

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 20-F

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
 OR
 ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010
 OR
 TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 OR
 SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
 Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 1-14840

AMDOCS LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Guernsey

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

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 St. Peter Port, Island of Guernsey, GY1 3QT

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(Address of principal executive offices)

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(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Exchange on Which Registered
Ordinary Shares, par value £0.01	New York Stock Exchange
Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:	
None	

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Ordinary Shares, par value £0.01 (Title of class)	193,049,164(1) (Number of shares)
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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

(1) Net of 51,082,645 shares held in treasury. Does not include (a) 22,198,151 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options granted under our stock option plan or by companies we have acquired, and (b) 23,655 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of outstanding convertible debt securities.

AMDOCS LIMITED

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010

INDEX

PART I

Item 1.	Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	4
Item 2.	Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	4
Item 3.	Key Information	4
Item 4.	Information on the Company	15
Item 4A.	Unresolved Staff Comments	27
Item 5.	Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	27
Item 6.	Directors, Senior Management and Employees	44
Item 7.	Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	52
Item 8.	Financial Information	53
Item 9.	The Offer and Listing	54
Item 10.	Additional Information	54
Item 11.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	63
Item 12.	Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities	64

PART II

Item 13.	Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies	64
Item 14.	Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds	64
Item 15.	Controls and Procedures	64
Item 16A.	Audit Committee Financial Expert	64
Item 16B.	Code of Ethics	65
Item 16C.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	65
Item 16D.	Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees	66
Item 16E.	Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers	66
Item 16F.	Changes in Registrant's Certifying Accountant	66
Item 16G.	Corporate Governance	66

PART III

Item 17.	Financial Statements	67
Item 18.	Financial Statements	67
Item 19.	Exhibits	67
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements		F-1
EX-1.2		
EX-8		
EX-12.1		
EX-12.2		
EX-13.1		
EX-13.2		
EX-14.1		

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this Annual Report on Form 20-F to “Amdocs,” “we,” “our,” “us” and the “Company” refer to Amdocs Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries and their respective predecessors, and references to our software products, such as Amdocs CES 8, refer to current and future versions. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP, and are expressed in U.S. dollars. References to “dollars” or “\$” are to U.S. dollars. Our fiscal year ends on September 30 of each year. References to any specific fiscal year refer to the year ended September 30 of the calendar year specified.

We own, have rights to or use trademarks or trade names in conjunction with the sale of our products and services, including, without limitation, each of the following: Amdocstm, Clarifytm, Cramertm, CEStm, Intentional Customer Experiencetm, OpenMarkettm, Qpasstm, JacobsRimelltm, ChangingWorldstm and jNetXtm.

Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the U.S. federal securities laws) that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these forward-looking statements by words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “seek,” “estimate,” “project,” “forecast,” “continue,” “potential,” “should,” “would,” “could,” “intend” and “may,” and other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcome. Statements that we make in this Annual Report that are not statements of historical fact also may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance, and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations that we describe in our forward-looking statements. There may be events in the future that we are not accurately able to predict, or over which we have no control. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We do not promise to notify you if we learn that our assumptions or projections are wrong for any reason. We disclaim any obligation to update our forward-looking statements, except where applicable law may otherwise require us to do so.

Important factors that may affect these projections or expectations include, but are not limited to: changes in the overall economy; changes in competition in markets in which we operate; changes in the demand for our products and services; the loss of a significant customer; consolidation within the industries in which our customers operate; changes in the telecommunications regulatory environment; changes in technology that impact both the markets we serve and the types of products and services we offer; financial difficulties of our customers; losses of key personnel; difficulties in completing or integrating acquisitions; litigation and regulatory proceedings; and acts of war or terrorism. For a discussion of these important factors, please read the information set forth below under the caption “Risk Factors.”

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

Selected Financial Data

Our historical consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and presented in U.S. dollars. The selected historical consolidated financial information set forth below has been derived from our historical consolidated financial statements for the years presented. Historical information as of and for the five years ended September 30, 2010 is derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. You should read the information presented below in conjunction with those statements.

The information presented below is qualified by the more detailed historical consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and the discussion under “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

	2010	2009(1)	2008(1)	2007(1)	2006(1)
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$2,984,223	\$2,862,607	\$3,162,096	\$2,836,173	\$2,480,050
Operating income	410,433	367,319	405,596	357,433	332,132
Net income	343,906	326,176	378,906	364,937	318,636
Basic earnings per share	1.70	1.60	1.82	1.75	1.56
Diluted earnings per share	1.69	1.57	1.74	1.65	1.47
Dividends declared per share	—	—	—	—	—

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments	\$1,433,299	\$1,173,041	\$1,244,378	\$1,179,280	\$979,381
Total assets	4,820,604	4,328,417	4,579,063	4,345,350	3,962,828
Long-term obligations					
Convertible Senior Notes(2)	1,020	1,020	450,000	450,000	450,000
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	353	510	356	—	—
Shareholders' equity	3,229,380	3,213,053	2,805,191	2,600,243	2,154,165

(1) The basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the adoption of new earnings per share authoritative guidance requiring the inclusion of unvested share-based payment awards containing nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents in the calculation of basic weighted average number of shares outstanding. This adjustment reduced basic and/or diluted earnings per share for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 by up to \$0.01.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (2) During fiscal 2009, using proceeds from our revolving credit facility, we purchased \$449.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 0.50% convertible notes at an average price of 99.5% of the principal amount, excluding accrued interest and transaction fees. As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, \$1.02 million principal amount of the notes remain outstanding, due in 2024, in accordance with their terms.

	Ordinary Shares		Additional	Treasury Stock
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	
(In thousands)				
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity Data:				
Balance as of September 30, 2006	206,793	\$ 3,763	\$ 2,035,309	\$ (602,392)
Employee stock options exercised	3,970	79	74,576	—
Tax benefit of stock options exercised/cancelled	—	—	3,965	—
Repurchase of shares	(1,411)	—	—	(49,837)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	410	8	—	—
Issuance of stock options related to acquisitions, net	—	—	768	—
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	53,587	—
Equity-based compensation expense related to non-employee stock options	—	—	29	—
Balance as of September 30, 2007	209,762	3,850	2,168,234	(652,229)
Employee stock options exercised	2,052	41	37,527	—
Tax benefit of stock options exercised/cancelled	—	—	1,549	—
Repurchase of shares	(8,370)	—	—	(255,051)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	472	9	—	—
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	57,490	—
Balance as of September 30, 2008	203,916	3,900	2,264,800	(907,280)
Employee stock options exercised	1,289	23	27,863	—
Tax benefit of stock options exercised/cancelled	—	—	(1,484)	—
Repurchase of shares	(468)	—	—	(12,594)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	342	7	—	—
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	42,911	—
Balance as of September 30, 2009	205,079	3,930	2,334,090	(919,874)
Employee stock options exercised	1,097	17	23,618	—
Repurchase of shares(1)	(13,695)	—	—	(389,287)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	568	9	—	—
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	44,455	—
Balance as of September 30, 2010	<u>193,049</u>	<u>\$ 3,956</u>	<u>\$ 2,402,163</u>	<u>\$ (1,309,161)</u>

- (1) In April 2010, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$700.0 million of our outstanding ordinary shares over the following 12 months. The authorization permits us to purchase our ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that we consider appropriate. In fiscal 2010, we repurchased 13.7 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$28.41 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of September 30, 2010, we had remaining authority to repurchase up to \$311.0 million of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Risk Factors

We are exposed to general global economic and market conditions, particularly those impacting the communications industry.

Developments in the communications industry, such as the impact of global economic conditions, industry consolidation, emergence of new competitors, commoditization of voice services and changes in the regulatory environment, at times have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our existing or potential customers. In the past, these conditions reduced the high growth rates that the communications industry had previously experienced, and caused the market value, financial results and prospects and capital spending levels of many communications companies to decline or degrade. During previous economic downturns, the communications industry experienced significant financial pressures that caused many in the industry to cut expenses and limit investment in capital intensive projects and, in some cases, led to restructurings and bankruptcies. The recent worldwide recession and the current uncertainty as to economic recovery have had, and may have further, adverse consequences for our customers and our business.

When faced with adverse conditions in the business environment for communications companies, service providers often need to control operating expenses and capital investment budgets, which can adversely affect our business. For example, downturns in the business climate for communications companies have resulted in slowed customer buying decisions and price pressures that adversely affected our ability to generate revenue. In recent years, adverse market conditions have had a negative impact on our business by decreasing our new customer engagements and the size of initial spending commitments under those engagements, as well as decreasing the level of discretionary spending with existing customers. In addition, the slowdown in the buying decisions of service providers extended our sales cycle period and limited our ability to forecast our flow of new contracts. If such adverse business conditions continue or arise again in the future, our business may be harmed.

If we fail to adapt to changing market conditions and cannot compete successfully with existing or new competitors, our business could be harmed.

We may be unable to compete successfully with existing or new competitors. Our failure to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with established or new competitors could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. We face intense competition for the software products and services that we sell, including competition for managed services we provide to customers under long-term service agreements. These managed services include services such as management of data center operations and IT infrastructure, application management and ongoing support, systems modernization and consolidation and management of end-to-end business processes for billing and customer care operations.

The market for communications information systems is highly competitive and fragmented, and we expect competition to continue to increase. We compete with independent software and service providers and with the in-house IT and network departments of communications companies. Our main competitors include firms that provide IT services (including consulting, systems integration and managed services), software vendors that sell products for particular aspects of a total information system, software vendors that specialize in systems for particular communications services (such as Internet, wireline and wireless services, cable, satellite and service bureaus) and network equipment providers that offer software systems in combination with the sale of network equipment. Since our 2006 acquisition of Qpass, we also compete with companies that provide digital commerce software and solutions.

We believe that our ability to compete depends on a number of factors, including:

- the development by others of software products that are competitive with our products and services,
- the price at which others offer competitive software and services,
- the ability of competitors to deliver projects at a level of quality that rivals our own,
- the responsiveness of our competitors to customer needs, and
- the ability of our competitors to hire, retain and motivate key personnel.

A number of our competitors have long operating histories, large customer bases, substantial financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources, and strong name recognition. Current and potential competitors have established, and may establish in the future, cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their abilities to address the needs of our existing or prospective customers. In addition, our competitors have acquired, and may continue to acquire in the future, companies that may enhance their market offerings. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. As a result, our competitors may be able to adapt more quickly than us to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, and may be able to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully with existing or new competitors. If we fail to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with established or new competitors, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we do not continually enhance our products and service offerings, we may have difficulty retaining existing customers and attracting new customers.

We believe that our future success will depend, to a significant extent, upon our ability to enhance our existing products and to introduce new products and features to meet the requirements of our customers in a rapidly developing and evolving market. We are currently devoting significant resources to refining and expanding our base software modules and to developing our customer experience systems. Our present or future products may not satisfy the evolving needs of the communications industry or of other industries that we serve. If we are unable to anticipate or respond adequately to such needs, due to resource, technological or other constraints, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

Our business is dependent on a limited number of significant customers, and the loss of any one of our significant customers could harm our results of operations.

