

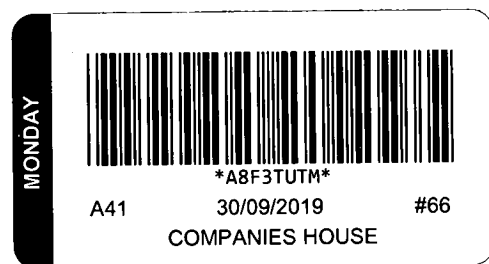
**Decalog (UK) Limited**

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 December 2018

Company Number: 02567370



# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

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# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018 continued to be that of marketing computer software.

### Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year amounted to £42,308 (2017: £51,177).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: £nil) and the profit for the financial year has been transferred to reserves.

Market conditions are expected to remain challenging in 2019 and the long-term impact of the outcome of the UK EU Referendum on consumer confidence and demand remains unclear. While the full impact of the UK EU Referendum will remain unclear for the medium term, the directors are confident in the long-term fundamentals of the Company and the opportunities from the markets in which it operates.

### Directors

The directors of the Company, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were:

Martin R. Boyd  
Marc M. Mayo (appointed 16 February 2018)  
Michael P. Oates (resigned 15 February 2018)  
Ann M. Vasileff

### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of FIS Decalog (UK) Limited. The qualifying third-party indemnity provision was in place during the financial year and at the date of approval of the directors' report.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements (continued)

- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

### Disclosure of information to auditors

For persons who were directors at the time the report was approved, the following applies:

- as far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

KPMG LLP was appointed as statutory auditor of the Company. Pursuant to s487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. In addition, the directors have taken the exemption not to include a strategic report in these financial statements as it is not required.

On behalf of the Board



**Ann M. Vasileff**  
Director

Date: 26 September 2019

**Registered Address:**  
25 Canada Square  
London E14 5LQ

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECALOG (UK) LIMITED

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Decalog (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; 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 are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

### The impact of uncertainties due to the UK exiting the European Union on our audit

Uncertainties related to the effects of Brexit are relevant to understanding our audit of the financial statements. All audits assess and challenge the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors, such as recoverability of assets and related disclosures and the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. All of these depend on assessments of the future economic environment and the group's future prospects and performance.

Brexit is one of the most significant economic events for the UK, and at the date of this report its effects are subject to unprecedented levels of uncertainty of outcomes, with the full range of possible effects unknown. We applied a standardised firm-wide approach in response to that uncertainty when assessing the group's future prospects and performance. However, no audit should be expected to predict the unknowable factors or all possible future implications for a Company and this is particularly the case in relation to Brexit.

### Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model, including the impact of Brexit, and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF DECALOG (UK) LIMITED  
(continued)**

**Going concern (continued)**

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

**Directors' report**

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover this report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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 take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

**Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1 & 2, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

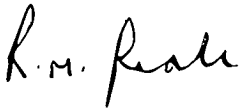
### **Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).

### **The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

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.



**Robert Seale (Senior Statutory Auditor)**  
**for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**  
*Chartered Accountants*  
One Snowhill  
Snow Hill Queensway  
Birmingham  
B4 6GH  
United Kingdom

Date: 26 September 2019

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018	2017
	Note	£	£
<b>Revenue</b>	3	<u>565,562</u>	598,140
<b>Gross profit</b>		<u>565,562</u>	598,140
Administration expenses		<u>(516,211)</u>	(550,480)
<b>Operating profit</b>	4	<u>49,351</u>	47,660
Interest receivable and similar income	6	3,240	5,348
Interest payable and similar charges	6	<u>(237)</u>	-
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<u>52,354</u>	53,008
Tax on profit	7	<u>(10,046)</u>	(1,831)
<b>Profit for the financial year</b>		<u>42,308</u>	<u>51,177</u>

There were no items of comprehensive income apart from profit for the financial year.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



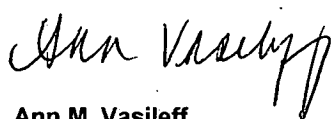
# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Tangible assets	8	<u>213</u>	<u>533</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors	9	<u>363,278</u>	<u>792,560</u>
		<u>363,278</u>	<u>792,560</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	<u>(53,491)</u>	<u>(525,401)</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>309,787</u>	<u>267,159</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>310,000</u>	<u>267,692</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u>310,000</u>	<u>267,692</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	13	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Profit and loss account		<u>250,000</u>	<u>207,692</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>310,000</u>	<u>267,692</u>

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 September 2019, and were signed on its behalf.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.



**Ann M. Vasileff**  
Director  
Decalog (UK) Limited  
Registered number: 02567370

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2018

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	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>1 January 2018</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>207,692</b>	<b>267,692</b>
Profit for the financial year	-	42,308	42,308
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	42,308	42,308
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>31 December 2018</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
<b>1 January 2017</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>156,515</b>	<b>216,515</b>
Profit for the financial year	-	51,177	51,177
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	51,177	51,177
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>31 December 2017</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>207,692</b>	<b>267,692</b>

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018

### **1 Accounting policies**

Decalog (UK) Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 02567370 and the registered address 25 Canada Square, London, E14 5LQ, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland* ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

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.

