

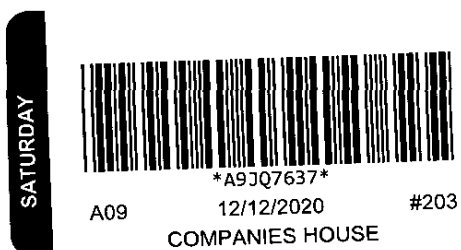
Reech Capital Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

31 December 2019

Company Number : 03649490



Reech Capital Limited

Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

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Reech Capital Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is providing risk management, valuation, consultancy and training services.

Results and dividends

The company's profit for the financial year amounted to £1,281,727 (2018 : £1,095,795).

During the year, the company paid a dividend of £Nil (2018 : £5,000,000). The profit for the current financial year has been transferred to reserves.

Market conditions are expected to remain challenging in 2020. 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.

The coronavirus (Covid-19) has had no significant impact on the company's operations and activities subsequent to the end of the year and employees were able to work from home. At this time, the company is still assessing the nature or extent of any impacts and / or the time over which the company will be impacted. It is possible that the company may be materially affected, as the impacts and remedies for the current situation are outside the company's control and are far reaching in both Ireland and globally.

Going concern

Effective 1 December 2020, 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.

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
Ann M. Vasileff

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all the directors of Reech Capital Limited. The qualifying third-party indemnity provision was in place during the financial year and at the date of approval of the directors' report.

Reech Capital Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

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 laws 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
- 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 as 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 also 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 auditor

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.

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.

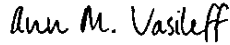
Reech Capital Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Auditor

KPMG LLP was appointed as the 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 : December 9, 2020 | 05:54 PST

Registered address:

25 Canada Square,
London, E14 5LQ

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REECH CAPITAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Reech Capital Limited ("the company") for the year ended 31 December 2019 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 2019 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.

Directors' report

The directors are responsible for the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that 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
- 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REECH CAPITAL LIMITED
(continued)**

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on pages 1 and 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.

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 December 9, 2020 | 06:23 PST

Reech Capital Limited
Income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	3	4,349,654	3,872,853
Cost of sales		<u>(455,712)</u>	<u>(640,297)</u>
Gross profit		3,893,942	3,232,556
Administration expenses		<u>(2,303,395)</u>	<u>(2,123,956)</u>
Operating profit	4	1,590,547	1,108,600
Interest receivable and similar income	6	-	244,062
Interest payable and similar charges	6	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(40)</u>
Profit before taxation		1,590,543	1,352,622
Tax on profit	7	<u>(308,816)</u>	<u>(256,827)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>1,281,727</u>	<u>1,095,795</u>

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

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

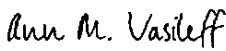
Reech Capital Limited

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	654,866	527,088
Tangible assets	9	16,183	52,464
		<u>671,049</u>	<u>579,552</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	10	6,888,216	5,370,530
Cash at bank and in hand		-	1
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(2,326,508)</u>	<u>(1,999,053)</u>
Net current assets		<u>4,561,708</u>	<u>3,371,478</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>5,232,757</u>	<u>3,951,030</u>
Net assets		<u>5,232,757</u>	<u>3,951,030</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	1,605,670	1,605,670
Profit and loss account		<u>3,627,087</u>	<u>2,345,360</u>
Total equity		<u>5,232,757</u>	<u>3,951,030</u>

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on December 9, 2020 | 05:54 PST and were signed on its behalf.

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

DocuSigned by:

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Ann M. Vasileff
Director
Reech Capital Limited
Registered number: 03649490

Reech Capital Limited
Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Called up share capital £	Profit and Loss Account £	Total equity £
1 January 2019	1,605,670	2,345,360	3,951,030
Profit for the financial year	-	1,281,727	1,281,727
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	1,281,727	1,281,727
31 December 2019	1,605,670	3,627,087	5,232,757

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
1 January 2018	1,605,670	6,249,565	7,855,235
Profit for the financial year	-	1,095,795	1,095,795
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	1,095,795	1,095,795
Dividend to parent company	-	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
31 December 2018	1,605,670	2,345,360	3,951,030

The notes on pages 9 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019

1 Accounting policies

Reech Capital Limited (the "company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 03649490 and the registered address is 25 Canada Square, Canary Wharf, 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) Basis of accounting

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

Effective 1 December 2020, 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 £4,561,708 as at 31 December 2019 and made a profit for the year then ended of £1,281,727.

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 :*

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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

- 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 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

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

The company bases its estimate of returns on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics for each arrangement.

The company recognises licensed and support revenue 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 support and consulting 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. The company uses the percentage of completion method based on the actual services performed as a percentage of the total services to be provided.

The company earns royalties from other companies in relation to the sale of products designed by the company. Royalty income is recognised on an accruals basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(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

Contributions were 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 13.

(f) 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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(g) 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 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.

Research and development costs

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured.

(h) 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 and fixtures and fittings

Computer equipment and fixtures and fittings 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:

Fixtures and fittings	-	3 - 8 years
Computer equipment	-	3 - 5 years

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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(h) Tangible assets (continued)

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 the 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 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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(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 not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

(l) 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.