Our business is dependent on a limited number of significant customers, of which AT&T has historically been our largest. AT&T accounted for 29% of our revenue in fiscal 2010, compared to 33% in fiscal 2009. In the second half of fiscal 2009, AT&T reduced its discretionary spending with us. The lower resulting revenue level persisted into fiscal 2010, offset in part by an increase in our managed services for AT&T; however, revenue from AT&T on a quarterly basis in fiscal 2010 was relatively stable. In fiscal 2010, our two next largest customers were Bell Canada and Sprint Nextel, and certain of their subsidiaries, each of which accounted for 10% or more of our revenue in fiscal 2010. Aggregate revenue derived from the multiple business arrangements we have with our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 75% of our revenue in fiscal 2010 and 76% of our revenue in fiscal 2009. The loss of any significant customer or a significant decrease in business from any such customer could harm our results of operations and financial condition. Revenue from individual customers may fluctuate from time to time based on the commencement and completion of projects, the timing of which may be affected by market conditions.

Although we have received a substantial portion of our revenue from recurring business with established customers, many of our major customers do not have any obligation to purchase additional products or services from us and generally have already acquired fully paid licenses to their installed systems. Therefore, our customers may not continue to purchase new systems, system enhancements or services in amounts similar to previous years or may delay implementation or significantly reduce the scope of committed projects, each of which could reduce our revenue and profits.

Our future success will depend on our ability to develop long-term relationships with our customers and to meet their expectations in providing products and performing services.

We believe that our future success will depend to a significant extent on our ability to develop long-term relationships with successful network operators and service providers with the financial and other resources required to invest in significant ongoing customer experience systems. If we are unable to develop new customer relationships, our business will be harmed. In addition, our business and results of operations depend in part on our ability to provide high quality services to customers that have already implemented our products. If we are unable to meet customers' expectations in providing products or performing services, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

We may seek to acquire companies or technologies that could disrupt our ongoing business, divert the attention of our management and employees and adversely affect our results of operations.

It is a part of our business strategy to pursue acquisitions and other initiatives in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths. Since 1999, we have completed numerous acquisitions, which, among other things, have expanded our business into customer management and billing solutions for broadband media cable and satellite companies, as well as digital commerce software and solutions, enhanced our offerings in the operational support systems, or OSS, market, and enabled us to provide integrated billing and customer care systems in high-growth emerging markets. In the future, we may acquire other companies that we believe will advance our business strategy. We cannot assure you that suitable future acquisition candidates can be found, that acquisitions can be consummated on favorable terms or that we will be able to complete otherwise favorable acquisitions because of antitrust or other regulatory concerns.

We cannot assure you that the acquisitions we have completed, or any future acquisitions that we may make, will enhance our products or strengthen our competitive position. We also cannot assure you that we have identified, or will be able to identify, all material adverse issues related to the integration of our acquisitions, such as significant defects in the internal control policies of companies that we have acquired. In addition, our acquisitions could lead to difficulties in integrating acquired personnel and operations and in retaining and motivating key personnel from these businesses. For example, in 2005, we acquired Longshine Information Technology Company Ltd., or Longshine, a Chinese subsidiary. Although it had been our plan to fully integrate Longshine into our operations, our expansion into China met with a number of business challenges, and we did not integrate Longshine's business. In 2010, we divested a majority stake in Longshine, and now retain a minority interest in that company. Any failure to recognize significant defects in the internal control policies of acquired companies or to properly integrate and retain personnel may require a significant amount of time and resources to address. Acquisitions may disrupt our ongoing operations, divert management from day-to-day responsibilities, increase our expenses and harm our results of operations or financial condition.

The skilled and highly qualified workforce that we need to develop, implement and modify our solutions may be difficult to hire, train and retain, and we could face increased costs to attract and retain our skilled workforce.

Our business operations depend in large part on our ability to attract, train, motivate and retain highly skilled information technology professionals, software programmers and communications engineers on a worldwide basis. In addition, our competitive success will depend on our ability to attract and retain other outstanding, highly qualified personnel. Because our software products are highly complex and are generally used by our customers to perform critical business functions, we depend heavily on skilled technology professionals. Skilled technology professionals are often in high demand and short supply. If we are unable to hire or retain qualified technology professionals to develop, implement and modify our solutions, we may be unable to meet the needs of our customers. In addition, serving several new customers or implementing several new large-scale projects in a short period of time, may require us to attract and train additional IT professionals at a rapid rate. We may face difficulties identifying and hiring qualified personnel. Although we are heavily investing in training our new employees, we may not be able to train them rapidly enough to meet the increasing demands on our business, particularly in light of high attrition rates in some regions where we have operations. Our inability to hire, train and retain the appropriate personnel could increase our costs of retaining a skilled workforce and make it difficult for us to manage our operations, meet our commitments and compete for new customer contracts. In particular, wage costs in some of the countries in which we maintain development centers, such as Cyprus and India, have historically been significantly lower than wage costs in the United States, Europe and Israel for comparably-skilled professionals, although such costs are increasing. We may need to increase the levels of our employee compensation more rapidly than in the past to remain competitive.

As a result of our entry into the digital commerce space, we now compete for high quality employees in that space's limited and competitive talent market. In addition, cost containment measures effected in recent years, such as the relocation of projects to lower costs countries, may lead to greater employee attrition and increase the cost of retaining our most skilled employees. The transition of projects to new locations may also lead to business disruptions due to differing levels of employee knowledge, organizational and leadership skills.

Our success will also depend, to a certain extent, upon the continued active participation of a relatively small group of senior management personnel. The loss of the services of all or some of these executives could harm our operations and impair our efforts to expand our business. In November 2010, Dov Baharav, who had been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since 2002, retired from these offices, and Eli Gelman, who was our Executive Vice President from 2002 to 2008, our Chief Operating Officer from 2006 to 2008 and a director since 2002, became our President and Chief Executive Officer.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate, and a decline in revenue in any quarter could result in lower profitability for that quarter and fluctuations in the market price of our ordinary shares.

We have experienced fluctuations in our quarterly operating results and anticipate that such movements may continue. Fluctuations may result from many factors, including:

- the size and timing of significant customer projects and license and service fees,
- delays in or cancellations of significant projects by customers,
- changes in operating expenses,
- increased competition,
- changes in our strategy,
- personnel changes,
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations,
- penetration of new markets, and
- general economic and political conditions.

Generally, our combined license fee revenue and service fee revenue relating to customization, modification, implementation and integration are recognized as work is performed, using the percentage of completion method of accounting. Given our reliance on a limited number of significant customers, our quarterly results may be significantly affected by the size and timing of customer projects and our progress in completing such projects.

We believe that the placement of customer orders may be concentrated in specific quarterly periods due to the time requirements and budgetary constraints of our customers. Although we recognize a significant portion of our revenue as projects are performed, progress may vary significantly from project to project, and we believe that variations in quarterly revenue are sometimes attributable to the timing of initial order placements. Due to the relatively fixed nature of certain of our costs, a decline of revenue in any quarter could result in lower profitability for that quarter. In addition, fluctuations in our quarterly operating results could cause significant fluctuations in the market price of our ordinary shares.

Our revenue, earnings and profitability are affected by the length of our sales cycle, and a longer sales cycle could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business is directly affected by the length of our sales cycle. Information systems for communications companies are relatively complex and their purchase generally involves a significant commitment of capital, with attendant delays frequently associated with large capital expenditures and procurement procedures within an organization. The purchase of these types of products and services typically also requires coordination and agreement across many departments within a potential customer's organization. Delays associated with such timing factors could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In periods of economic slowdown in the communications industry, such as during 2009, our typical sales cycle lengthens, which means that the average time between our initial contact with a prospective customer and the signing of a sales contract increases. The lengthening of our sales cycle could reduce growth in our revenue. In addition, the lengthening of our sales cycle contributes to increased selling expenses, thereby reducing our profitability.

If the market for our products deteriorates, we may be required to reduce the scope of our operations, and if we fail to successfully plan and manage changes in the size of our operations, our business will suffer.

Over the last several years, we have both grown and contracted our operations in order to profitably offer our products and services in a rapidly changing market. If we are unable to manage these changes and plan and manage any future changes in the size and scope of our operations, our business will suffer.

Restructurings and cost reduction measures that we have implemented from time to time, have reduced the size of our operations and workforce. Reductions in personnel can result in significant severance, administrative and legal expenses and may also adversely affect or delay various sales, marketing and product development programs and activities. During periods of contraction, we have disposed of office space and related obligations in efforts to keep pace with the changing size of our operations and we may do so in the future. These cost reduction measures have included, and may in the future include, consolidating and/or relocating certain of our operations to different geographic locations. These activities could lead to difficulties and significant expenses related to subleasing or assigning any surplus space and retaining our base of skilled professionals. It is our policy to accrue the estimated expenses that will result from our restructuring efforts. We accrued restructuring charges totaling \$33.2 million in fiscal 2007, 2008 and 2009. However, if it is determined that the amount accrued is insufficient, an additional charge could have an unfavorable impact on our consolidated financial statements in the period this was determined.

Acquisitions and organic growth have, from time to time, increased our headcount. During periods of expansion, we may need to serve several new customers or implement several new large-scale projects in short periods of time. This may require us to attract and train additional IT professionals at a rapid rate, which we may have difficulties doing successfully.

Turmoil in the world's capital markets may adversely affect our investment portfolio and other financial assets.

Our cash, cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments totaled \$1.23 billion, net of short-term debts, as of September 30, 2010. Our policy is to retain substantial cash balances in order to support our growth. Our short-term investments consist primarily of money market funds, U.S. government treasuries, U.S. agency securities and government guaranteed debt. Although we believe that we generally adhere to conservative investment guidelines, the recent turmoil in world capital markets has resulted in immaterial impairments of the carrying value of certain of our investment assets. Continuing adverse market conditions may lead to additional impairments. Realized or unrealized losses in our investments or in our other financial assets may adversely affect our financial condition.

Declines in the financial condition of banks or other global financial institutions may adversely affect our normal financial operations.

We may be exposed to the credit risk of customers that have been adversely affected by weakened markets.

We typically sell our software and related services as part of long-term projects. During the life of a project, a customer's budgeting constraints can impact the scope of a project and the customer's ability to make required payments. In addition, adverse general business conditions may degrade the creditworthiness of our customers over time, and we can be adversely affected by bankruptcies or other business failures.

Our international presence exposes us to risks associated with varied and changing political, cultural, legal and economic conditions worldwide.

We are affected by risks associated with conducting business internationally. We maintain development facilities in Brazil, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Israel and the United States, and have operations in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. Although a substantial majority of our revenue is derived from customers in North America and Europe, we obtain significant revenue from customers in the Asia-Pacific region

and Latin America. Our strategy is to continue to broaden our North American and European customer bases and to expand into new international markets. Conducting business internationally exposes us to certain risks inherent in doing business in international markets, including:

- lack of acceptance of non-localized products,
- legal and cultural differences in the conduct of business,
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations,
- longer payment cycles,
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and withholding taxes that limit the repatriation of earnings,
- trade barriers,
- difficulties in complying with varied legal and regulatory requirements across jurisdictions,
- immigration regulations that limit our ability to deploy our employees,
- political instability and threats of terrorism, and
- variations in effective income tax rates among countries where we conduct business.

