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards).

No adjustments were required at the date of transition or to the statement of comprehensive income for the period ended 31 December 2015, on adoption of FRS 101 and therefore no separate transition to FRS 101 note has been prepared.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principle accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the period, are set out below.

3.2. Going concern

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is MDNX Group Holdings Limited. The Company is dependent for its working capital on funds provided to it by Interoute Communications Limited, its intermediate parent undertaking. Interoute Communications Limited has indicated that it will continue to provide financial support by not seeking repayment of any balance due unless it is agreed by both parties and that the Company has sufficient funds to make the repayment and the Company has no reason to expect that making the repayment will cause it not to be able to pay all its other debts as they fall due for the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.3. Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 101

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- a) Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined).
- b) IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- c) Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- d) Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
- (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment;
- (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible assets (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
- e) The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
- 10(d), (statement of cash flows)
- 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
- 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
- 38 B-D (additional comparative information),
- 111 (cash flow statement information), and
- 134-136 (Information on an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital (qualitative and quantitative)
- f) IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- g) Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective)
- h) Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- i) The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

3.4 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations

The following standards have been issued and are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and are expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements:

IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 will be effective from 1 January 2018. The standard will require lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the duration of the lease is 12 months or less and the underlying asset is of low value. The Company is still in the process of assessing and quantifying the impact of IFRS 16. It is anticipated that leases which are currently treated as operating leases will come on to the Company's balance sheet under IFRS 16.

IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"

IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. The standard requires entities to apportion revenue earned from contracts to individual performance obligations based on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. The Company is still in the process of assessing and quantifying the impact of IFRS 15.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.4 New standards, amendments and IFRIC interpretations (continued)

IFRS 9 "Financial instruments"

IFRS 9 comes into effect from 1 January 2018 and deals with the classification, measurement, recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. There are also changes to the method of calculating impairment losses on financial assets and in hedge documentation requirements. IFRS 9 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

There are no other new or amended standards which are not yet effective and which are expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.5 Consolidation

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of MDNX Group Holdings Limited and of its ultimate parent, Interoute Communications Holdings SA. It is included in the consolidated financial statements of Interoute Communications Holdings SA which are publicly available. The address of the ultimate parent's registered office is 2-8 Avenue Charles De Gaulle, L-1653, Luxembourg. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

3.6 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Pound Sterling.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non- monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the income statement within 'Finance expense' or 'Finance income'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement within 'Administrative expenses'.

3.7 Revenue recognition

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

(i) Provision of telecommunication services

Revenue from the provision of telecommunication services is recognised rateably over the period in which the service is provided. Amounts invoiced in advance are shown as deferred income and recognised as revenue in the period in which the service is provided. Amounts invoiced in arrears are shown as accrued income and recognised as revenue in the period in which the service is provided.

(ii) Connection fees

Connection fees are recognised as revenue over the expected customer relationship period. For the majority of services the directors have estimated the expected customer relationship period to be three years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.7 Revenue recognition (continued)

(iii) Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) Agreement

Revenue associated with IRUs arrangements for ducts or dark fibres is recognised at the point at which the risks and rewards are transferred to the buyer. An IRU sale with a contract length of more than 15 years result in substantially all of the risk and rewards being transferred to the buyer and so revenue is recognised upfront. Contracts less than 15 years do not transfer the risks and rewards to the buyer so revenue is spread evenly over the length of the contract. The costs associated with the IRU arrangement are capitalised and depreciated over the life of the arrangement

3.8 Taxation

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill; or arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3.9 Intangibles

(i) Computer software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs which are directly attributable to the design and testing of Identifiable and unique software products controlled by the group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so it is available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and will use it;
- There is an ability to use the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probably future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.9 Intangibles (continued)

Directly attributable costs capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense as incurred.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed three years.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets are those that are identifiable and can be sold separately or which arise from legal rights.

