

Registered number: 5300420

ICE Data Services Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

ICE Data Services Limited

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ICE Data Services Limited

Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Introduction

The directors present their Strategic Report for ICE Data Services Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Principal activities and review of the business

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE Futures Holdings Ltd. The Company's ultimate parent and controlling entity is Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., ('ICE'), a corporation registered in Delaware, United States. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the ICE Group of companies ('the Group').

The Company provides market data and connectivity solutions to help support global markets in activities such as trading, investing, risk management and other activities within those markets. The Company is also a holding company within the Group.

The Company regularly reviews performance through the periodic monitoring of key performance indicators, being turnover and net profit. Turnover and net profit for the year ending 31 December 2023 were £49,832,000 (2022: £52,616,000) and £14,911,000 (2022: £113,819,000) respectively.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risk is an inherent part of the Company's business activity and is managed within the context of the ICE Group's UK business activities by ICE Futures Europe, a fellow subsidiary company. ICE Futures Europe provides services to the ICE Group to monitor and manage various types of risks, including market and liquidity risk, through defined policies, procedures and control mechanisms.

Credit risk is the risk that customers will fail to honour their agreed obligations and will fail to perform under their contractual commitments in relation to services provided by the Company. Credit risk is managed by credit dispensing policies and timely chasing of outstanding debt. Credit exposures from related accounts are aggregated and monitored on a consolidated basis.

Section 172(1) statement - Stakeholder engagement

The following disclosures describe how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1)(a) to (f) and forms the directors' statement required under section 414CZA of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors, acting as the board of directors of the Company (the 'Board'), oversee and direct management in the long-term interests of the Company, its customers, shareholders and other stakeholders. It is the duty of the Board to serve as a prudent fiduciary for shareholders and to oversee the management of the Company. Board decisions are undertaken with regard to the success and long-term stability of the Company for the benefits of its stakeholders and the Board is regularly engaged in business strategy, risk oversight, financial reporting and corporate responsibility.

The tables that follow on pages 2 to 5, describe how the directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company as required by 172(1)(a) to (f) of the Companies Act 2006 during 2023.

**Strategic Report (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

Stakeholder group	Form of Engagement	Key topics and impact of engagement
<p>Shareholder</p> <p>Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., as ultimate shareholder, and its affiliates (“ICE Group” or “ICE”). ICE is a Fortune 500 company that designs, builds, and operates digital networks that connect people to opportunity. ICE operates financial technology and data services across major asset classes helping our customers across mission-critical workflow tools that increase transparency and efficiency. ICE’s futures, equity and options exchanges and clearing houses help people invest, raise capital and manage risk. ICE’s fixed income, data services and execution capabilities provide information, analytics and platforms that help our customers streamline processes and capitalize on opportunities.</p> <p>The Company is an integral part of this service providing market data and connectivity solutions to help support global markets in activities such as trading, investing, risk management and other activities within those markets.</p> <p>In addition, it provides data from ICE Exchanges to market participants to support their activities across trading, investment, risk management and other functions.</p>	<p>The Company’s and ICE’s directors and employees collaborate frequently on projects and expertise is shared in both directions in various ways including through directorships of affiliated companies and cross functional management meetings.</p> <p>Director; Mr. Rhodes, during the year was the President of ICE Futures Europe and a member of the ICE Operational Oversight Committee (‘OOC’).</p> <p>Directors; Messrs. Surdykowski and Gardiner have executive responsibilities elsewhere at ICE. Mr. Surdykowski and Mr. Gardiner are the General Counsel and CFO of ICE, respectively. They are both also members of the ICE Executive Management Team and the ICE OOC.</p>	<p>Key topics during the year included; the commercial landscape, cybersecurity and other regulatory matters.</p> <p>The Company engages with ICE on global best practices for enterprise risk management, operations, business continuity and disaster recovery, product development, sales and marketing and other key functions.</p> <p>Outcomes of engagement included; strategic alignment and engagement with the exchange industry on data provision.</p>
<p>Customers</p> <p>The Company’s customers are wide-ranging. Access to accurate, reliable information is essential to the integrity and everyday functioning of global markets and the economies which they support. The provision of information and the services that the Company provides forms a vital part of this ecosystem, helping customers to assess the value of assets and make informed business decisions with confidence.</p>	<p>The Company regularly liaises with customers through its licensing and operational teams and the Company’s management team regularly conducts outreach with customers to understand their ongoing requirements.</p> <p>Regular meetings at senior management and operational levels such as a monthly Technology and Operations Group call, customer webinars, and bilateral customer meetings.</p> <p>Regular informational webinars were held to help clients understand; market dynamics and new product developments.</p>	<p>Through its engagement, the Company has sought to support and contribute towards the integrity and continued proper functioning of global markets and the economies which they support.</p> <p>Continuous dialogue with customers on enhancing access to global markets through development of new services.</p> <p>Outcomes of engagement included; the launch of new products related to the access of global markets (in addition to ICE markets) as well as providing continued access to trading of exchanges acquired by Euronext.</p>