One or more of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our international operations, which could harm our results of operations and financial condition. For example, in 2005, as part of our strategic plan to establish a local China presence in order to help penetrate that market, we acquired Longshine. Although it had been our plan to fully integrate Longshine into our operations, our expansion there met with a number of business challenges, and we did not do so. In 2010, we realigned our strategy in China by divesting a majority stake in Longshine, and now retain a minority interest in that company.

Our international operations expose us to risks associated with fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates that could adversely affect our business.

Although we have operations throughout the world, approximately 70% to 80% of our revenue and approximately 50% to 60% of our operating costs are denominated in, or linked to, the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, we consider the U.S. dollar to be our functional currency. However, approximately 40% to 50% of our operating costs in fiscal 2010 were incurred outside the United States in other currencies. Therefore, fluctuations in exchange rates between the currencies in which such costs are incurred and the dollar may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. From time to time we may experience increases in the costs of our operations outside the United States, as expressed in dollars, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

For example, during fiscal 2008, we recognized higher than usual foreign exchange losses under interest and other (expense) income, net, mainly due to the significant revaluation of assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies attributable to the rapid and significant foreign exchange rate changes associated with the global economic turbulence. Although our foreign exchange losses have been less significant since then as a result of enhanced hedging strategies, we believe that foreign exchange rates may continue to present challenges in future periods.

In addition, a portion of our revenue (approximately 20% to 30% in fiscal 2010) is not incurred in dollars or linked to the dollar, and, therefore, fluctuations in exchange rates between the dollar and the currencies in which such revenue is incurred may have a material effect on our results of operations and financial condition. If more of our customers seek contracts that are denominated in currencies such as the euro and not the dollar, our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates could increase.

We do not hedge all of our currency exposure, but rather our policy is to hedge significant net exposures in the major foreign currencies in which we operate, and we generally hedge our net currency exposure with respect to expected revenue and operating costs and certain balance sheet items. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively limit all of our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The imposition of exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies could also have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Political and economic conditions in the Middle East and other countries may adversely affect our business.

Of the development centers we maintain worldwide, our two largest development centers are located in Israel and India. In Israel, the centers are located in three different sites throughout Israel, and approximately 24% of our software and information technology workforce is located in Israel. As a result, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel and its neighboring regions. Any major hostilities involving Israel could have a material adverse effect on our business. We have developed contingency plans to provide ongoing services to our customers in the event that escalated political or military conditions disrupt our normal operations. These plans include the transfer of some development operations within Israel to various of our other sites both within and outside of Israel. If we have to implement these plans, our operations would be disrupted and we would incur significant additional expenditures, which would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

While Israel has entered into peace agreements with both Egypt and Jordan, Israel has not entered into peace arrangements with any other neighboring countries. Over the past several years there has been a significant deterioration in Israel's relationship with the Palestinian Authority and a related increase in violence, including recent hostilities related to Lebanon and the Gaza Strip. Efforts to resolve the problem have failed to result in a permanent solution. Continued violence between the Palestinian community and Israel may have a material adverse effect on our business. Further deterioration of relations with the Palestinian Authority might require more military reserve service by some of our workforce, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

In recent years, we have expanded our operations internationally, particularly in India and the Commonwealth of Independent States (including Russia). Conducting business in these and other countries involves unique challenges, including political instability, threats of terrorism, the transparency, consistency and effectiveness of business regulation, the protection of intellectual property, and the availability of sufficient qualified local personnel. Any of these or other challenges associated with operating in these countries may adversely affect our business or operations. We have development and other facilities at multiple locations in India, and approximately 36.5% of our software and information technology workforce is located in India. Terrorist activity in India and Pakistan has contributed to tensions between those countries and our operations in India may be adversely affected by future political and other events in the region.

In addition, our development facility in Cyprus may be adversely affected by political conditions in that country. As a result of intercommunal strife between the Greek and Turkish communities, Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in 1974 and continue to occupy a large portion of the island. Despite the admission of Cyprus into the European Union and recent improvements in the relations between the parties, discussions facilitated by the United Nations, the European Union and the United States have not resulted in a plan of reunification for Cyprus. Major hostilities between Cyprus and Turkey could have a material adverse effect on our development facility in Cyprus.

If we are unable to protect our proprietary technology from misappropriation, our business may be harmed.

Any misappropriation of our technology or the development of competitive technology could seriously harm our business. Our software and software systems are largely comprised of software and systems we have developed or acquired and that we regard as proprietary. We rely upon a combination of trademarks, patents, contractual rights, trade secret law, copyrights, non-disclosure agreements and other methods to protect our proprietary rights. We enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with our customers, workforce and marketing representatives and with certain contractors with access to sensitive information, and we also limit our customer access to the source codes of our software and our software systems. However, we generally do not include in our software any mechanisms to prevent or inhibit unauthorized use.

The steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate. If so, we might not be able to prevent others from using what we regard as our technology to compete with us. Existing trade secret, copyright and trademark laws offer only limited protection. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our

proprietary technology or allow enforcement of confidentiality covenants to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

If we have to resort to legal proceedings to enforce our intellectual property rights, the proceedings could be burdensome, protracted and expensive and could involve a high degree of risk.

Claims by others that we infringe their proprietary technology could harm our business and subject us to potentially burdensome litigation.

Our software and software systems are the results of long and complex development processes, and, although our technology is not significantly dependent on patents or licenses from third parties, certain aspects of our products make use of readily available software components that we license from third parties, including our employees and contractors. As a developer of complex software systems, third parties may claim that portions of our systems violate their intellectual property rights. The ability to develop and use our software and software systems requires knowledge and professional experience that we believe is unique to us and would be very difficult for others to independently obtain, however, our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours.

We expect that software developers will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors providing software and services to the communications industry increases and overlaps occur. Any claim of infringement by a third party could cause us to incur substantial costs defending against the claim and could distract our management from our business. Furthermore, a party making such a claim, if successful, could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages. A judgment could also include an injunction or other court order that could prevent us from selling our products or offering our services, or prevent a customer from continuing to use our products. Additionally, since our 2006 acquisition of Qpass, we support service providers and media companies with respect to digital content services, which could subject us to claims related to such services. Our entry into the digital content services market has also subjected us to direct legal claims from retail consumers arising from the delivery of such services.

If anyone asserts a claim against us relating to proprietary technology or information, we might seek to license their intellectual property. We might not, however, be able to obtain a license on commercially reasonable terms or on any terms. In addition, any efforts to develop non-infringing technology could be unsuccessful. Our failure to obtain the necessary licenses or other rights or to develop non-infringing technology could prevent us from selling our products and could therefore seriously harm our business.

Product defects or software errors could adversely affect our business.

Design defects or software errors may cause delays in product introductions and project implementations, damage customer satisfaction and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our software products are highly complex and may, from time to time, contain design defects or software errors that may be difficult to detect and correct.

Because our products are generally used by our customers to perform critical business functions, design defects, software errors, misuse of our products, incorrect data from external sources or other potential problems within or outside of our control may arise during implementation or from the use of our products, and may result in financial or other damages to our customers, for which we may be held responsible. Although we have license agreements with our customers that contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential claims and liabilities arising from customer problems, these provisions may not effectively protect us against such claims in all cases and in all jurisdictions. In addition, as a result of business and other considerations, we may undertake to compensate our customers for damages caused to them arising from the use of our products, even if our liability is limited by a license or other agreement. Claims and liabilities arising from customer problems could also damage our reputation, adversely affecting our business, results of operations and financial condition and the ability to obtain "Errors and Omissions" insurance.

System disruptions and failures may result in customer dissatisfaction, customer loss or both, which could materially and adversely affect our reputation and business.

Our systems are an integral part of our customers' business operations. The continued and uninterrupted performance of these systems by our customers is critical to our success. Customers may become dissatisfied by any system failure that interrupts our ability to provide services to them. Sustained or repeated system failures would reduce the attractiveness of our services significantly and could result in decreased demand for our products and services.

Our ability to perform managed services depends on our ability to protect our computer systems against damage from fire, power loss, water damage, telecommunications failures, earthquake, terrorism attack, vandalism and similar unexpected adverse events. Despite our efforts to implement network security measures, our systems are also vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering. We do not carry enough business interruption insurance to compensate for any significant losses that may occur as a result of any of these events.

We have experienced systems outages and service interruptions in the past. To date, these outages have not had a material adverse effect on us. However, in the future, a prolonged system-wide outage or frequent outages could cause harm to our reputation and could cause our customers to make claims against us for damages allegedly resulting from an outage or interruption. Any damage or failure that interrupts or delays our operations could result in material harm to our business and expose us to material liabilities.

The termination or reduction of certain government programs and tax benefits could adversely affect our overall effective tax rate.

There can be no assurance that our effective tax rate of 10.7% for the year ended September 30, 2010 will not change over time as a result of changes in corporate income tax rates or other changes in the tax laws of Guernsey, the jurisdiction in which our holding company is organized, or of the various countries in which we operate.

We have benefited or currently benefit from a variety of government programs and tax benefits that generally carry conditions that we must meet in order to be eligible to obtain any benefit. For example, through subsidiaries, we operate development centers and a business processing operations center in India. In 2010, the corporation tax rate applicable in India on trading activities was 33.2%. Our subsidiaries in India operate under specific favorable tax entitlements that are based upon pre-approved information technology related services activity. As a result, our subsidiaries in Pune are entitled to considerable corporate income tax reductions for certain of their respective eligible income which reduce their current applicable tax rate (cash basis) to 18%. Further, our subsidiary in Delhi and a new unit we recently established in Pune are also currently entitled to a tax exemption. Such favorable tax treatment is applied, where applicable, on all income derived from such pre-approved information technology activity, provided the subsidiaries continue to meet the conditions required for such tax benefits. The benefits applicable to our subsidiaries based in Pune are scheduled to expire on April 1, 2011 and the benefits applicable to our Delhi subsidiary are scheduled to phase out over 15 years from the subsidiary's establishment. Proposed changes in Indian tax law may reduce or eliminate the availability of the noted beneficial tax rates for our Indian subsidiaries. Please see "Item 10 — Additional Information — Taxation — Certain Indian Tax Considerations" for more information.

If we fail to meet the conditions upon which certain favorable tax treatment is based, we would not be able to claim future tax benefits and could be required to refund tax benefits already received. In addition, any of the following could have a material effect on our overall effective tax rate:

- some tax benefit programs may be limited in duration or may be discontinued,
- we may be unable to meet the requirements for continuing to qualify for some programs,
- these programs and tax benefits may be unavailable at their current levels, or
- upon expiration of a particular benefit, we may not be eligible to participate in a new program or qualify for a new tax benefit that would offset the loss of the expiring tax benefit.

The market price of our ordinary shares has and may continue to fluctuate widely.

The market price of our ordinary shares has fluctuated widely and may continue to do so. From September 30, 2008 to November 30, 2010, our ordinary shares have traded as high as \$32.44 and as low as \$14.61 per share. As of November 30, 2010, the closing price of our ordinary shares was \$26.00 per share. Many factors could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to rise and fall, including:

- market conditions in the industry and the economy as a whole,
- variations in our quarterly operating results,
- changes in our backlog levels,
- announcements of technological innovations by us or our competitors,
- introductions of new products or new pricing policies by us or our competitors,
- trends in the communications or software industries, including industry consolidation,
- acquisitions or strategic alliances by us or others in our industry,
- changes in estimates of our performance or recommendations by financial analysts,
- changes in our shareholder base, and
- political developments in the Middle East or other areas of the world.