Amortisation of an intangible asset begins when the asset is available for use, and is charged to the statement of comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the intangible asset's estimated useful life. If the asset is not yet available for use, no amortisation is charged and an impairment test is carried out at least annually. The principal useful economic lives used for this purpose are:

· Software and licences

3 years

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost (or deemed cost) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase price, together with labour and other associated costs which are directly attributable to the construction. Capitalised labour corresponds to those labour costs incurred by the Company for its own purposes in the installation of property, plant and equipment.

(i) Land and buildings

Land and buildings relates to improvements to office buildings. Land and buildings are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Plant and machinery

Plant and machinery and networks are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Plant and equipment spares

Plant and machinery spares are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Accumulated depreciation is written back if and when plant and machinery is put into use in the network or if sold to another group Company.

(iv) Depreciation and residual values

Depreciation on assets is calculated, using the straight-line method, to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Plant and machinery

3-5 years

Land & Buildings

5-50 years

• Plant and equipment spares

5 years

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. The effect of any change is accounted for prospectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.10 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(v) Derecognition

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected. On disposal, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss and included in 'Administrative expenses'.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication, the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is estimated to be lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

If an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the revised carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the income statement.

3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

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

3.13 Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

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

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

3.13 Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

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

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

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

(iii) Offsetting

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

3.14 Leased assets

At inception, the Company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

(i) Finance leased assets

Leases of assets that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are classified as finance leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the asset. Assets are assessed for impairment at each reporting date.

The capital element of lease obligations is recorded as a liability on inception of the arrangement. Lease payments are apportioned between capital repayment and finance charge, using the effective interest rate method, to produce a constant rate of charge on the balance of the capital repayments outstanding.

(ii) Operating leased assets

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

3.15 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

4. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will by definition seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

(i) Impairment of receivables

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other receivables. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience. See note 16 for the net carrying amount of the receivables and associated impairment provision.

(ii) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. Historical differences between forecast and actual taxable profits have not resulted in material adjustments to the recognition of deferred tax assets (note 13)

5. Revenue

An analysis of revenue by class of business is as follows:

,	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	13 months ended 31 December 2015 £000
Services	53,653	64,933
Analysis of revenue by country of destination:		
		13 months
	Year ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2016	2015
	2000	£000
United Kingdom	49,975	53,526
Rest of Europe	2,096	9,705
Rest of World	1,582	1,702
	53,653	64,933

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

6. Exceptional income

On 30 December 2016, the Company completed the hive up of the business operations of the following Group entities: Easynet Internet Services Limited and Easynet Network Services Limited. Each entity was acquired for a consideration of £4,340,000. This consideration, together with the intercompany balances existing at the time of the hive up, was subsequently waived in full by both the selling entities Easynet Internet Services Limited and Easynet Network Services Limited. The total balance of intercompany payables waived was £5,409,000.

Exceptional expenses of £2,061,000 in the prior period consist of a combination of costs in relation to redundancy, business restructuring and onerous leases.

7. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

		13 months
	Year ended	ended
•	31 December	31 December
	2016	2015
	£000	9000
Impairment of trade receivables	920	277
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 14)	995	1,553
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 15)	3,493	4,853
Foreign exchange losses	1,386	-
Rentals on operating leases	981	979

8. Auditors' remuneration

Auditors' remuneration fees of £61,000 (2015: £15,000) have been paid by another group company, Interoute Communications Limited and are not recharged.

9. Employees

Staff costs (excluding directors) were as follows:

	2016	2015
	€000	£000
Wages and salaries	21,323	21,152
Social security costs	2,095	2,364
Other pension costs	644	845
Share-based payment charge	43	•
	24,105	24,361

A share based payment charge of £43,000 (2015: £nil) has been recharged to the Company by its intermediate parent company Interoute Communications Holdings S.A, see note 25 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

9. Employees (continued)

The average monthly number of employees during the year/period was as follows:

•	2016 No.	2015 No.
Sales	123	290
Technical	214	63
Administrative	39	72
	376	425

As part of the Interoute integration, employee numbers have been reanalysed and reclassified between the categories, in line with the group accounts.

