

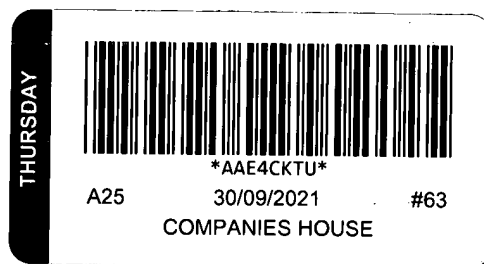
Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 December 2020

Company Number: 06312142



Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

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Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their strategic report for Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd. (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company throughout the year under review have been the sale and support of risk analysis software.

Review of the business

Revenue during the year amounted to £13,341,196 (2019: £13,820,817). The decrease in revenue is combined with an increase in the cost of sales, and as a result the Company's gross profit for the year has reduced. Management are satisfied with the results for the 2020 year and expect to continue to meet their targets for 2021.

The Company sells risk management software and consulting services to various clients based largely in the United States, United Kingdom and the rest of Europe. The directors believe the future development of the Company will remain the same. Both the level of trade and the year financial position remain satisfactory, and the directors expect the level of activity to remain satisfactory in the foreseeable future.

Key performance indicators

The directors of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. manage the group's operations on a consolidated business group basis. 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 or position of the business of Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd. The performance of the consolidated business groups is discussed in the consolidated financial statements of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. which can be obtained from 601 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32204, USA.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors' financial risk management objective is to maximise financial assets and minimise financial liabilities whilst not engaging in speculation. The financial risks faced by the Company include:

- interest rates earned on cash and short-term investments;
- liquidity of investments; and
- foreign currency fluctuations.

The directors manage each of the above-mentioned financial risks as follows:

- continual review of short-term investments to ensure the maximum rates of return are being achieved;
- entry into short-term investments only;
- active review and approval of the parties to significant commercial contracts where payment is not anticipated in advance; and
- holding of cash and short-term investments in the currencies of anticipated expenditure.

Market conditions are expected to remain challenging in 2021 and the long-term impact of the outcome of the UK's departure from the EU on consumer confidence and demand remains unclear. While the full impact of the UK's departure from the EU 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.

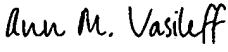
Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Strategic report
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

The Company has not been materially impacted by COVID-19 pandemic and the directors do not expect to have any further material adverse impact on the Company from COVID-19.

Approval

This Strategic report was approved on behalf of the Board on September 27, 2021 | 08:29 EDT

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Ann M. Vasileff
Director

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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 (Resigned on 30 April 2021)
Ann M. Vasileff

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the financial year amounted to £1,102,632 (2019: £1,960,741).

Going concern

Effective 1 April 2021, the directors approved the sale of the entire business to FIS Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly known as FIS Sherwood Systems Group Limited), a fellow group company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The sale was a part of on-going efforts to simplify the organizational structure of the Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. group with the objective of better aligning the operating model to commercial segments, simplifying the business model and reducing administrative expenditure.

Following the sale, it is the directors' intention to wind up the Company as soon as reasonably and practicably possible and, accordingly, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

Research and development

The Company continues to invest in research and development. Research costs incurred that did not meet the criteria for capitalisation and were therefore expensed in the year totalled £1,332,356 (2019: £1,577,501).

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report, and the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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;
- 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

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Directors' report (continued) for the year ended 31 December 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report, and the Financial Statements (continued)

- 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. As explained in note 1, these accounts have not been prepared on a going concern basis because the directors expect to wind up the Company.

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 controls 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 auditor

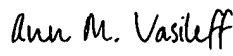
For persons who were directors at the time the report was approved, the following applies:

- as far as the directors are 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 has been 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.

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:

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Ann M. Vasileff
Director

Date: September 27, 2021 | 08:29 EDT

Registered address:
25 Canada Square,
London, E14 5LQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADVANCED PORTFOLIO TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

We have audited the financial statements of Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd. for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Balance Sheet, the 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 2020 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.