In addition, in recent years, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. In the past, market fluctuations have, from time to time, particularly affected the market prices of the securities of many high technology companies. These broad market fluctuations could adversely affect the market price of our ordinary shares.

It may be difficult for our shareholders to enforce any judgment obtained in the United States against us or our affiliates.

We are incorporated under the laws of the Island of Guernsey and a majority of our directors and executive officers are not citizens or residents of the United States. A significant portion of our assets and the assets of those persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process upon us within the United States or upon such persons outside their jurisdiction of residence. Also, we have been advised that there is doubt as to the enforceability in Guernsey of judgments of the U.S. courts of civil liabilities predicated solely upon the laws of the United States, including the federal securities laws.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

History, Development and Organizational Structure of Amdocs

Amdocs Limited was organized as a company with limited liability under the laws of the Island of Guernsey in 1988. Since 1995, Amdocs Limited has been a holding company for the various subsidiaries that conduct our business on a worldwide basis. Our global business is providing software and services solutions to enable communications companies that are major services providers in North America, Europe and the rest of the world to move toward an integrated approach to customer management. Our registered office is Suite 5, Tower Hill House Le Bordage, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3QT, and the telephone number at that location is +44-1481-728444.

The executive offices of our principal subsidiary in the United States are located at 1390 Timberlake Manor Parkway, Chesterfield, Missouri 63017, and the telephone number at that location is +1-314-212-8328.

Our subsidiaries are organized under and subject to the laws of several countries. Our principal operating subsidiaries are in Canada, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Israel and the United States.

[Table of Contents](#)

We have pursued and may continue to pursue acquisitions in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths. Since fiscal 2000, we have completed numerous acquisitions; our principal acquisitions since fiscal 2006 are summarized below:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Acquired Business</u>	<u>Description of Business</u>
2006	Qpass	Software systems for digital commerce
2006	Cramer	Operation support software systems
2007	SigValue	Customer care, billing and service control systems for communications providers in high-growth emerging markets
2008	JacobsRimell	Fulfillment software for the broadband cable industry
2009	ChangingWorlds	Mobile device personalization technology
2010	jNetX	Service delivery platform provider
2010	MX Telecom	Mobile payments and messaging aggregator

Our acquisitions have enabled us to expand our service offerings and our customer base and to enhance our ability to provide managed services solutions to our customers. Through acquisitions, we have also expanded our presence in growing and emerging communications markets, reinforcing our leadership in delivering a comprehensive portfolio of business software applications.

As the result of our organic growth and acquisitions in the size of our operations, our software and information technology workforce increased from 15,871 as of the end of fiscal 2009 to 18,051 as of the end of fiscal 2010. In the past, our workforce has fluctuated with changes in business conditions. In 2009, in light of the economic downturn, we had reduced our software and information technology workforce during fiscal year 2009 from 17,100 as of the end of fiscal 2008 to 15,871 as of the end of fiscal 2009.

Our principal capital expenditures for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 have been for computer equipment, for which we spent approximately \$70.6 million, \$71.5 million, and \$113.2 million, respectively. Capital expenditures in fiscal 2010 were mainly attributable to investments in our operating facilities and our development centers around the world. We anticipate our principal capital expenditures in fiscal 2011 will be financed internally and will consist of additional computer equipment.

Business Overview

Amdocs is a leading provider of software and services for communications, media and entertainment industry service providers. Although our market focus has traditionally been primarily on Tier-1 and Tier-2 service providers in developed markets, we have also focused in the last several years on Tier-3 and Tier-4 providers in developed markets and on providers in emerging markets, such as Latin America, the Commonwealth of Independent States, India and Southeast Asia.

We develop, implement and manage software and services associated with business support systems (BSS) and operational support systems (OSS) to enable service providers to introduce new products quickly, understand their customers more deeply, process orders more efficiently and support new business models. We refer to these systems collectively as customer experience systems because of the crucial impact that these systems have on the service providers' end-user experience.

We believe the demand for our customer experience systems is driven by the need of service providers to anticipate and respond to consumer demands. In a global communications industry impacted by a growing number of connected devices and the resulting demand for increased bandwidth, consumers expect immediate and constant connectivity to personalized services, information and applications. We seek to address these market forces through a strategy of innovation from the network and business support systems to the device and end user. We continue to introduce and enhance products and services that deliver organizational and process improvements to bring value to our customers as they — and their markets — grow and change. Our goal is to supply scalable offerings that provide the functionality and flexibility to service providers that facilitate innovation and enable cost-effective execution.

Industry Background

Communications Industry

We believe that, as the economy continues to stabilize, service providers are beginning to invest in renewed growth, while maintaining a strong focus on cost reduction and efficient operations, as seen by a number of transformation projects planned by leading service providers worldwide. The rise of the smartphone and communications and entertainment applications, or “apps” is already providing unprecedented growth in data demand, while other connected devices such as the iPad, Kindle and the improvement in machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies will only further this growth in what we refer to as the “connected world”. In response to the demand for increased bandwidth, service providers, both wireline and wireless, are investing in their networks and are searching for ways to monetize this investment, moving away from flat-rate pricing.

In recent years, non-traditional service providers and device manufacturers have penetrated the wireless market and are now poised to compete for customer attention in the television market as well. Additionally, social networks such as Facebook and Twitter are becoming an alternative mode of communications to traditional voice communication. To meet the challenges from new competitors and differentiate themselves, service providers are moving towards a model of converged services, with wireline operators offering Internet Protocol TV services as well as the convergence of fixed-mobile networks. Service providers are also looking to strengthen their standing with enterprise customers as well as exploring new opportunities in the wholesale market.

To capture new revenue streams in the emerging connected world, service providers will need the ability to expand faster to connect more emerging devices and penetrate new connected industry verticals; they will need to provide customers with a truly connected experience across devices, networks, screens and services, and they must continue to build cost-efficient businesses and technical environments that can change quickly and onboard new partners. We believe service providers will place a greater emphasis on modernization and transformation projects for both networks and business support systems as they look for innovative ways to improve operations.

As a result, we believe service providers require modular customer experience systems that provide the level of integration, flexibility and scalability they need to improve operational efficiency and to differentiate themselves from their competitors in an increasingly crowded marketplace. We believe these factors create significant opportunities for vendors of information technology software products and providers of managed services, such as Amdocs.

The Amdocs Offerings

We believe that our product-driven approach, commitment to and support of quality personnel and deep industry knowledge and expertise enable us to create and deliver effective offerings that are highly innovative, reliable and cost-effective. In addition, we offer software products that address the specific business needs of service providers. We believe our success derives from a combination of the following factors that differentiate us from most of our competitors.

- ***Software Products.*** In fiscal 2010, we released the Amdocs CES (Customer Experience Systems) 8 portfolio. Building on Amdocs CES 7.5, our predecessor software portfolio, Amdocs CES 8 provides integration between our post-paid and pre-paid billing, customer relationship management and ordering applications that are designed to enable our customers to achieve integrated customer management and deliver an intentional customer experience. The CES 8 portfolio was designed to enable our customers to support new business models, devices and partnerships by centralizing common assets, such as customer, network and product data. Our portfolio of pre-integrated software products was built to span the entire customer lifecycle across BSS, OSS and service delivery to align business processes around the end customer. In addition, our products are designed to allow modular expansion as a service provider evolves, ensuring rapid, low-cost, reduced-risk implementations.

The Amdocs CES 8 portfolio is based on an open architecture that is intended to provide the functionality, scalability, modularity and adaptability required by service providers in their dynamic, highly competitive markets. The open architecture is based on the principles of service-oriented architecture (SOA) and business process management, which helps to ensure our products operate together or as stand-alone

applications within existing environments. We believe this flexibility enables our customers to achieve significant time-to-market advantages and reduces their dependence on technical and other personnel.

- *Services.* Our services include business consulting, systems integration and delivery services, managed services and product services to support the deployment and operations of our products. We combine deep industry knowledge, advanced methodologies, industry best practices and pre-configured tools to deliver consistent results and minimize our customers' risks.
- *Solution Bundles and Packs.* Building on products included in the Amdocs CES 8 portfolio, we offer bundled solutions of products (including those of Amdocs and third parties) and services that address specific business issues, such as subscriber profitability and segmentation, the identification of consumer segments to be targeted, and system strengths to be enhanced. "Packs" are turnkey versions of our products, designed for fast, lower-cost implementation, often deployed in emerging markets or by new market entrants in developed markets. We believe that these bundled and packaged offerings provide our customers with timely, cost-effective, relatively low-risk solutions to specific business issues at a consistent level of quality.
- *Experience.* We are able to offer our customers superior products and services on a worldwide basis in large part because of our highly qualified and trained technical, sales, marketing, consulting and management personnel. We invest significantly in the ongoing training of our personnel in key areas such as industry knowledge, software technologies and management capabilities. Leveraging ongoing training and experience, we have developed a field-tested set of business processes, tools and methodologies that we apply to all ongoing product development and delivery activities. Based in significant part on the skills and knowledge of our workforce, we believe that we have developed a reputation for reliably delivering quality solutions.

Due to the complex and dynamic nature of our customers' business needs, the products and services that we provide are typically integrated and designed to work in concert to provide each customer with a complete solution.

Business Strategy

Our goal is to provide products, services and support to the world's leading service providers as they evolve to remain relevant and competitive in an increasingly connected world. We seek to accomplish our goal by pursuing the strategies described below.

- *Continued Focus on the Communications, Media and Entertainment Industry.* We intend to continue to focus our primary resources and efforts on providing customer experience systems to service providers in the communications, media and entertainment industry. This strategy has enabled us to develop the specialized industry know-how and capability necessary to deliver the technologically advanced, large-scale, specifications-intensive customer experience systems required by the leading wireless, wireline, broadband cable and satellite companies. We consider our longstanding and continuing focus on this industry a competitive advantage.
- *Target Industry Leaders.* We intend to continue to direct our marketing efforts primarily toward communications, media and entertainment industry leaders. By targeting such leading service providers, which require the most sophisticated customer experience systems, we believe that we are better able to remain at the forefront of developments in the industry. We derive the substantial majority of our revenues from our customer base of major service providers in North America and Europe. We believe that the development of this customer base has helped position us as a market leader, while contributing to the core strength of our business.
- *Continued Expansion into Emerging Markets.* We continue to improve our ability to serve the needs of service providers operating in emerging markets where subscriber growth, principally for prepaid wireless service, is far greater than in more developed Western markets, but where average revenue per user is relatively low. Our prospective customers in these markets vary dramatically, with some service providers serving subscriber bases already numbering in the hundreds of millions and others introducing communications services to communities for the first time. We believe this spectrum of emerging market service

providers requires offerings ranging from relatively low-cost systems with pre-packaged services that can be implemented rapidly, to more robust service delivery offerings, to complete customer experience systems.