10. Directors' emoluments

Directors emoluments are borne by another group undertaking, Interoute Communications Limited and are not recharged to the Company. Prior to the Interoute acquisition in 2015 the director's emoluments of the Easynet Group were paid by MDNX Group Holdings and no recharge was made to the Company.

Total emoluments of £1,220,000 and aggregate amounts receivable excluding shares under long term incentive schemes of £25,000 in relation to the directors were borne by another group Company. These costs were not recharged to the Company.

These include amounts in respect of the highest paid director, with emoluments of £578,000 (2015: £532,000) and contributions to the Group defined contribution pension scheme of £14,000 (2015: £11,000), which are also borne by another group company.

11. Finance income

		13 months
	Year ended	ended
	31 December	31 December
	2016	2015
	0003	£000
Bank interest	1	-
Net foreign exchange gain		681
	1	681

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

12. Finance expense

·	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	13 months ended 31 December 2015 £000
Interest expense to other group companies	56	-
Interest costs on finance leases Unwind of discount on onerous contract provision	346 (21)	350 (77)
Offwhile of discount off offerous contract provision		
	381	273
13. Income tax expense		
	Year ended	13 months
	31 December	ended
	2016	31 December 2015
	2000	\$000
(a) Tax expense included in profit or loss Current tax on profit for the year/period Tax on profit on ordinary activities	-	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. Income tax expense (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2015: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.31%). The differences are explained below:

	Year ended 31 December 2016 £000	13 months ended 31 December 2015 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	5,662	. 6,960
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.00% (2015: 20.31%) Effects of:	1,132	1,414
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Group relief received for nil payment	1,059 (2,191)	880 (2,294)
Total tax	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

13. Income tax expense (continued)

(c) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax has been calculated at a rate of 17% (2015: 18%). A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in respect of losses carried forward, fixed assets and short term timing differences as there is insufficient evidence that it will be recovered. The amount of the net asset not recognised is £2,788,000 (2015: £4,368,000). The asset would be recovered if the Company makes sufficient taxable profits against which it could be offset.

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 1 April 2015, the UK taxation rate has been 20%. Legislation to reduce the main rate of corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020 was enacted in October 2015. A further reduction to 17% from 1 April 2020 was enacted in September 2016.

14. Intangible assets

	Software & licences	Total
	£000	2000
Cost		
At 1 January 2016	3,503	3,503
Prior period adjustment (note 29)	(446)	(446)
At 1 January 2016 (restated)	3,057	3,057
Additions	277	277
At 31 December 2016	3,334	3,334
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 January 2016	1,768	1,768
Prior period adjustment (note 29)	(932)	(932)
At 1 January 2016 (restated)	836	836
Charge for the year	995	995
At 31 December 2016	1,831	1,831
Net book value		,
At 31 December 2016	1,503	1,503
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	2,221	2,221

The Company's intangibles include internal and external expenditure on software associated with customer management systems, software licences and capitalised development costs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

15. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Plant and equipment spares	Total
	0003	2000	£000	000£
Cost				
At 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals Intercompany transfer	610 52 -	16,000 3,982 - 579	1,798 - (150) 	18,408 4,034 (150) 579
At 31 December 2016	662	20,561	1,648	22,871
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2016 Prior period adjustment (note 29)	243 21	8,924 (683)	· -	9,167 (662)
At 1 January 2016 (restated)	264	8,241		8,505
Charge for the year	41	3,452	-	3,493
Intercompany transfer		579		579
At 31 December 2016	305	12,272	-	12,577
Net book value				
At 31 December 2016	357	8,289	1,648	10,294
At 31 December 2015 (restated)	346	7,759	1,798	9,903
i				

Included in property, plant and equipment are assets subject to finance lease with a net book value of £3,701,000 (2015: £4,429,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

16. Trade and other receivables

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade receivables	10,055	7,691
Amounts owed by group undertakings	126,472	123,711
Other receivables	5,206	6,913
Prepayments and accrued income	1,474	5,081
	143,207	143,396

Amounts owed by group undertakings due within one year are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand. The amounts owed by group undertakings are considered to be fully recoverable.