Strategic Report (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Stakeholder group	Form of Engagement	Key topics and impact of engagement
<p>Customers (continued)</p> <p>The Company facilitates the trading, investments, risk management and other related activities of financial instrument management for the financial trading community and its customers include financial institutions, asset managers, pension funds, commodity producers and refiners, utilities and governments, as well as industrial and manufacturing businesses that are increasingly engaging in hedging, trading and risk management strategies.</p>	<p>Collaboration by senior management and certain directors with, and membership of, various industry organisations to help further engage with and understand multiple perspectives from a variety of customers and industry participants.</p>	
<p>Suppliers</p> <p>To support operations, ICE provides various services to the Company. The Company uses technology owned and developed by ICE, and related resources, to provide its services.</p> <p>The Company licenses and sources data from various providers for the purposes of distribution and to enable it to provide other information services.</p> <p>The Company also utilises a range of other suppliers and service providers which provide the Company with the goods and services relied upon for operations, ranging from large multinational companies to smaller-scale local service providers. Some of these services are provided by the Group (see first stakeholder).</p>	<p>Management and the Board utilise the mechanisms discussed in the Shareholder section, on page [2], to engage effectively with suppliers of services from the ICE Group.</p> <p>The Company performs thorough due diligence on its external suppliers both during on-boarding and on a recurring basis.</p> <p>We expect all our suppliers to be compliant with the Modern Slavery Act and we work closely with our suppliers to build on our knowledge and promote best practice.</p>	<p>Key topics of engagement in relation to the ICE Group suppliers centred on technology development, operational resilience, cybersecurity and business continuity arrangements. See the Shareholder section on page [2] for more detail.</p> <p>Generally, any changes to services or goods supplied and developing needs are worked on concurrently between the Company and its suppliers.</p> <p>The Board receives updates on the duty to report on prompt payment, practices and performance. The most recent published payment practices report showed the average time to pay an invoice was 17 days. The Company continues to engage with suppliers to improve workflow and refine payment practices.</p> <p>The Board approves the Company’s Modern Slavery statement on an annual basis.</p>
<p>People</p> <p>Our people include colleagues directly employed by the Company, consultants and others who work throughout the Group.</p> <p>The Company’s long-term success is predicated on the skills, commitment, engagement and success of our people.</p>	<p>Engagement includes interactive town halls and periodic staff update meetings, delivered by ICE Group and Company senior managers, interactive ‘Lunch and Learn’ sessions and a broad range of email and web-based communications.</p>	<p>The Group continues to conduct a periodic employee survey (most recently completed in 2022, a 2024 survey is ongoing) and feedback gathered on topics such as collaboration, communication, problem solving and leadership is being used to develop our people’s work experience. Feedback from the 2024 survey has been gathered and is in the process of being collated.</p> <p>Employee feedback has resulted in the introduction of new online training tools.</p>