Emphasis of matter – non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw attention to the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements have not been prepared on the going concern basis for the reasons set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors of the Company and the Group auditors of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc (ultimate parent company) as to the Group's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud.
- Reading Board minutes
- Using analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition as there are no pressures/ incentives and opportunities for Management to commit fraud.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

In determining the audit procedures, we took into account the results of our evaluation and testing of the operating effectiveness of the Group-wide fraud risk management controls. We identified journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included those posted to unusual accounts.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADVANCED PORTFOLIO TECHNOLOGIES LTD. (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation, and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect a breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations

Strategic report and Directors' report

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

Our responsibility is to read the Strategic report and 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 Strategic report and the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in these reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion these reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ADVANCED PORTFOLIO TECHNOLOGIES LTD. (continued)

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;

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 3-4, 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.

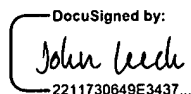
Auditor's responsibilities

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.

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.

DocuSigned by:

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John Leech (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG LLP

One Snowhill

Snow Hill Queensway

Birmingham

B4 6GH

DATE September 28, 2021 | 10:32 PDT

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Revenue	3	13,341,196	13,820,817
Cost of sales		<u>(4,140,882)</u>	<u>(4,122,024)</u>
Gross profit		9,200,314	9,698,793
Administration expenses		<u>(7,332,826)</u>	<u>(8,685,921)</u>
Operating profit	4	1,867,488	1,012,872
Interest payable and other expense		-	(12)
		<u>1,867,488</u>	1,012,860
Profit before taxation			
Tax (charge)/credit on profit	6	<u>(764,856)</u>	947,881
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,102,632</u>	<u>1,960,741</u>

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

All activities in both the current and prior years are continuing.

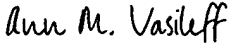
The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Balance sheet As at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	7	21,530	12,578
Tangible assets	8	<u>204,707</u>	<u>136,504</u>
		226,237	149,082
Current assets			
Debtors	9	13,572,858	14,011,329
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(6,834,031)	(8,297,979)
Net current assets		<u>6,738,827</u>	<u>5,713,350</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>6,965,064</u>	<u>5,862,432</u>
Net assets		<u>6,965,064</u>	<u>5,862,432</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	2	2
Profit and loss account		<u>6,965,062</u>	<u>5,862,430</u>
Total equity		<u>6,965,064</u>	<u>5,862,432</u>

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on September 27, 2021 | 08:29 EDT and were signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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Ann M. Vasileff
Director
Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.
Registered number: 06312142

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

2020

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 January 2020	2	5,862,430	5,862,432
Profit for the financial year	-	1,102,632	1,102,632
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	1,102,632	1,102,632
Dividend paid	-	-	-
31 December 2020	2	6,965,062	6,965,064

2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 January 2019 (restated)	2	3,901,689	3,901,691
Profit for the financial year	-	1,960,741	1,960,741
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	1,960,741	1,960,741
Dividend paid	-	-	-
31 December 2019	2	5,862,430	5,862,432

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd. (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled, and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 06312142 and the registered address is 25 Canada Square, London, E14 5LQ. 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) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis, under the historical cost convention.

Effective 1 April 2021, the directors approved the sale of the entire business to FIS Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly known as FIS Sherwood Systems Group Limited) a fellow group company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The sale was part of on-going efforts to simplify the organizational structure of the Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. group with the objective of better aligning the operating model to commercial segments, simplifying the business model and reducing administrative expenditure. Following the sale, it is the directors' intention to wind up the Company as soon as reasonably and practicably possible and, accordingly, the financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

The Company has net current assets of £6,738,827 as at 31 December 2020 and made a profit for the year then ended of £1,102,632.

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 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 have not been presented as equivalent disclosures have been provided in the ultimate parent company's financial statements: and
- No disclosure has been given for the aggregate remuneration of the key management personnel of the Company as their remuneration is included in the totals for the group as a whole.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. All foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in the income statement.

(d) Revenue recognition

The Company enters into arrangements with customers to sell risk management software and software-related services such as license, maintenance and other professional services. At contract inception, the Company assesses the solutions and services promised in its contracts with customers and identifies the separately identifiable components of each transaction to reflect the substance of the transaction. To identify its separate components, the Company considers all of the solutions or services performed in the contract and applies the recognition criteria to the separately identifiable components of a single transaction to reflect the substance of the transaction.