Trade receivables are stated net of impairment provision of £1,161,000 (2015: £1,222,000).

17. Payables: amounts falling due within one year

	2016	2015
	0003	£000
Trade payables	0.407	7 406
• •	2,437 78,279	7,426 81,732
Amounts owed to group undertakings	•	•
Other taxation and social security	1,193	1,190
Other creditors	73	2,343
Accruals and deferred income	17,071	12,185
Finance lease liability (note 20)	846	1,212
	99,899	106,088

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are considered to be repayable on demand.

Accruals and deferred income due in less than one year includes £10,991,000 (2015: £4,840,000) in respect of amounts invoiced to customers which will be recognised as revenue within the next 12 months (note 19).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

18. Payables: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Finance lease liability (note 20) Accruals and deferred income	2,024 9,319	2,015 19,925
	11,343	21,940

Accruals and deferred income due after more than one year includes £9,319,000 (2015: £19,925,000) in respect of amounts invoiced to customers which will be recognised as revenue over the period which telecommunications services are provided to customers (note 19).

19. Maturity profile of deferred income

Deferred income falls due as follows:

•	2016 £000	2015 £000
Within one year	10,991	4,840
Between one and five years	8,280	16,103
More than five years	1,039	3,822
	20,310	24,765

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

20. Finance leases

Minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Within one year	1,069	1,212
Within 2-5 years	2,673	2,337
Over 5 years	-	<u>-</u>
Total gross payments	3,742	3,549
Less finance charges	(872)	(322)
Carrying amount of liability	2,870	3,227

Finance leases primarily relate to the purchase of network equipment (see note 15). The Company has 3 finance leases. The average period remaining on these agreements is 2 years (2015: 3 years) and there is no option to purchase the assets at the end of the term.

21. Operating lease commitments

Operating leases relate to properties with lease terms of between two and ten years. All operating leases contain market review clauses. The company does not have the option to purchase the leased asset at the expiry of the lease period.

At 31 December, the Company had the following future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

Land and buildings

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Expiring within one year	962	1,338
Expiring within two and five years inclusive	3,447	4,482
	4,409	5,820

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

21. Operating lease commitments (continued)

The total of future minimum sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable sub-leases for each of the following periods are:

2016 £000	·2015 £000
238	-
238	204
476	204
	£000 238 238

22. Provisions

	Legal fees	Onerous lease	Total
	provision	provision	provision
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	-	380	380
Charged to income statement	59	4,412	4,471
At 31 December 2016	59	4,792	4,851

Onerous lease provision

The onerous lease provision reflects the excess property rental costs expected to be incurred in respect of leasehold property, incorporating dilapidation repair costs to be incurred where applicable. Any estimated costs of the termination are included in the provision. The company expects the provision to be utilised as follows: Within 1 year £1,061,000 (2015: £nil), between 2 and 5 years £3,731,000 (2015: £nil) and over 5 years £nil (2015: £380,000).

Legal fees provision

The legal fees provision represents costs associated with claims relating to a network outage incurred during 2016.

23. Called up share capital

	2016 £	2015 £
Allotted and called up		
1 (2015: 1) ordinary shares of £1 (2015: £1) each	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

24. Reserves

Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve includes share based payment transactions and the balance arising from the net book value of assets acquired from the purchase of trade and assets (note 27) being in excess of the consideration paid.

Retained earnings

The retained earnings represent the accumulated profits, losses and distributions of the Company.