Strategic Report (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Stakeholder group	Form of Engagement	Key topics and impact of engagement
<p>People (continued)</p>	<p>Feedback is gathered across a mix of "always on feedback", employee surveys and individual employee-focused assessments. This allows actionable feedback to be gathered across a variety of populations, and circumstances, throughout the year. There is also an established whistleblowing policy.</p>	<p>In 2023 ICE announced plans for a new London office to be opened and Company employees re-located to the new location, which remains in the City of London, mid-2024.</p> <p>The Company continues to develop and refine, with employee feedback, its adopted work arrangement policy which includes a mix of home-based and office-based working.</p> <p>Succession planning continues to be a focus, strengthening governance and management structures and ensuring opportunities are being provided to high performers.</p> <p>The ICE Group have a number of culture and conduct corporate initiatives to promote and reinforce ICE's culture across new and existing employees. There is a goal to increase diversity throughout employee ranks and the ICE Group have identified several strategies to assist in meeting the targets.</p>
<p>Community and society</p> <p>The global financial market community and wider society including the environment are stakeholders impacted by the actions and continued success of the Company.</p> <p>The ICE Group's annual Sustainability Report and more information about ICE's approach to Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') and sustainability can be found by visiting: https://www.ice.com/about/corporate-responsibility.</p> <p>This report addresses a range of key topics that are also relevant for the Company.</p>	<p>Board members and certain members of senior management of the Company and the Group engage in consultation and advisory activities with governments and policy makers on matters concerning key industry developments and initiatives.</p> <p>The global markets supported by the services of the Company provide transparent, market-based pricing to help companies make better decisions when allocating resources and investing in more sustainable technologies and innovative solutions.</p> <p>We believe that it is important to create opportunities for ICE and its people to make a difference by helping others in our communities.</p> <p>We pursue that goal through financial support and volunteering both time and talents using several channels, including charitable donations and an employee matching program.</p>	<p>Our customers can access a broad portfolio of derivative pricing and data - covering emissions, carbon offsets, renewable energy and renewable fuels. The Company supports market-based solutions to climate change through the data services it provides.</p> <p>The ICE Group operates a certified environmental management system for the Company's primary office to ensure that we meet and, wherever possible, exceed compliance obligations such as legal and regulatory requirements, industry standards and other voluntary commitments related to our environmental aspects.</p> <p>The Directors' Report, Page [6], contains information on the Company's statutory energy and carbon reporting.</p> <p>The ICE Group's Modern Slavery Statement and GDPR Statements are available on the ICE website and these statements apply to the Company.</p>

Strategic Report (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Principal decisions

The Company defines principal decisions as those made during the year that are material and significant to any key stakeholder groups as defined in the Stakeholder engagement section of the Strategic Report. In making the following principal decisions the Board considered the outcome from its stakeholder engagement as well as the need to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct.

Decision	Impact	Stakeholder considerations
<p>Dividends</p> <p>The Board reviewed and approved a total of £22.0 million in dividend distributions which were paid during the year, see note 19.</p>	<p>During determination of the dividend distributions the Board duly considered the Company’s ongoing capital requirements and other relevant factors based on the information provided by senior management at the time of each dividend.</p>	<p>The Board considered the dividends to be in the best interests of the Company having carefully considered the impact to all its stakeholders based on the information provided by senior management at the time of each dividend.</p> <p>No single or combined stakeholder groups were left disadvantaged or lacking resources otherwise needed following the dividend declarations.</p>

This report was approved by the board on 17 September 2024 and signed on its behalf.



C. Rhodes
 Director

ICE Data Services Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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 for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £14,911,000 (2022: £113,819,000).

Dividends of £22,000,000 were declared by the directors and paid during the year (2022: £112,076,000).

Directors

The directors who served during the year or subsequent to year end up to the date of authorisation of these financial statements were:

A. Surdykowski
A. W. Gardiner
C. Rhodes

Information on how the directors have discharged their duties under s. 172 of the Companies Act 2006 is available in the Company's Strategic Report.

Non-adjusting post balance sheet event

The Company paid a dividend of £3,800,000 on 21 March 2024.

**Directors' Report (Continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

Future developments

The directors do not foresee any change in the Company's principal activities.

Global Market Conditions

The Company is affected by global economic conditions, including macroeconomic conditions and geopolitical events or conflicts. Since 2022, macroeconomic conditions, including interest rates volatility, inflation and significant market volatility, along with geopolitical concerns, including the conflicts in Ukraine, Israel and Gaza, have created ongoing uncertainty and volatility in the global economy and resulted in a dynamic operating environment, and these impacts may continue in 2024. From an operational perspective these events have not resulted in a material negative impact to the Company.

The Company expects the macroeconomic environment to remain dynamic in the near-term, and continues to monitor macroeconomic conditions, including interest rates, the inflationary environment, geopolitical events and military conflicts, including repercussions from the conflicts in Ukraine, Israel and Gaza and the impact that any of the foregoing may have on the global economy and to the Company.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report

The Company's Streamlined Energy and Carbon Report ('SECR') disclosures are presented at an ICE UK Group level in the financial statements of ICE Europe Parent Limited, registered company number 7295772, which will be publicly available on Companies House prior to 30 September 2024.