The Company's software licenses have significant stand-alone functionality to the customer upon delivery and are considered to be functional intellectual property and the nature of these software licenses to a customer is typically to provide the customer with a right to use the Company's intellectual property. The software licenses are considered separately identifiable components, and revenue allocated to a software license is typically recognised at a point in time upon delivery of the license as these contracts are for a fixed fee under a non-cancellable contract that permits the licensee to exploit those rights freely and the Company having no major remaining obligations to perform is, in substance, a sale.

In conjunction with software licenses, the Company commonly provides the customer with additional services such as maintenance as well as associated implementation and other professional services related to the software license. Maintenance is typically comprised of technical support and unspecified updates and upgrades. The Company generally satisfies these components of service evenly using a time-elapsing output method over the contract term given there is no discernible pattern of performance and hence revenue is recognised rateably over the period of the contract.

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.

Defined contribution pension plans

Up until 30 November 2020, contributions were made to a defined contribution pension scheme operated by FIS Systems Limited (a group company). On account of the FIS Systems Limited business sale to FIS Capital Markets UK Limited, effective from 1 December 2020, the pension scheme is now operated by FIS Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly known as FIS Sherwood Systems Group

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(e) Employee benefits (continued)

Limited). A defined-contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions to a separate entity. The company has no further payment obligations once it makes the contributions. 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 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) Intangible assets

Computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Software is amortised over its estimated useful life, of between three and five years, on a straight-line basis.

Where factors, such as technological advancement or changes in market price, indicate that residual

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(h) Intangible assets (continued)

value or useful life have changed, the residual value, useful life or amortisation rate are amended prospectively to reflect the new circumstances.

The assets are reviewed for impairment if the above factors indicate that the carrying amount may be impaired.

(i) Tangible assets

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

Computer equipment

Computer equipment is 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.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and 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.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(k) 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 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.

(l) 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 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.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(l) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

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.

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 payments 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.

(m) Distributions to equity holders

Dividends and other distributions to Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends and other distributions are approved by the Company's shareholders. These amounts are recognised in the statement of changes in equity.

(n) 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.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

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 judgements:

- The recognition of subscriptions revenue is dependent upon fair value allocation, separability of components, collectability and there being no significant vendor obligations outstanding. Management exercises judgement in assessing whether such obligations are significant and, if necessary, the value of the revenue to be deferred. Such revenue is recognised on signing only for products which are judged to be in a state fit for general availability and ready to be shipped, to contain all planned components and to have completed quality testing.
- The revenue and profit of fixed price professional services contracts is recognised on a percentage of completion basis when the outcome of a contract can be estimated reliably. Management exercises judgement in identifying onerous service contracts and determining whether a contract's outcome can be estimated reliably. Management also makes estimates in the calculation of future contract costs, fair values of contracts, the value of discounts given, the value of upgrade clauses in contracts which are used in determining the value of amounts recoverable on contracts and timing of revenue recognition. Estimates are continually revised based on changes in the facts relating to each contract.

Other key sources of uncertainty

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 10 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

3 Revenue

Geographical analysis of revenue by destination:

	2020	2019
	£	£
United Kingdom	6,245,731	6,581,374
Rest of Europe	5,640,132	5,858,153
North America	550,360	149,589
Rest of World	904,973	1,231,701
	<u>13,341,196</u>	<u>13,820,817</u>

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Wages and salaries		1,953,835	2,101,147
Social security costs		239,064	224,505
Other pension costs	12	165,161	146,810
Cost of employee share schemes		95,136	112,827
Staff costs (including directors)		2,453,196	2,585,289
Amortisation of intangible assets	7	7,837	29,103
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	8	58,911	71,584
Research and development expenditure		1,332,356	1,577,501
Research and development tax credit		(112,839)	(112,839)
Foreign exchange expense/(income)		106,760	59,952
Auditor's remuneration for audit services		30,126	29,524

5 Employees

Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
By activity		
Operations and technical	23	24
Sales and distribution	1	1
Administration and other	2	2
	26	27

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

6 Tax on profit

Tax charge/(credit) included in income statement:

	2020	2019
	£	£
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profits of the year	370,847	212,523
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>393,688</u>	<u>(1,161,440)</u>
	764,535	(948,917)
Double taxation relief	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	764,535	(948,917)
<i>Foreign tax</i>		
Current tax on foreign income for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current tax	764,535	(948,917)
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,429	1,241
Adjustments in respect of prior years	<u>(5,108)</u>	<u>(205)</u>
	321	1,036
Tax charge/(credit) on profit	<u>764,856</u>	<u>(947,881)</u>

Adjustments in respect of prior year relate to difference in corporation tax recorded in prior year financial statements and the tax return.