A summary of the more significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently, is set out below:

#### **(a) Basis of accounting**

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The Company has net current assets of £309,787 as at 31 December 2018 and made a profit for the year then ended of £42,308. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The Company is part of a wider group business model by which group companies at times provide and receive services from each other and as needed use group funding and cash pool arrangements. The Company may be dependent on the ultimate parent company providing additional financial support to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company's ultimate parent has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the Company for that period. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position, the facts and circumstances noted above, and of the enquiries made of the directors of the Company's ultimate parent, the Company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in operational existence and meet its liabilities as they fall due for the period of 12 months from the date of these financial statements. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing these annual financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 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 2.

#### **(b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102**

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. are prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102 (continued)

Accounting Principles and are available to the public and may be obtained from 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, FL 32204. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity (for the purposes of this FRS) and has applied the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of the following disclosures:

- No cash flow statement has been presented as the ultimate parent company, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., includes the Company's cash flows in its own consolidated financial statements;
- Disclosures in respect of the Company's financial instruments and share based payments have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in the parent company's financial statements; and
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the parent company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

#### (c) Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling. Income and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling on the balance sheet date. The gains or losses on translation are recorded in the income statement.

#### (d) Revenue recognition

The Company recognises service revenue, payable based upon 110% of the expenses incurred by the Company, when (a) the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer; (b) the Company retains no continuing involvement or control over the goods; (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (d) it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and (e) when the specific criteria relating to each of the sales have been met.

The Company provides sales, marketing, customer support, product development and management, financial administration consultancy and production support services to other companies. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered when the outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

#### (e) Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans.

##### *Short term benefits*

Short term benefits, including wages and salaries, annual bonus, paid holiday arrangements and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Employee benefits (continued)

##### *Defined contribution pension plans*

Contributions are made to a defined contribution pension scheme operated by FIS Systems Limited (a group company). A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due, as detailed in note 12.

#### (f) Share-based payments

The Company participates in a share-based payment arrangement established by a group company. The Company recognises the share-based payment expense based on its share of the group's total expense, calculated as the actual cost incurred of the Company's participating employees. As this amount is also what the Company is charged by the other group Company for the awards made to the Company's employees, the corresponding credit is recognised as a payable to that group entity.

#### (g) Taxation

Taxation expense comprises the current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are measured on a non-discounted basis.

##### *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 enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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.

##### *Deferred tax*

Timing differences arise when items of income and expenditure are included in tax computations in periods which are different to their inclusion in the financial statements. Except as otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision without discounting is made for all deferred taxation timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that it will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

#### (h) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) Tangible assets (continued)

Cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, dismantling and restoration costs and borrowing costs capitalised.

##### *Plant and machinery and fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment*

Plant and machinery and fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

##### *Depreciation and residual values*

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

Computer equipment	-	3-5 years
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The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

##### *Derecognition*

Tangible assets 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 the income statement.

##### *Subsequent additions and major components*

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any replaced component is derecognised. Major components are treated as separate assets where they have significantly different patterns of consumption of economic benefits and are depreciated separately over their useful life.

Repairs, maintenance and minor inspection costs are expensed as incurred.

#### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include 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. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### (j) Provisions and contingencies

##### *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### (j) Provisions and contingencies (continued)

even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provision is not made for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### *Contingencies*

Contingent liabilities, arising as a result of past events, are not recognised when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, when the flow of economic benefits associated with a contingent asset becomes virtually certain, the asset meets the asset recognition criteria and is recognised.

#### (k) Financial instruments

#### *Financial assets*

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, 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 rate 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 the income statement.

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 had not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in the Income statement.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (continued)

#### (k) Financial instruments (continued)

##### *Financial liabilities*

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

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

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.

##### *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is an 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.

#### (l) Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, section 33.1A, not to disclose transactions with wholly-owned members of the Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. group.

### 2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

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.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgement:

- Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

#### Other key sources of uncertainty

##### *Tangible assets (see note 8)*

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, they are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.