Qualifying third-party indemnity provisions

The Company has granted an indemnity to directors against liabilities in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third-party indemnity provisions were in place during the relevant financial year and remain in force as at the date of approving the Directors' Report.

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 17 September 2024 and signed on its behalf.



C. Rhodes
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ICE DATA SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ICE Data Services Limited (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2023 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 23, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period up to 17 September 2025, being not less than twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant direct and indirect taxation regulations.
- We understood how ICE Data Services Limited is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters. We also reviewed minutes of the Board meetings; and gained an understanding of the Company's approach to governance.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address risks identified by the Company, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter, or detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters and testing controls that exist at the entity level, as well as controls at the individual transaction level. We tested specific manual adjusting journal entries, where we exercised a heightened level of professional scepticism and included an element of unpredictability in the nature, timing and extent of our testing.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ernst & Young LLP

Nicholas Pollitt
Senior statutory auditor
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London
18 September 2024

ICE Data Services Limited

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 £000	2022 £000
Turnover	2	49,832	52,616
Gross profit		49,832	52,616
Administrative expenses		(30,428)	(32,682)
Operating profit	3	19,404	19,934
Dividend income	6	—	97,576
Interest receivable	8	257	21
Interest payable	9	—	(18)
Profit before tax		19,661	117,513
Tax on profit	10	(4,750)	(3,694)
Profit for the financial year		14,911	113,819
Other comprehensive income for the year		—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		14,911	113,819

There were no recognised gains or losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

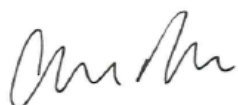
The notes on pages 14 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

ICE Data Services Limited
Registered number: 5300420

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £000	2023 £000	2022 £000	2022 £000
Non-current assets					
Tangible assets	11		18,258		16,586
Investments	12		547		547
			18,805		17,133
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	11,460		12,163	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	3,508		9,732	
		14,968		21,895	
Creditors and other payables: amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,639)		(4,823)	
Net current assets			9,329		17,072
Total assets less current liabilities			28,134		34,205
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	16		(139)		(222)
Deferred tax provision	17		(1,782)		(717)
Net assets			26,213		33,266
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	18		—		—
Profit and loss account			26,213		33,266
			26,213		33,266

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 17 September 2024.



C. Rhodes
 Director

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

ICE Data Services Limited

**Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2022	—	31,484	31,484
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	—	113,819	113,819
Dividends: Equity capital	—	(112,076)	(112,076)
Payments under share-based payment agreements	—	(307)	(307)
Effect of capital contributions relating to share-based payment agreements	—	244	244
Decrease in amounts due under share-based payments recharge agreements	—	102	102
At 1 January 2023	—	33,266	33,266
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	—	14,911	14,911
Dividends: Equity capital	—	(22,000)	(22,000)
Payments under share-based payment agreements	—	(268)	(268)
Effect of capital contributions relating to share-based payment agreements	—	173	173
Decrease in amounts due under share-based payments recharge agreements	—	131	131
At 31 December 2023	—	26,213	26,213

The notes on pages 14 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The Company has availed itself of the exemption from the preparation of group accounts afforded by section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 due to its inclusion in the consolidated financial statements of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., and these financial statements only relate to the Company as an individual entity and not as a consolidated group.

1.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland':

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42 to 11.48A;
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.29;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., as at 31 December 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from www.ice.com.

1.3 Going concern

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least up to 17 September 2025, being not less than twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue. In reaching this determination they have considered the cash flows and capital resources of the Company. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

1.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Company in respect of services supplied during the year, exclusive of value added tax and trade discounts and is recognised as earned.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements and office equipment	-	5 - 15 years
IT and network equipment	-	3 - 4 years

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

Assets within Work in progress are not depreciated until they are complete and in use. Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income when the asset is available for use and continues until the asset is derecognised. The asset is derecognised when it is sold or when it is withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

1.6 Investments

Fixed asset investments are shown at cost, less provision when it is considered that an impairment in value has occurred. Fixed asset investments include instruments that are non-convertible and non-puttable.

1.7 Impairment review

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Therefore, an investment qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

1.9 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities.

Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Basic financial liabilities including trade and other payables are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Basic financial liabilities, other than short-term payables, are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in interest payable and similar expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Short-term trade and other payables with no stated interest rate which are payable within one year are recorded at transaction price.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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.