- *Provide Customers with a Broad, Deep Portfolio of Integrated Products.* We seek to provide our customers with a broad, yet vertically-integrated, portfolio of products to help them deliver an intentional customer experience. We provide customer experience systems across the BSS and OSS domains and across multiple lines of business, including wireline, wireless, broadband cable and satellite services. Integration of our systems is achieved through an open, service-oriented architecture, allowing our products to work well together and with third-party products. This holistic approach serves to support the world's largest service providers throughout their often international operations. We believe that our ability to provide a broad, deep suite of products helps position us as a strategic partner for our customers, and also provides us with multiple avenues for strengthening and expanding our ongoing customer relationships.
- *Leverage Our Managed Services Capabilities.* Managed services enable us to assume responsibility for the operation and management of our customers' Amdocs systems, as well as systems developed by in-house IT departments or by other vendors. Our customers receive improved efficiencies and long-term savings over the day-to-day costs of operating and maintaining these systems, so they can focus on their own internal strengths, leaving systems concerns to us. Managed services also benefit us, as they can be a source of predictable revenue and long-term relationships.
- *Leverage Our Consulting Capabilities.* We seek to maintain and develop long-term, mutually-beneficial relationships with our customers, and have organized our internal operations to better anticipate and respond to their needs. These relationships, which include consulting engagements, can lead to the sale of new licenses and additional services projects. In addition, our consultants' experience in the field is channeled into our product development process, applying the best practices and business processes we have accumulated over more than 25 years to enhance the performance of our products and improve the success of future projects for our customers.
- *Maintain and Develop Long-Term Customer Relationships.* We find that our most positive, productive customer relationships lead to additional product sales, as well as ongoing, long-term support, system enhancement and maintenance, and managed services agreements. We believe that such relationships are facilitated in many cases by the mission-critical, strategic nature of Amdocs systems and by the added value we provide through our specialized skills and knowledge. We believe that the longevity of our customer relationships and the recurring revenue that such relationships produce provide a competitive advantage for us.

Products

Our product offerings consist of an extensive software portfolio that we have developed to provide comprehensive customer experience systems functionality for service providers. Our software systems support the full span of the customer lifecycle: revenue management, customer management, service and resource management and service delivery. Further, our systems support portfolio enablers which consist of offerings to help service providers make intelligent decisions, manage the product lifecycle and simplify the integration, operation and administration of applications. We also provide solutions for high growth and emerging markets, as well as advertising and media solutions for directory publishers.

Our products focus on:

- *Revenue Management:* Products that enable service providers to manage and collect all sources of revenue through any channel, from service consumption to cash-in-hand. Amdocs' Revenue Management offerings include:
- *Convergent Charging and Billing:* facilitates the purchase, consumption and payment for pre-paid and post-paid customers across multi-play operations.

- *Mediation*: enables service providers to address BSS/OSS data processing and event handling needs across all lines of business and to transform raw network data into actionable business information that can be used to authorize events on the network, bill a customer or pay a content provider.
- *Partner Settlements*: allows service providers to manage an unlimited number of partners providing services over the network across several lines of business, such as interconnect, roaming and mobile virtual network operator (MVNO) operations, as well as digital content and advertising.
- *Compact Convergence*: offering for Tier-3 and Tier-4 operators in high-growth, emerging markets; provides out-of-the-box essential business functionality, such as invoicing and provisioning, customer care, self web-care and reporting capabilities.
- *Customer Management*: Products that transform the way service providers deliver a cost-effective, superior customer experience across channels. Amdocs' Customer Management offerings include:
 - *Customer Care*: provides a unified desktop that consolidates information from disparate systems and applications to deliver personalized customer service across lines of business.
 - *Sales and Ordering*: provides the complete order-to-cash cycle from a business or an end customer across multiple lines of business; captures orders initiated from any channel, validates and unbundles the customer order and triggers requests to the appropriate systems for completion.
- *Service and Resource Management (OSS)*: Products that comprise the core operational support systems, such as network planning, service fulfillment and assurance. Amdocs' Service and Resource Management (OSS) offerings include:
 - *Network Planning*: enables network planners to analyze current, short- and long-term consumption trends of network resources and to plan and roll out a "service-ready network."
 - *Service Fulfillment*: includes pre-packaged automation for specific services and lines of business, including broadband, satellite and cable; also supports the fulfillment of multiple services, either to support a convergent services bundle, or to standardize fulfillment across the organization with a single interface to orchestrate all fulfillment processes.
 - *Service Assurance*: supports service assurance by managing the problem resolution process, including impact analysis to assess what services are affected by outages.
 - *Inventory and Discovery*: provides a single source of service and network inventory and performance data, to support network planning and service fulfillment and assurance.
 - *Service Management*: provides an automated, end-to-end solution to manage the entire order fulfillment lifecycle, including multiple order channels and lines of business.
- *Service Delivery*: Solutions that help service providers solve delivery challenges for Internet Protocol (IP) and next-generation services, often known as Telco 2.0. Our service delivery offerings include:
 - *Convergent Service Platform*: provides a standards-based Java service platform for developing and deploying innovative end-user applications across any network topology. Deployed in the network, it works in the service plan to give service providers the ability to transform business models within their BSS and OSS.
 - *Digital Services*: provides a complete portal, storefront, commerce search and advertising platform that allows service providers to provide a personalized experience; supports mobile, broadband and IPTV.
 - *Convergent Applications*: runs on the Amdocs jNetX convergent service platform, providing network-based applications for fixed, mobile and emerging devices; includes a broad suite of call-control applications and charging-based applications, helping service providers move away from legacy environments and fully leverage and monetize all their network assets.
- *Portfolio Enablers*: Products that serve as the underlying drivers for technology innovation across the Amdocs CES portfolio of offerings. These products provide the foundation, enablers and building blocks to

quickly create and modify business processes, provide a single customer view and effectively manage products to deliver a positive customer experience and achieve time-to-market advantage.

Advertising and Media Solutions

Our advertising and media offerings for directory publishers are comprised of a comprehensive set of products and services designed to enable local search and directory publishers to manage the entire media selling, fulfillment, consumer experience and financial processes across online, print and mobile media. These directory systems offerings include:

- *Consumer Engagement and Publishing Operations:* Offerings that enable directory publishers to enrich both content and the consumer's local search experience on multi-media publishing properties, as well as to enable and scale up partner distribution and advertising networks.
- *Media Business:* Offerings to support the complete lifecycle of advertisers, customers and media products, including traditional printed yellow pages, new media products, customer management, financials and support as well as sales productivity management tools.

Technology

Our portfolio architecture is designed to increase our customers' business agility and lower their overall total cost of ownership. Our technology platform allows our applications to work in multiple customer environments, including:

- *Hardware:* IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Sun Microsystems
- *Operating Systems:* IBM AIX, HP-UX, Solaris, Windows
- *Database Management Systems:* Oracle, SQL Server, IBM UDB
- *Middleware:* BEA WebLogic, IBM WebSphere

We believe our technology platform's flexibility affords our customers the freedom to choose a preferred operating environment and to maximize return on existing infrastructure investments. To help service providers respond more quickly to changes in their markets and lower their integration costs, we employ service-oriented architecture principles in our portfolio design. For example, Amdocs Integration Framework includes a central service repository for defining business services for both Amdocs and external applications, allowing our applications to integrate with each other and with third party enterprise server bus or legacy applications.

Our portfolio applications are based around consistent architectural guidelines and software infrastructure and they also leverage, where appropriate, consistent foundation tools and services for areas such as integration, process management, monitoring and control, security and information management. Our platform-agnostic foundation layer spans our applications and helps us evolve our products towards robust service-oriented architecture integration and business process support. With these tools, we aim to provide our customers a sound framework upon which to implement, integrate and centralize their operating environments. This allows service providers to mitigate many costs associated with deploying and operating new applications, such as those related to installation, configuration, integration and monitoring.

Our product portfolio also includes the following key characteristics:

- *Scalability.* Our applications are designed to take full advantage of the scalability capabilities of the underlying platform, allowing progressive system expansion, proportional with the customer's growth in business volumes. Using the same software, our applications can support operations for small, as well as very large service providers.
- *Modularity.* Our product portfolio is comprised of sets of individual functional application products. Each of our applications can be installed on an individual stand-alone basis, interfacing with the customer's existing systems, or as part of an integrated Amdocs system environment. This modularity provides our customers with a highly flexible and cost-effective solution that is able to incrementally expand with the

customer's growing needs and capabilities. The modular approach also preserves the customer's initial investment in products, while minimizing future disruptions and the overall cost of system implementation.

- *Portability.* Our applications support diverse hardware and operating systems to ensure that our customers can choose from a variety of vendors, including Hewlett-Packard, IBM and Sun Microsystems. Certain applications can also be deployed on the Windows NT platform. Our applications utilize, where applicable, Java-based design and programming to augment cross-platform portability.

Services

We offer a broad suite of services to advise, transform and optimize business and technology processes. We provide consulting, system integration, managed services and product support to assist our customers with their business strategy, system implementation, integration, modification, consolidation, modernization and ongoing support, enhancement and maintenance needs. In addition, we offer comprehensive learning services to help our customers develop competency in their Amdocs systems and applications. Our services methodology incorporates rigorous focus on the people, processes and technology of an organization, and we invite active customer participation at all stages to help prioritize and implement time-critical system solutions that address the customer's individual needs.

Our services portfolio includes:

- *Business Consulting Services* — These services span the project lifecycle and range from assessment and advisory services to optimization services that measure and improve operational performance, and help to define the project scope and implementation path of business solutions to deliver tangible operations improvements.
- *System Integration Services* — This suite of services allows us to act as a prime integrator from project deployment to implementation and operations. We have developed advanced methodologies, industry best practices and pre-configured tools to deliver a cohesive implementation plan, including solution, architecture, change management and business benefit realization.
- *Managed Services* — This set of flexible strategic sourcing services is uniquely tailored for the service provider industry to outsource the performance and management of their support business functions, operations and infrastructure support across all environments, whether Amdocs systems or other implementations. Our services for managed services projects include IT and infrastructure management, application management and ongoing support, systems modernization and consolidation, business process operation support, end to end transformational business process outsourcing (BPO), IT outsourcing (ITO) and delivery. Our managed services models can be leveraged to support day-to-day operations and to foster strategic business objectives.
- *Product Support Services* — These services are designed to help our customers solve key challenges and to maximize their investment in our products throughout the entire product life cycle. Our global product support organization uses certified methodologies and provides support options, including online services and personalized interactions.

The extent of services provided varies from customer to customer. Our services engagements can range in size and scope from deploying single point solutions to orchestrating large-scale transformation projects. Depending on the customer's needs, system implementation and integration activities often are conducted jointly by teams from Amdocs and the customer. Implementation and integration activities include project management, development of training methods and procedures, design of work flows, hardware planning and installation, network and system design and installation, system conversion and documentation. In some cases, Amdocs personnel provide support services to the customer's own implementation and integration team, which has primary responsibility for the task. In other cases, we take a primary role in facilitating implementation and integration. In yet other instances, customers require turnkey solutions, in which case we provide full system implementation and integration services.

Once the system becomes operational, we are generally retained by the customer to provide ongoing services, such as maintenance, enhancement design and development and operational support. For substantially all of our customers, the implementation and integration of an initial system has been followed by the sale of additional systems and modules. We aim to establish long-term maintenance and support contracts with our customers. These contracts generally involve an expansion in the scope of support provided, while also providing us with recurring revenue.