(m) Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS 102, section 33.1A, to 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 judgements:

- Determination of whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible assets and intangible assets, including goodwill. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.
- The recognition of license 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

Intangible and tangible assets (see notes 8 and 9)

Intangible and 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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty (continued)

Other key sources of 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 debtors, the ageing profile of the 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:

	2019 £	2018 £
United Kingdom	1,118,794	1,241,456
Rest of Europe	2,973,860	2,415,547
Rest of World	54,300	134,148
North America	202,700	81,702
	<u>4,349,654</u>	<u>3,872,853</u>

Analysis of revenue by classes of continuing business:

	2019 £	2018 £
License fees	394,588	181,792
Product Sales	3,220,923	3,087,090
Support fees	515,801	314,784
Consulting	218,342	289,187
	<u>4,349,654</u>	<u>3,872,853</u>

4 Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging / (crediting):

	2019 £	2018 £
	Note	
Wages and salaries	579,607	591,265
Social security costs	64,230	64,777
Other pension costs	13 42,147	45,495
Staff costs (including directors)	<u>685,984</u>	<u>701,537</u>

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4 Operating profit (continued)

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Amortisation of intangible assets	8	107,649	53,475
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9	39,805	82,489
Foreign exchange losses		15,141	42,557
Auditor's remuneration for audit services		24,000	23,165

5 Employees and directors

Employees

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
By activity		
Development	4	4
Operations and technical	3	4
	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>

Directors

No emoluments were paid in the year ended 31 December 2019 to the directors of Reech Capital Limited (2018 : £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

	2019 £	2018 £
Interest receivable and similar income		
Cash pooling interest receivable	-	163,445
Interest receivable from group undertakings	-	80,617
	<u>-</u>	<u>244,062</u>
Interest payable and similar charges		
Other interest payable	4	40
	<u>4</u>	<u>40</u>

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**7 Tax on profit****Tax expense included in income statement:**

	2019	2018
	£	£
<i>UK corporation tax</i>		
Current tax on profits of the year	295,563	255,505
Adjustments in respect of prior years	7,236	(120)
	302,799	255,385
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	5,942	1,336
Adjustments in respect of prior years	75	106
Tax on profit	308,816	256,827

Reconciliation of tax charge :

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2018 : lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom applied to profit before tax. The differences are explained below :

	2019	2018
	£	£
Profit before tax	1,590,543	1,352,622
Tax at the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19% (2018 : 19%)	302,203	256,998
Effects of:		
Adjustments in respect of prior years	7,311	(14)
Changes in statutory tax rates	(698)	(157)
Tax charge for the year	308,816	256,827

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016, and the deferred tax asset as at 31 December 2019 has been calculated on this rate. In the 11 March 2020 budget, it was announced that the UK tax rate will remain at the current 19% and not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020. If this rate change had been substantively enacted at the current balance sheet date, there would not have been a material effect on the company's future tax charge.

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

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)**8 Intangible Assets**

	Purchased software £	Internally Developed Software £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>			
At 1 January 2019	8,442	573,516	581,958
Additions	-	235,427	235,427
Disposals	(2,192)	-	(2,192)
At 31 December 2019	6,250	808,943	815,193
<i>Accumulated amortisation</i>			
At 1 January 2019	3,991	50,879	54,870
Charge for the year	2,193	105,456	107,649
Disposals	(2,192)	-	(2,192)
At 31 December 2019	3,992	156,335	160,327
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 December 2019	2,258	652,608	654,866
At 31 December 2018	4,451	522,637	527,088

9 Tangible assets

	Computer equipment £	Fixtures and fittings £	Total £
<i>Cost</i>			
At 1 January 2019	1,724,276	750	1,725,026
Additions	3,524	-	3,524
At 31 December 2019	1,727,800	750	1,728,550
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>			
At 1 January 2019	1,671,812	750	1,672,562
Charge for the year	39,805	-	39,805
At 31 December 2019	1,711,617	750	1,712,367
<i>Net book value</i>			
At 31 December 2019	16,183	-	16,183
At 31 December 2018	52,464	-	52,464

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

10 Debtors

	2019 £	2018 £
Trade debtors	493,854	536,773
Amounts owed by group undertakings	785,873	279,808
Loans owed by group undertaking	5,315,802	4,047,070
Deferred tax asset (note 12)	55,430	61,447
Prepayments and accrued income	237,257	445,432
	6,888,216	5,370,530

Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £Nil (2018 : £Nil).

The interest-bearing loans owed by group undertakings of £5,315,802 (2018 : £4,047,070) are due from FIS UK Holdings Limited and relate 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 2018 and 2019, 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 2018, the interest 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.

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2019 £	2018 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,531,985	1,081,014
Corporation tax	279,305	255,505
Other creditors	25,093	43,897
Accruals and deferred income	490,125	618,637
	2,326,508	1,999,053

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

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

12 Deferred tax asset

Amounts recognised in respect of deferred tax are as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Accelerated depreciation	<u>55,430</u>	<u>61,447</u>

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

	2019 £	2018 £
At 1 January	61,447	62,889
Transferred to the income statement	(5,942)	(1,336)
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(75)	(106)
At 31 December	<u>55,430</u>	<u>61,447</u>

13 Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution scheme

The company operated 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 £42,147 (2018 : £45,495) represents the contributions payable to the pension scheme in respect of the accounting year.

During the year, any outstanding or prepaid contributions were borne by FIS Systems Limited which was the group operator for the scheme.

14 Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
<i>Allotted, called up and fully paid</i>		
1,605,670 (2018 : 1,605,670) ordinary shares at £1 each	<u>1,605,670</u>	<u>1,605,670</u>

15 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.

Reech Capital Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

15 Controlling parties (continued)

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

16 Events subsequent to Balance Sheet Date

Coronavirus Pandemic - Since the start of January, 2020, the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19), which is a rapidly evolving situation, has adversely impacted global commercial activities. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to its ultimate impact, which may have a continuous adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global *economic slowdown*. *The directors consider that this event is a non-adjusting post balance sheet event* and accordingly have made no adjustments to these financial statements as a result. Management is monitoring developments related to COVID-19 and is coordinating its operational response based on existing continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, relevant governments, and general pandemic response best practices.

Sale of Business - The directors have approved the sale on 1 December 2020 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, at a net book value of GBP 5,543,645. 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*.