1.10 Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentational currency is British Pounds ("GBP" or "£"). Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into British Pounds at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into British Pounds at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.11 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid.

1.12 Pensions

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

1.13 Interest receivable

Interest receivable is recognised as earned.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1.14 Interest payable

Interest payable is recognised as incurred.

1.15 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance Sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

1.16 Share-based transactions

The cost of employees' services received in exchange for the grant of rights under ICE group equity-based employee compensation schemes is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the date of the grant and is expensed over the vesting period. This expense in the profit and loss account is offset by the recognition of a capital contribution in reserves. In the case of Employee Stock Purchase Plans ('ESPP') and options granted, fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. Under ESPP, employees may purchase ICE shares at a price equal to 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the shares on the first or the last trading day of each offering period. A share-based payment expense is recognised for the 15% discount given to participating employees.

The Company has entered into recharge agreements with ICE in respect of ICE group incentive plans. Under the terms of the recharge agreements, the Company may be charged for the benefit of share-based compensation at the date of vesting/exercise, pro-rated over the period that the employees were in the service of the Company. Any amounts paid under these agreements have been recorded as a reduction of reserves.

Any liability under the recharge agreements with respect to outstanding share-based compensation, calculated at the share price at the balance sheet date and pro-rated over the life of the equity instrument, is also recorded as a distribution of reserves.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to connectivity and colocation solutions. All turnover arose in the UK and Europe.

3. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,646	3,682
Exchange differences	16	37
	<u><u>4,662</u></u>	<u><u>3,719</u></u>

4. Audit remuneration

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	30	30
	<u><u>30</u></u>	<u><u>30</u></u>

There were no non-audit related fees payable to the Company's auditor during the year (2022: £nil).

5. Employees

Staff costs were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	3,249	3,453
Social security costs	385	414
Cost of defined contribution scheme	205	217
	<u><u>3,839</u></u>	<u><u>4,084</u></u>

Included in the wages and salaries costs disclosed above was a charge of £173,000 (2022: £244,000) in respect of share-based payment transactions.

The average monthly number of employees, excluding the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
	27	29
	<u><u>27</u></u>	<u><u>29</u></u>

ICE Data Services Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

6. Dividend income

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Dividend income	—	97,576
	<u>—</u>	<u>97,576</u>

In 2022 the Company received a distribution of £97,576,000 and subsequently paid a distribution of £97,576,000. The distributions received and paid were in the form of intercompany loan notes issued by an intermediate parent company, ICE Europe Parent Limited, see note 19.

7. Directors' remuneration

The directors who held office during the year were employed and remunerated as directors or executives of ICE and its consolidated subsidiaries in respect of their services to the Group as a whole, and it is therefore considered that there is no appropriate basis on which they can apportion part of their remuneration for their services to the Company.

8. Interest receivable

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Bank interest receivable	257	21
	<u>257</u>	<u>21</u>

9. Interest payable

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Other interest payable	—	18
	<u>—</u>	<u>18</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

10. Taxation

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Current tax		
Current tax on profit for the year	3,652	2,752
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	33	23
Total current tax	<u>3,685</u>	<u>2,775</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,015	745
Changes to tax rates	81	203
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(31)	(29)
Total deferred tax	<u>1,065</u>	<u>919</u>
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	<u>4,750</u>	<u>3,694</u>

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2022: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>19,661</u>	<u>117,513</u>
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022: 19%)	4,620	22,327
Effects of:		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2	(6)
Non-taxable income	—	(18,538)
Statutory deduction on share schemes in shortfall/(excess) of accounting charges	63	(24)
Change in rates	81	203
Fixed assets	(16)	(268)
Total tax charge for the year	<u>4,750</u>	<u>3,694</u>

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021 it was announced, and later enacted on 10 June 2021, that the UK corporation tax rate would increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The blended rate of UK corporation tax for the period was therefore 23.5%.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Given the 25% rate was enacted at the time of the balance sheet date, the closing deferred tax balances have been calculated with reference to this rate. The deferred tax liability is expected to decrease by £653,000 before 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

On 11 July 2023, the UK Finance (No. 2) Act 2023 enacted the Pillar Two income taxes legislation effective from 1 January 2024. Under the legislation, the Company would be required to pay, in the United Kingdom, top-up tax on profits in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates that are taxed at an effective tax rate of less than 15 per cent. The Company is in scope of the enacted legislation and has performed an assessment of its potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes. The assessment of the potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes is based on the most recent tax filings, country-by-country reporting and financial statements. Based on the assessment performed, the Pillar Two effective tax rates in all jurisdictions in which the Company operates are above 15% and, therefore, the Company does not anticipate a potential exposure to Pillar Two top-up taxes.