Our business is conducted on a global basis. We maintain development and support facilities worldwide, including Brazil, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Israel and the United States, and have operations in North America, Europe, Israel, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales and marketing activities are primarily directed at major communications, media and entertainment companies. As a result of the strategic importance of our customer experience systems to the operations of these companies, a number of constituencies within a customer's organization are typically involved in purchasing decisions, including senior management, information systems personnel and user groups, such as the finance, customer service and marketing departments. We maintain sales offices in the United States, the United Kingdom and several other countries.

Our sales activities are supported by marketing efforts and increasing cooperation with strategic partners. We interact with other third parties in our sales activities, including independent sales agents, information systems consultants engaged by our customers or prospective customers and systems integrators that provide complementary products and services to such customers. We also have value-added reseller agreements with certain hardware and database vendors. Our marketing activities also continue to support projects with partner companies, such as IBM, Alcatel-Lucent, Hewlett-Packard and others.

Customers

Our target market is comprised of service providers in the communication, media and entertainment industry that require customer experience systems with advanced functionality and technology. The companies in our target segment are typically market leaders. By working with such companies, we help ensure that we remain at the forefront of developments in the communication, media and entertainment industry and that our product offerings continue to address the market's most sophisticated needs. We have an international orientation. The broad base of our customers is in North America and Europe, however, due to our expansion in emerging markets, we also have customers in geographies as diverse as the Commonwealth of Independent States, India, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Our customers include global communications leaders and leading network operators and service providers, as well as directory publishers in the United States and around the world. Our customers include:

America Movil	RH Donnelley
AT&T	Rogers
Bakcell	Sprint Nextel
Bell Canada	Svyazinvest
BT	Telefonica de Espana
Cablevision	Telefonica 02 Germany
Claro Brazil	Telkom South Africa
Clearwire	Telstra
Comcast	TELUS
Deutsche Telekom	T-Mobile
DIRECTV	Verizon Communications
Elisa	VimpelCom
Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad	Virgin Media
J:COM	Vodafone Germany
Kazakhtelecom	Vodafone Netherlands
KPN	Vodafone UK
MetroPCS	XL Axiata

Our business is dependent on a limited number of significant customers, of which AT&T has historically been our largest. AT&T accounted for 29% of our revenue in fiscal 2010, compared to 33% in fiscal 2009. In the second half of fiscal 2009, AT&T reduced its discretionary spending with us. The lower resulting revenue level persisted into fiscal 2010, offset in part by an increase in our managed services for AT&T; however, revenue from AT&T on a quarterly basis in fiscal 2010 was relatively stable. In fiscal 2010, our two next largest customers were Bell Canada and Sprint Nextel, and certain of their subsidiaries, each of which accounted for 10% or more of our revenue in fiscal 2010. Aggregate revenue derived from the multiple business arrangements we have with our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 75% of our revenue in fiscal 2010 and 76% of our revenue in fiscal 2009. The following is a summary of revenue by geographic area. Revenue is attributed to geographic region based on the location of the customer:

	2010	2009	2008
North America	75.8%	75.3%	68.7%
Europe	11.8	13.8	17.3
Rest of the World	12.4	10.9	14.0

Competition

The market for customer experience systems and services in the communication, media and entertainment industry continues to become increasingly more competitive. Amdocs' competitive landscape is comprised of internal IT departments of large communication companies as well as independent competitors that can be categorized as follows:

- providers of BSS/OSS systems, including Comverse, Convergys, CSG Systems International, NetCracker, Oracle Corporation and Telecordia;
- system integrators and providers of IT services, such as Accenture, Cognizant, Hewlett-Packard, IBM Global Services, Infosys, Tata Consultancy Services, Tech Mahindra Ltd and Wipro (some of whom we also cooperate with in certain opportunities and projects); and
- network equipment providers such as Alcatel-Lucent, Ericsson, Huawei, Nokia Siemens and ZTE (some of whom we also cooperate with in certain opportunities and projects).

We expect the competition in our industry to increase from such companies.

We believe that we are able to differentiate ourselves from these competitors by, among other things:

- applying our 25-plus-year heritage to the development and delivery of products and professional services that enable our customers to achieve service differentiation by means of an intentional customer experience,
- focusing on communications service providers and continuing to design and develop solutions targeted specifically to this industry,
- innovating and enabling our customers to adopt new business models that will improve their ability to drive new revenues, and compete and win in a changing market,
- providing high-quality, reliable, scalable, integrated, yet modular applications,
- providing flexible and tailored IT and business process outsourcing solutions and delivery models, and
- offering customers end-to-end accountability from a single vendor.

We compete with a number of companies that have long operating histories, large customer bases, substantial financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources, and strong name recognition. Some of these companies are continuing their attempts to expand their communications industry market penetration. Current and potential competitors have established, and may establish in the future, cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their ability to address the needs of our existing or prospective customers. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire significant market share. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully with existing or new competitors. Our failure to adapt to changing market conditions and compete successfully with established or new competitors would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

Employees

We invest significant resources in the training, retention and motivation of high quality personnel. Training programs cover areas such as technology, applications, development methodology, project methodology, programming standards, industry background, business, management development and leadership. Our management development efforts are reinforced by an organizational structure that provides opportunities for talented managers to gain experience in general management roles. We also invest considerable resources in personnel motivation, including providing various incentive plans for sales staff and high quality employees. Our future success depends in large part upon our continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified managerial, technical, sales and marketing personnel and outstanding leaders.

See “Directors, Senior Management and Employees — Employees” for further details regarding our employees and our relationships with them.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Our research and development activities involve the development of new software architecture, modules and product offerings in response to an identified market demand, either as part of our internal product development programs or in conjunction with a customer project. We also expend additional amounts on applied research and software development activities to keep abreast of new technologies in the communications markets and to provide new and enhanced functionality to our existing product offerings.

While we have continued to upgrade our existing systems over the last several years, we have also devoted significant research and development efforts to integration among our products. In fiscal 2010, we released the Amdocs CES (Customer Experience Systems) 8 portfolio. Building on Amdocs CES 7.5, portfolio, we dedicated significant efforts and resources to the integration among CES 8 and our other products within the portfolio including deeper integration between our billing, customer relationship management and ordering applications that are designed to enable our customers to achieve integrated customer management and deliver an intentional customer experience. The CES 8 portfolio was designed to enable our customers to support new business models, devices and partnerships by centralizing common assets, such as customer, network and product data. Our portfolio of pre-integrated software products was built to span the entire customer lifecycle across BSS and OSS to align their business processes around the end customer. Our products are designed to allow modular expansion as a service provider evolves, ensuring rapid, low-cost, reduced-risk implementations. In addition, Amdocs focuses on offering business solutions that leverage functionality from across the CES portfolio combined with services and industry knowledge. These business solutions address larger business problems and provide greater value to our customers.

Our next major product release will address additional challenges and opportunities of the connected world by delivering enhanced functionality to enable our customers to execute on innovative solutions more cost effectively. For software development, Amdocs uses Agile, a software development methodology based on iterative and incremental development where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing, cross-functional teams.

The majority of our research and development expenditures is directed at our customer experience systems, and the remainder is directed at directory solutions. We believe that our research and development efforts are a key element of our strategy and are essential to our success. However, an increase or a decrease in our total revenue would not necessarily result in a proportional increase or decrease in the levels of our research and development expenditures, which could affect our operating margin.

Our products are largely comprised of software and systems that we have developed or acquired and that we regard as proprietary. Our software and software systems are the results of long and complex development processes, and although our technology is not significantly dependent on patents or licenses from third parties, certain aspects of our products make use of readily available software components licensed from third parties. As a developer of complex software systems, third parties may claim that portions of our systems infringe their intellectual property rights. The ability to develop and use our software and software systems requires knowledge and professional experience that we believe is unique to us and would be very difficult for others to independently obtain. However, our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or

[Table of Contents](#)

superior to ours. We have taken, and intend to continue to take, several measures to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our products and technologies from third-party infringement. We rely upon a combination of trademarks, patents, contractual rights, trade secret law, copyrights and nondisclosure agreements. We enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with our customers, employees and marketing representatives and with certain contractors with access to sensitive information; and we also limit customer access to the source code of our software and software systems.

See the discussion under “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects — Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.”

Property, Plants and Equipment

Facilities

We lease land and buildings for our executive offices, sales, marketing, administrative, development and support centers. We lease an aggregate of approximately 2.8 million square feet worldwide, including significant leases in the United States, Israel, Canada, Cyprus, India and the United Kingdom. Our aggregate annual lease costs with respect to our properties as of November 30, 2010, including maintenance and other related costs, were approximately \$59.2 million. The following table summarizes information with respect to the principal facilities leased by us and our subsidiaries as of November 30, 2010:

Location	Area (Sq. Feet)
United States:	
St. Louis, MO	91,928
San Jose, CA(*)	112,120
Champaign, IL	178,063
Eldorado Hills, CA(*)	113,291
Others	195,473
Total	690,875
Israel:	
Ra'anana	643,219
Hod-Hasharon	95,906
Haifa	74,609
Others(*)	108,408
Total	922,142
Canada:	
Toronto(*)	58,446
Montreal	55,414
Others	19,527
Total	133,387
Cyprus (Limassol)	74,675
India:	
Pune	493,949
Delhi	168,294
Total	662,243
United Kingdom(*)	101,712
Rest of the world(*)(**)	210,862
Total	2,795,896

(*) Includes space sublet to third parties.

[Table of Contents](#)

(**) Includes Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Our leases expire on various dates between calendar years 2010 through 2020, not including various options to terminate or extend lease terms.

Equipment

We develop our customer experience systems over a system of UNIX, MVS, Linux and Windows 2000/2003/2008 servers owned or leased by us. We use a variety of software products in our development centers, including products by Microsoft, Oracle, Synscort, RedHat, CA, IBM and Hewlett-Packard. Our data storage is based on equipment from EMC, SUN, NetApp, Hitachi and Hewlett-Packard. Our development servers are connected to more than 20,000 personal computers owned or leased by us.

Automatic tape libraries and virtual tape libraries (VTL) provide full and incremental backups of the data used in and generated by our business. The backup tapes are kept on-site and off-site, as appropriate, to ensure security and integrity, and are used as part of our disaster recovery plan. The distributed development sites that we operate worldwide are connected by a high-speed redundant wide area network, or WAN, using telecommunication equipment manufactured by, among others, Cisco and Avaya/Nortel.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Overview of Business and Trend Information

Amdocs is a leading provider of software and services for communications, media and entertainment industry service providers. Although our market focus has traditionally been primarily on Tier-1 and Tier-2 service providers in developed markets, we have also focused in the last several years on Tier-3 and Tier-4 providers in developed markets, and on providers in emerging markets, such as the Commonwealth of Independent States, India, Latin America and Southeast Asia. Regardless of whether providers are bringing their first offerings to market, scaling for growth, consolidating systems or transforming the way they do business, we believe that providers seek to differentiate their offerings by delivering a customer experience that is simple, personal and valuable at every point of service.

We develop, implement and manage software and services associated with business support systems (BSS), operational support systems (OSS) and service delivery platforms, to enable service providers to introduce new products quickly, understand their customers more deeply, process orders more efficiently and support new business models. We refer to these systems collectively as customer experience systems because of the crucial impact that these systems have on the service providers' end-user experience.