25. Employee restricted share plan

Staff contractually employed by the Company participate in a number of share-based incentive arrangements operated by its intermediate parent undertaking, Interoute Communications Holdings S.A ("ICHSA"). Depending on the nature of these awards, the obligation for settlement rests with either ICHSA or its shareholders. The Company can never assume any obligation for the settlement of these awards.

Under the arrangements employees are entitled to receive either shares in ICHSA, which they are then obligated to sell at fair value, or a cash payment direct from ICHSA. The awards will only vest if a vesting event such as an Initial Public Offering or trade sale occurs at a share price in excess of the target price specified in the award. Vesting conditions vary depending on the type of award. A and B share awards are forfeited if the holder leaves employment with the group prior to the vesting event, while C share awards enjoy graduated vesting rights under which holders may leave employment and retain benefits in certain circumstances. Full details of all awards are disclosed in note 39 to the consolidated financial statements of ICHSA.

All such awards are treated as equity-settled because the Company has no current or future obligation for settlement. The awards are valued at their fair value at the date of grant, which is estimated using a variant of the Black-Scholes option valuation model and amortised over the period from the grant date to the expected vesting date, after taking account of all vesting conditions. The expected vesting date is a key assumption that is re-evaluated at every balance sheet date.

The method of allocation of share based payment charges between group companies is consistent with the policy adopted in ICHSA's accounts under IFRS. The group-wide charge is allocated based on the economic benefit received by each company from the services to which the share based payments relate.

As at 31 December 2016, the Company has recognised in profit or loss accumulated share based payment charges of £43,000 (2015: £nil), which have been credited to the capital contribution reserve. The charge to profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2016 was £43,000 (2015: £nil).

26. Contingent liabilities

Securities

Bank loans and facilities elsewhere in the group are secured by debentures which include the assets of the Company. In particular this includes the €350m fixed rate notes issued by Interoute Finco Plc and the €275m Term loan B held by Interoute Communications Limited.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

27. Business combinations

On 30 December 2016, the Company completed the hive up of the business operations of the following Group entities: Easynet Internet Services Limited and Easynet Network Services Limited. The business assets of each entity were acquired for a total consideration of £4,340,000 each. This consideration was initially settled through the inter-company payable/receivable account and was subsequently waived in full by each of the selling entities.

The company has adopted predecessor accounting in dealing with the hive up with the carrying value of the assets and liabilities transferred being at net book value

The following table summarises the consideration paid for trade and of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date.

Transfer of business operations	Easynet Internet Services Limited	Easynet Network Services Limited	Total
Consideration Paid	5,000	£'000	£'000
nter-company Account Payable	4,340	4,340	8,680
Recognised amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed			£'000
Frade and other receivables	8,656	12,178	20,834
Cash and cash equivalents	63	47	110
Payables	(5,135)	(3,151)	(8,286)
Total identifiable net assets	3,584	9,074	12,658
Excess /(shortfall) transferred to capital contribution reserve	756	(4,734)	(3,978)

28. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The directors consider the Company's immediate parent undertaking to be MDNX Group Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Consolidated financial statements of Interoute Communications Holdings S.A., the intermediate parent undertaking of Interoute Communications Limited, can be obtained from the Company Secretary at 2-8 Avenue Charles De Gaulle, L-1653 Luxembourg. Interoute Communications Holdings S.A. is the parent of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements.

The directors consider the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Emasan AG, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

29. Prior period adjustments

Following the integration of the Company into the Interoute group, management have reviewed the cost and accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the cost and accumulated amortisation of intangibles in use within the business. This review has resulted in the following prior year adjustments being made and these have been accounted for retrospectively:

	Statement of comprehensive income 2015	Statement of financial position 2015 £000	Reserves 2015 £000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 15)	-	662	(662)
Amortisation of intangibles (note 14)	-	932	(932)
Correction of intangibles cost (note 14)	-	(446)	446
·.		1,148	(1,148)