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements and office equipment £000	IT and network equipment £000	Work in progress £000	Total £000
Cost				
At 1 January 2023	119	22,426	7,382	29,927
Additions	—	1,087	5,231	6,318
WIP capitalised	—	7,211	(7,211)	—
Disposals	—	(781)	—	(781)
At 31 December 2023	119	29,943	5,402	35,464
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2023	75	13,266	—	13,341
Charge for the year	5	4,641	—	4,646
Disposals	—	(781)	—	(781)
At 31 December 2023	80	17,126	—	17,206
Net book value				
At 31 December 2023	39	12,817	5,402	18,258
At 31 December 2022	44	9,160	7,382	16,586

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

12. Fixed asset investments

The Company holds the following investments:

	Investments in subsidiaries £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	2,525
At 31 December 2023	<u>2,525</u>
Impairment	
At 1 January 2023	1,978
At 31 December 2023	<u>1,978</u>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u>547</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>547</u>

Direct subsidiary undertakings

The following were direct subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
ICE Data Holdings Limited	2nd Floor Sancroft, Rose Street, Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7DQ	Holding and service company	Ordinary	80 %
Finexo UK Limited	2nd Floor Sancroft, Rose Street, Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7DQ	Previously a provider of network and infrastructure solutions, now inactive	Ordinary	100 %

Indirect subsidiary undertakings

The following were indirect subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Registered office	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
ICE Data LLP	2nd Floor Sancroft, Rose Street, Paternoster Square, London, EC4M 7DQ	Provider of pricing data	Share of LLP	99 %

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

13. Debtors

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade debtors	5,737	4,885
Amounts owed by group undertakings	519	924
Other debtors	2	—
Prepayments and accrued income	5,202	5,049
Corporation tax	—	1,305
	<u>11,460</u>	<u>12,163</u>

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,508	9,732
	<u>3,508</u>	<u>9,732</u>

15. Creditors and other payables: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Trade creditors	419	301
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,344	1,563
Corporation tax	130	—
Other creditors	36	146
Accruals and deferred income	3,710	2,813
	<u>5,639</u>	<u>4,823</u>

All creditors are unsecured. Accruals and deferred income include £81,000 (2022: £129,000) due under share-based payments recharge agreements.

16. Creditors and other payables: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Accruals	139	222
	<u>139</u>	<u>222</u>

Accruals consists of £139,000 (2022: £222,000) due under share-based payments recharge agreements.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

17. Deferred taxation

	2023 £000	2022 £000
At beginning of year	(717)	202
Debit to the profit and loss	(1,065)	(919)
At end of year	(1,782)	(717)

The deferred tax (liability)/asset is made up as follows:

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	(1,813)	(804)
Short term timing differences	31	87
	(1,782)	(717)

18. Share capital

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6 (2022: 6) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	—	—

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated under the laws of England and Wales.

19. Dividends

	2023 £000	2022 £000
Dividends paid on equity capital	22,000	112,076
	22,000	112,076

Dividends paid on equity capital in 2022 includes a distribution of £97,576,000, paid in the form of intercompany loan notes issued by an intermediate parent company, ICE Europe Parent Limited. The distributions received in the form of intercompany loan notes issued by ICE Europe Parent Limited are disclosed in note 6.

20. Pension commitments

The Company operates money purchase pension schemes for eligible employees. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. There were no contributions outstanding at 31 December 2023 (2022: £nil).

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ICE Futures Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company and controlling entity is Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., a corporation registered in Delaware, United States.

The Company's financial statements have been included in the group financial statements of the ultimate parent company, Intercontinental Exchange, Inc.

The group financial statements of Intercontinental Exchange, Inc., may be obtained from the website www.ice.com.

22. Non-adjusting post balance sheet events

The Company paid a dividend of £3,800,000 on 21 March 2024.

23. Registered office

The registered office of the Company is:

2nd Floor, Sancroft
Rose Street
Paternoster Square
London
EC4M 7DQ