In a global communications industry impacted by unprecedented growth in data demand, increasing number of connected devices, and improvement in machine-to-machine (M2M) technologies, consumers expect immediate and constant connectivity to personalized services, information and applications. We refer to these developments as the evolution to the "connected world." We seek to address these market forces through a strategy of innovation from the network and business support systems to the device and end user. Our goal is to supply cost-effective, scalable software products and services that provide functionality and flexibility to service providers as they — and their markets — grow and change.

In part, we have sought to expand both our functionality and geographic markets through acquisitions. Since 1999, we have completed numerous acquisitions, which, among other things, have expanded our business into customer care and billing solutions for cable and satellite companies and enhanced our offerings in the OSS, digital content and commerce markets and high growth emerging markets. As part of our strategy, we may continue to

pursue acquisitions and other initiatives in order to offer new products or services, or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths.

Please see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our acquisitions.

Offerings

Amdocs' offerings of software and related services consist of:

- A complete, modular yet integrated portfolio of customer experience systems, including revenue management (convergent charging and billing, mediation, and partner settlements), customer management (customer care, and sales and ordering), service and resource management (OSS) (network planning, service fulfillment, service assurance, inventory and discovery, and service management), service delivery (convergent service platform, digital services, and convergent applications), and portfolio enablers.
- A comprehensive line of services. Because our customers' projects are complex and require systems support expertise, we provide business process and information technology, or IT, services, including consulting, systems integration and delivery services, managed services and product support to assist our customers with their business strategy, system implementation, integration, modification, consolidation, modernization, ongoing support, enhancement and maintenance needs. In addition, we offer comprehensive learning services to help our customers develop competency in their Amdocs systems and applications.

We have designed our customer experience systems to meet the high-volume, complex needs of Tier-1 and Tier-2 service providers and to address the unique issues of service providers in high growth emerging markets. We support our customers' various lines of business, including wireline, wireless, cable and satellite, and a wide range of communication services, including voice, video, data, broadband, content, electronic and mobile commerce applications. In addition, we support companies that offer bundled or convergent service packages.

We also offer advertising and media services for directory publishers are comprised of a comprehensive set of products and services designed to enable local search and directory publishers to manage the entire media selling, fulfillment, consumer experience and financial processes across online, print and mobile media.

We conduct our business globally, and as a result we are subject to the effects of global economic conditions and, in particular, market conditions in the communications, media and entertainment industry. In fiscal 2010, customers in North America accounted for 75.8% of our revenue, while customers in Europe and the rest of the world accounted for 11.8% and 12.4%, respectively. We maintain development facilities in Brazil, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Israel and the United States. AT&T was our largest customer in fiscal 2010, accounting for 29% of our revenue, as compared to 33% in fiscal 2009. Aggregate revenue derived from the multiple business arrangements we have with our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 75% of our revenue in fiscal 2010 and 76% of our revenue in fiscal 2009.

We believe that demand for our customer experience systems is primarily driven by the following key factors:

- Industry transformation, including:
 - increasing use of communications and content services,
 - widespread access to content, information and applications,
 - continued rapid growth in emerging markets,
 - expansion into new lines of business
 - consolidation among service providers in established markets, often including companies with multi-national operations,
 - increased competition, including non-traditional players,
 - continued bundling and blending of communications and entertainment, and
 - continued commoditization and pricing pressure.

- Technology advances, such as:
 - emergence and development of new communications products and services, such as web services, video, broadband, data and content services, including IP-based services, such as Internet Protocol (IP), Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), machine to machine (M2M), worldwide interoperability for microwave access (WiMax) and Voice over IP (VoIP),
 - evolution to and expansion of more sophisticated and interconnected communication devices, such as smart devices, electronic book readers, energy meters, global positioning systems and home security systems that enable communication across and between devices and widespread access to information,
 - evolution to next-generation networks, such as IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS), that enable converged services offerings, such as fixed-mobile convergence, and
 - technological changes, such as the introduction of 3G and 4G wireless technology, next-generation content systems, FTTx, Carrier Ethernet, WiMax-, and LTE-based access technologies.
- Customer focus, such as:
 - the need for service providers to focus on their customers in order to build profitable customer relationships,
 - the need for service providers to have a unified view of the customer across multiple services, devices and channels,
 - the “authority shift” toward the consumer, with increased customer expectations for new, innovative services and applications that are personally relevant and that can be accessed anytime, anywhere and from any device,
 - the ever-increasing expectation of customer service and support, including access to self-service options that are convenient and consistent across all channels, and
 - the need for service providers to differentiate themselves by creating a unique and mutually-valuable customer experience.
- The need for operational efficiency, including:
 - the shift from in-house management to vendor solutions,
 - business needs of service providers to reduce costs and lower total cost of ownership of software systems while retaining high-value customers in a highly competitive environment,
 - automating and integrating business processes that span service providers’ BSS and OSS systems and create a simple, one-company face to customers,
 - implementing and integrating new next-generation networks (and retiring legacy networks) to deploy new technologies, and
 - transforming fragmented legacy OSS systems to introduce new services in a timely and cost-effective manner.

In fiscal 2010, our total revenue was \$2,984.2 million, of which \$2,775.3 million, or 93.0%, was attributable to the sale of customer experience systems. Revenue from managed services arrangements (for customer experience systems and directory systems) is included in both license and service revenue. Revenue generated in connection with managed services arrangements is a significant part of our business, accounting for over 45% of our fiscal 2010 revenue and slightly more than 40% of our fiscal 2009 revenues, and generating substantial, long-term revenue streams, cash flow and operating income. In the initial period of our managed services projects, we generally invest in modernization and consolidation of the customer’s systems. Invoices are usually structured on a periodic fixed or unit charge basis. Managed services engagements can be less profitable in their early stages; however, margins tend to improve over time, especially in the initial period of an engagement, as we derive benefit from the operational efficiencies and from changes in the geographical mix of our resources.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses

Our research and development activities involve the development of new software architecture, modules and product offerings in response to an identified market demand, either as part of our internal product development programs or in conjunction with a customer project. We also expend additional amounts on applied research and software development activities to keep abreast of new technologies in the communications markets and to provide new and enhanced functionality to our existing product offerings.

While we have continued to upgrade our existing systems over the last several years, we have also devoted significant research and development efforts to integration among our products. In fiscal 2010, we released the Amdocs CES (Customer Experience Systems) 8 portfolio. Building on Amdocs CES 7.5 portfolio, we dedicated significant efforts and resources to the integration among CES 8 and our other products within the portfolio including deeper integration between our billing, customer relationship management and ordering applications that are designed to enable our customers to achieve integrated customer management and deliver an intentional customer experience. The CES 8 portfolio was designed to enable our customers to support new business models, devices and partnerships by centralizing common assets, such as customer, network and product data. Our portfolio of pre-integrated software products was built to span the entire customer lifecycle across BSS and OSS to align their business processes around the end customer. Our products are designed to allow modular expansion as a service provider evolves, ensuring rapid, low-cost, reduced-risk implementations. In addition, Amdocs focuses on offering business solutions that leverage functionality from across the CES portfolio combined with services and industry knowledge. These business solutions address larger business problems and provide greater value to our customers.

Our next major product release, will address additional challenges and opportunities of the connected world by delivering enhanced functionality to enable our customers to execute on innovative solutions more cost effectively. For software development, Amdocs uses Agile, a software development methodology based on iterative and incremental development where requirements and solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing, cross-functional teams.

The majority of our research and development expenditures is directed at our customer experience systems, and the remainder is directed at directory solutions. We believe that our research and development efforts are a key element of our strategy and are essential to our success. However, an increase or a decrease in our total revenue would not necessarily result in a proportional increase or decrease in the levels of our research and development expenditures, which could affect our operating margin.

Operating Results

The following table sets forth for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, certain items in our consolidated statements of income reflected as a percentage of total revenue:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenue:			
License	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%
Service	<u>96.6</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>95.7</u>
	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Operating expenses:			
Cost of license	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cost of service	63.8	64.0	64.0
Research and development	7.0	7.3	7.1
Selling, general and administrative	12.5	12.0	12.8
Amortization of purchased intangible assets and other	2.9	3.0	2.7
Restructuring charges and in-process research and development	—	0.8	0.5
	<u>86.3</u>	<u>87.2</u>	<u>87.2</u>
Operating income	13.7	12.8	12.8
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(0.8)	—	0.4
Income before income taxes	12.9	12.8	13.2
Income taxes	1.4	1.4	1.2
Net income	<u>11.5%</u>	<u>11.4%</u>	<u>12.0%</u>

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

The following is a tabular presentation of our results of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. Following the table is a discussion and analysis of our business and results of operations for these years.

	Year ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009	Amount	%
	(In thousands)			
Revenue:				
License	\$ 100,967	\$ 135,146	\$ (34,179)	(25.3)%
Service	2,883,256	2,727,461	155,795	5.7
	<u>2,984,223</u>	<u>2,862,607</u>	<u>121,616</u>	4.2
Operating expenses:				
Cost of license	2,021	2,686	(665)	(24.8)
Cost of service	1,903,645	1,831,947	71,698	3.9
Research and development	207,836	210,387	(2,551)	(1.2)
Selling, general and administrative	373,585	344,335	29,250	8.5
Amortization of purchased intangible assets and other	86,703	85,153	1,550	1.8
Restructuring charges and in-process research and development	—	20,780	(20,780)	(100.0)
	<u>2,573,790</u>	<u>2,495,288</u>	<u>78,502</u>	3.1
Operating income	410,433	367,319	43,114	11.7
Interest and other expense, net	(25,135)	(1,165)	(23,970)	2,057.5
Income before income taxes	385,298	366,154	19,144	5.2
Income taxes	41,392	39,978	1,414	3.5
Net income	<u>\$ 343,906</u>	<u>\$ 326,176</u>	<u>\$ 17,730</u>	5.4%

Revenue. Total revenue increased by \$121.6 million, or 4.2%, to \$2,984.2 million in fiscal 2010, from \$2,862.6 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in revenue was primarily attributable to revenue related to managed services arrangements and to foreign exchange impacts. The increase was partially offset by decreases in revenue related to implementation and integration projects. In the second half of fiscal 2009, AT&T reduced its discretionary spending with us. The lower resulting revenue level persisted into fiscal 2010, offset in part by an increase in our managed services for AT&T; however, revenue from AT&T on a quarterly basis in fiscal 2010 was relatively stable.

License revenue in fiscal 2010 decreased by \$34.2 million, or 25.3%, to \$101.0 million, from \$135.1 million in fiscal 2009. License revenue declined primarily due to the completion of some implementation and integration projects and the impact of fewer project signings in 2009.

License and service revenue attributable to the sale of customer experience systems increased by \$89.8 million, or 3.3%, to \$2,775.3 million in fiscal 2010, from \$2,685.5 million in fiscal 2009. License and service revenue resulting from the sale of customer experience systems represented 93.0% and 93.8% of our total revenue in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively.