Reconciliation of tax charge:

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to profit before taxation. The differences are explained below:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Profit before taxation	1,867,488	1,012,860
Tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2019: 19%)	354,823	192,443
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	21,453	21,467
Adjustments in respect of prior years	393,688	(204)
Group relief claimed for previous year	-	(1,161,441)
Changes in statutory tax rates	<u>(5,108)</u>	<u>(146)</u>
Tax charge/(credit) for the year	<u>764,856</u>	<u>(947,881)</u>

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. The March 2020 Budget announced that a rate of 19% would continue to apply with effect from 1 April 2020, and this change was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The UK deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2020 has been calculated at 19% (2019: 17%). An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge accordingly.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

7 Intangible assets

	Purchased software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	81,590
Additions	16,789
Retirement	<u>(41,363)</u>
At 31 December 2020	57,016
 Accumulated Amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	69,012
Charge for the year	7,837
Retirement	<u>(41,363)</u>
At 31 December 2020	35,486
 Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>21,530</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>12,578</u>

8 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	834,883
Additions	<u>127,114</u>
At 31 December 2020	961,997
 Accumulated Depreciation	
At 1 January 2020	698,379
Charge for the year	<u>58,911</u>
At 31 December 2020	757,290
 Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	<u>204,707</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>136,504</u>

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

9 Debtors

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Trade debtors		5,751,606	5,502,325
Amounts owed by group undertakings		201,350	161,997
Loans owed by group undertakings		6,373,544	6,903,715
Deferred tax asset	11	43,095	43,417
Prepayments and accrued income		1,203,263	1,399,875
		13,572,858	14,011,329

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

The interest-bearing loans owed by group undertakings of £6,373,544 (2019: £6,903,715) is 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 and 13 November 2017. Under the amended arrangement, during 2019 and 2020 interest accrued on a daily basis and was payable monthly on such interest payment date as may be determined by the Pool Header acting in a commercially reasonable manner (or by the Company's bank under any interest reallocation arrangement or similar). From 1 January 2019, the interest rate applied was 0.0% for credit balances and ranged between 3.0% and 3.5% for debit balances. From 1 January 2020 the rate applied was 0.0% for credit balances 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

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	119,835	264,857
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,248,505	2,596,991
Corporation tax	751,380	99,684
Other taxation and social security	265,815	193,478
Accruals and deferred income	4,448,496	5,142,969
	6,834,031	8,297,979

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

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)

11 Deferred tax asset

Amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax are as follows:

	2020	2019
	£	£
Accelerated depreciation	43,095	43,417
	43,095	43,417

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

	2020	2019
	£	£
At 1 January	43,417	44,453
Transferred to the income statement	(322)	(1,036)
At 31 December	43,095	43,417

12 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution scheme

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 £165,161 (2019: £146,810) represents the contributions payable to the pension scheme in respect of the accounting year.

Any outstanding or prepaid contributions are borne by FIS Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly known as FIS Sherwood Systems Group Limited) which is the group operator for the scheme.

13 Called up share capital

	2020	2019
	£	£
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
2 (2019: 2) ordinary shares at £1 each	2	2
	2	2

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.

Advanced Portfolio Technologies Ltd.

**Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2020 (continued)**

15 Event Subsequent to balance sheet date

Effective 1 April 2021, the directors approved the sale of the entire business for £7,352,156 to FIS Capital Markets UK Limited (formerly known as FIS Sherwood Systems Group Limited), a fellow group company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The sale was part of on-going efforts to simplify the organizational structure of the Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. group with the objective of better aligning the operating model to commercial segments, simplifying the business model and reducing administrative expenditure. The directors consider that this event is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event and accordingly have made no adjustments to these financial statements.