# Decalog (UK) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

### *Impairment of debtors*

The Company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience. See note 9 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

## 3 Revenue

Geographical analysis of revenue by destination:

	2018	2017
	£	£
United Kingdom	8,973	-
Rest of Europe	540,784	598,140
Rest of World	15,805	-
	<u>565,562</u>	<u>598,140</u>

Analysis of revenue by classes of continuing business:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Service fees	565,562	598,140
	<u>565,562</u>	<u>598,140</u>

## 4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2018	2017
Note	£	£
Wages and salaries	270,651	381,414
Social security costs	44,078	39,279
Other pension costs	12 19,088	22,964
Cost of employee share schemes	56,536	21,741
<b>Staff costs (including directors)</b>	<u>390,353</u>	<u>465,398</u>
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	8 320	390
Foreign exchange (gains)/ losses	(8,407)	7,487
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	<u>13,620</u>	<u>6,152</u>

## 5 Employees and directors

### Employees

The monthly average number of persons (including executive directors) employed by the Company during the year was:

	2018	2017
	Number	Number
<b>By activity</b>		
Sales and distribution	1	1
Development	1	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 5 Employees and directors (continued)

#### Directors

No emoluments were paid in the year ended 31 December 2018 to the directors of Decalog (UK) Limited (2017: £nil). The directors are employees of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. or other group companies and are remunerated for their services to the group as a whole.

### 6 Interest

	2018 £	2017 £
<b>Interest receivable and similar income</b>		
Cash pooling interest receivable	3,240	5,348
	<u>3,240</u>	<u>5,348</u>
<b>Interest payable and similar charges</b>		
Interest payable and similar charges	(237)	-
	<u>(237)</u>	<u>-</u>

### 7. Tax on profit

#### Tax expense included in income statement:

	2018 £	2017 £
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profits of the year	10,008	10,178
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	(8,322)
Total current tax	<u>10,006</u>	<u>1,856</u>
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	40	49
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(74)
	<u>40</u>	<u>(25)</u>
<b>Tax on profit</b>	<u>10,046</u>	<u>1,831</u>

#### Reconciliation of tax charge:

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2017: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before tax	52,354	53,008
Tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	9,947	10,205
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	106	29
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	(8,396)
Changes in statutory rates	(5)	(7)
<b>Tax charge for the year</b>	<u>10,046</u>	<u>1,831</u>

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 7 Tax on profit (continued)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

### 8 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £
<i>Cost</i>	
At 1 January 2018	4,359
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>4,359</b>
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>	
At 1 January 2018	3,826
Charge for the year	320
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>4,146</b>
<i>Net book value</i>	
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>213</b>
At 31 December 2017	533

### 9 Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings	254,082	136,551
Loans owed by group undertaking	103,990	655,573
Deferred tax asset (note 11)	396	436
Prepayments and accrued income	4,810	-
	<b>363,278</b>	<b>792,560</b>

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

The interest-bearing loans owed by group undertakings of £103,990 (2017: £655,573) are due from FIS UK Holdings Limited and relates to an unsecured revolving cash pooling arrangement first agreed on 30 June 2011 and amended on 12 July 2013. Under such arrangement interest accrued daily and was payable on 31 December each year, unless agreed otherwise. The applicable rate of interest in 2017, up to 22 November 2017, was 3% which effectively reflected the interest rate that Bank of America was applying to the pool participants' bank account balances. On 13 November 2017, the pooling arrangement in respect of the Company was amended again. Under the amended arrangement, with effect from 22 November 2017, interest accrues on a daily basis and is payable monthly on such interest payment date as may be determined by the Pool Header acting in a commercially reasonable manner

# Decalog (UK) Limited

## Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

### 9 Debtors (continued)

(or by the Company's bank under any interest reallocation arrangement or similar). The interest rate applied from 22 November 2017 was 0.0% for credit balances and 3.0% for debit balances. From 1 January 2018, the interest rate applied was 0.0% for credit balances and ranged between 3.0% and 3.5% for debit balances.

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

### 10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed to group undertakings	20	409,762
Corporation tax	10,008	10,178
Accruals and deferred income	43,463	102,447
Trade creditors	-	48
Other taxation and social security	-	2,966
	<u>53,491</u>	<u>525,401</u>

All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

### 11 Deferred tax asset

Amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
Accelerated depreciation	<u>396</u>	<u>436</u>

Analysis of movement in the deferred tax asset is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£	£
At 1 January	436	411
Transferred to the income statement (note 7)	(40)	25
<b>At 31 December</b>	<u>396</u>	<u>436</u>

# Decalog (UK) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

## 12 Post-employment benefits

### Defined contribution scheme

The amount recognised as an expense for the defined contribution scheme is £19,088 (2017: £22,964).

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for its employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The charge to the income statement of £19,088 (2017: £22,964) represents the contributions payable to the pension scheme in respect of the accounting year.

Any outstanding or prepaid contributions are borne by FIS Systems Limited which is the group operator for the scheme.

## 13 Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
<i>Allotted and fully paid</i>		
60,000 (2017: 60,000) ordinary shares at £1 each	<u>60,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>

## 14 Controlling parties

The directors regard FIS UK Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, as the immediate parent company.

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, is the undertaking that heads the smallest and largest group of companies for which consolidated financial statements are prepared. The directors consider Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. to be the ultimate controlling party and ultimate parent company.

Copies of the financial statements of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. can be obtained from 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32204, USA.