License and service revenue from the sale of directory systems increased by \$31.8 million, or 18.0%, to \$208.9 million in fiscal 2010, from \$177.1 million in fiscal 2009. The increase was primarily attributable to the completion of major project milestones. License and service revenue from the sale of directory systems represented 7.0% and 6.2% of our total revenue in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In fiscal 2010, revenue from customers in North America, Europe and the rest of the world accounted for 75.8%, 11.8% and 12.4%, respectively, of our total revenue, compared to 75.3%, 13.8% and 10.9%, respectively, for

fiscal 2009. The increase as a percentage of revenue from customers in North America was primarily attributable to an increase in revenue from other than our top three customers, mainly related to managed services arrangements. The decrease in revenue from customers in Europe was primarily attributable to a decline in implementation and integration projects related revenue. Revenue from customers in the rest of the world increased primarily due to revenue contributed by customers in emerging markets as well as completion of major project milestones.

Cost of License and Service. Cost of license includes license fees and royalty payments to software suppliers. Cost of service consists primarily of costs associated with providing services to customers, including compensation expense and costs of third-party products. Cost of license and service increased by \$71.0 million, or 3.9%, to \$1,905.7 million in fiscal 2010, from \$1,834.6 million in fiscal 2009. As a percentage of revenue, cost of license and service decreased to 63.9% in fiscal 2010 from 64.1% in fiscal 2009. The increase in our cost of license and service was primarily attributable to increase in our headcount to support the growth in the size of our operations, partially offset by costs savings resulting primarily from expansion into lower cost jurisdictions. Our cost of service, as a percentage of revenue, in fiscal 2010 was positively affected by higher margins from existing managed services arrangements. Margins from existing managed services tend to improve over time, especially in the initial period of an engagement, as we create cost efficiencies and improve business processes.

Research and Development. Research and development is primarily comprised of compensation expense. Research and development expense decreased by \$2.6 million, or 1.2%, to \$207.8 million in fiscal 2010, from \$210.4 million in fiscal 2009. Research and development expense decreased as a percentage of revenue from 7.3% in fiscal 2009, to 7.0% in fiscal 2010. Our research and development efforts are a key element of our strategy and are essential to our success, and we intend to maintain our commitment to research and development. An increase or a decrease in our total revenue would not necessarily result in a proportional increase or decrease in the levels of our research and development expenditures, which could affect our operating margin. Please see “Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.”

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense increased by \$29.3 million, or 8.5%, to \$373.6 million in fiscal 2010, from \$344.3 million in fiscal 2009. Selling, general and administrative expense is primarily comprised of compensation expense. The increase in selling, general and administrative expense in fiscal 2010 was primarily attributable to selling efforts, a significant portion of which were in emerging markets.

Restructuring Charges and In-Process Research and Development. In fiscal 2009, we recorded restructuring charges and in-process research and development expenses of \$20.8 million, which consisted of a \$15.1 million restructuring charge related primarily to our restructuring plan in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 and a \$5.7 million charge for the write-off of purchased in-process research and development related to a small acquisition during the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We did not take any such restructuring charges in fiscal 2010. Effective October 1, 2009, we adopted revised accounting guidance for business combinations and as a result capitalized immaterial in-process research and development.

Operating Income. Operating income increased by \$43.1 million, or 11.7%, to \$410.4 million in fiscal 2010, from \$367.3 million in fiscal 2009. Operating income increased as a percentage of revenue, from 12.8% in fiscal 2009 to 13.7% in fiscal 2010. The increase in operating income as a percentage of revenue was primarily attributable to our continued efforts to improve efficiencies including expansion into lower cost jurisdictions, the effect of our fiscal 2009 restructuring charges and in-process research and development charges, and foreign exchange impacts, partially offset by the increase in selling expense in fiscal 2010.

Interest and Other Expense, Net. Interest and other expense, net increased by \$24.0 million to \$25.1 million in fiscal 2010, from \$1.2 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in interest and other expense, net, was primarily attributable to a \$23.4 million loss from our April 2010 divestiture of a majority interest in a Chinese subsidiary. We retain a minority interest in this Chinese company. Please see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes. Income taxes for fiscal 2010 were \$41.4 million on pre-tax income of \$385.3 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 10.7%, compared to 10.9% in fiscal 2009. Our effective tax rate may fluctuate between quarters as a result of discrete items that may affect a specific quarter. Please see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements.

[Table of Contents](#)

Net Income. Net income increased by \$17.7 million, or 5.4%, to \$343.9 million in fiscal 2010, from \$326.2 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in net income was attributable mainly to the increase in operating income, partially offset by the increase in interest and other expense, net.

Diluted Earnings Per Share. Diluted earnings per share increased by \$0.12, or 7.6%, to \$1.69 in fiscal 2010, from \$1.57 in fiscal 2009. The increase in diluted earnings per share resulted primarily from the increase in net income, as well as the decrease in diluted weighted average shares outstanding resulting primarily from our repurchase of ordinary shares in fiscal 2010. Please see Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements.

Fiscal Years Ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

The following is a tabular presentation of our results of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009, compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008. Following the table is a discussion and analysis of our business and results of operations for these years.

	<u>Year ended September 30,</u>		<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>(In thousands)</u>			
Revenue:				
License	\$ 135,146	\$ 135,487	\$ (341)	(0.3)%
Service	2,727,461	3,026,609	(299,148)	(9.9)
	<u>2,862,607</u>	<u>3,162,096</u>	<u>(299,489)</u>	<u>(9.5)</u>
Operating expenses:				
Cost of license	2,686	2,729	(43)	(1.6)
Cost of service	1,831,947	2,023,562	(191,615)	(9.5)
Research and development	210,387	225,492	(15,105)	(6.7)
Selling, general and administrative	344,335	404,134	(59,799)	(14.8)
Amortization of purchased intangible assets	85,153	86,687	(1,534)	(1.8)
Restructuring charges and in-process research and development	20,780	13,896	6,884	49.5
	<u>2,495,288</u>	<u>2,756,500</u>	<u>(261,212)</u>	<u>(9.5)</u>
Operating income	367,319	405,596	(38,277)	(9.4)
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(1,165)	11,955	(13,120)	(109.7)
Income before income taxes	366,154	417,551	(51,397)	(12.3)
Income taxes	39,978	38,645	1,333	3.4
Net income	<u>\$ 326,176</u>	<u>\$ 378,906</u>	<u>\$ (52,730)</u>	<u>(13.9)%</u>

Revenue. Total revenue decreased by \$299.5 million, or 9.5%, to \$2,862.6 million in fiscal 2009, from \$3,162.1 million in fiscal 2008. Of the 9.5% decrease in revenue, 3.5% was attributable to foreign exchange impacts. The decrease in revenue in fiscal 2009 was also attributable to the downturn in macroeconomic conditions, which resulted in a slower pace of new project signings and fewer transformation deals, as well as a decrease in revenue from directory systems customers. The decrease was partially offset by increases in revenue from cable and satellite customers and from managed services telecommunication customers.

License and service revenue attributable to the sale of customer experience systems was \$2,685.5 million in fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$208.9 million, or 7.2%, from fiscal 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in revenue from transformation projects and to foreign exchange impacts, partially offset by an increase in revenue attributable to cable and satellite customers and from managed services arrangements. License and service revenue resulting from the sale of customer experience systems represented 93.8% and 91.5% of our total revenue in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

License and service revenue from the sale of directory systems was \$177.1 million for fiscal 2009, a decrease of \$90.6 million, or 33.8%, from fiscal 2008. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in revenue from existing directory systems customers. License and service revenue from the sale of directory systems represented 6.2% and 8.5% of our total revenue in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In fiscal 2009, revenue from customers in North America, Europe and the rest of the world accounted for 75.3%, 13.8% and 10.9%, respectively, of total revenue, compared to 68.7%, 17.3% and 14.0%, respectively, for fiscal 2008. Revenue from customers in North America, in absolute amount, was relatively stable in fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008, which resulted in an increase in revenue from customers in North America as a percentage of total revenue. The decrease in revenue from customers in Europe was primarily attributable to completion of projects, a decrease in the pace of new project commitments and foreign exchange impacts. The decrease in revenue from customers in the rest of the world was primarily attributable to completion of projects, a decrease in the pace of new project commitments, a decrease in revenue attributable to the sale of directory systems and foreign exchange impacts.

Cost of License and Service. Cost of license and service decreased by \$191.7 million, or 9.5%, to \$1,834.6 million in fiscal 2009, from \$2,026.3 million in fiscal 2008. As a percentage of revenue, cost of license and service was 64.1% in fiscal 2009, the same level as in fiscal 2008. Cost of service in fiscal 2009, as a percentage of revenue, was affected by the decrease in revenue which was offset by the effects of our cost savings programs, including reductions in headcount, subcontractors, travel and other costs, our expansion into lower cost jurisdictions, foreign exchange impacts and higher margins from existing managed services arrangements.

Research and Development. Research and development expense decreased in absolute amount by \$15.1 million, or 6.7%, to \$210.4 million in fiscal 2009, from \$225.5 million in fiscal 2008, primarily as a result of our cost savings measures and changes in the geographical mix of our research and development resources. However, as a percentage of revenue, research and development expense increased to 7.3% in fiscal 2009, compared to 7.1% in fiscal 2008.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased by \$59.8 million, or 14.8%, to \$344.3 million in fiscal 2009, from \$404.1 million in fiscal 2008. Selling, general and administrative expense is primarily comprised of compensation expense. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expense was primarily attributable to the effects of our cost savings programs and foreign exchange impacts.

Restructuring Charges and In-Process Research and Development. Restructuring charges and in-process research and development increased by \$6.9 million, or 49.5%, to \$20.8 million in fiscal 2009, from \$13.9 million in fiscal 2008. Restructuring charges and in-process research and development in fiscal 2009 consisted of a \$15.1 million restructuring charge related primarily to our restructuring plan in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 and a \$5.7 million charge for the write-off of purchased in-process research and development related to a small acquisition during fiscal 2009. Restructuring charges and in-process research and development in fiscal 2008 consisted of a \$12.1 million restructuring charge related to our restructuring plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 and a \$1.8 million charge for the write-off of purchased in-process research and development related to a small acquisition during fiscal 2008.

In-process research and development was written off as of the closing dates of the acquisitions. The in-process research and development had no alternative future use and had not reached technological feasibility as of the closing dates of the acquisitions.

Operating Income. Operating income decreased by \$38.3 million, or 9.4%, to \$367.3 million in fiscal 2009, from \$405.6 million in fiscal 2008. As a percentage of revenue, operating income was 12.8% in fiscal 2009, the same level as in fiscal 2008. Operating income in fiscal 2009 was affected by the decrease in revenue, foreign exchange impacts and increase in restructuring and in-process research and development charges, which was offset

by the effects of our cost savings programs, our expansion into lower cost jurisdictions and higher margins from existing managed services arrangements.

Interest (Expense) Income and Other, Net. Interest (expense) income and other, net decreased by \$13.1 million to expense of \$1.2 million in fiscal 2009, from income of \$12.0 million in fiscal 2008. The decrease in interest (expense) income and other, net, was primarily attributable to lower income on our short-term interest-bearing investments due to market conditions, offset by an improvement in foreign exchange effects.

Income Taxes. Income taxes for fiscal 2009 were \$40.0 million on pre-tax income of \$366.2 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 10.9%, compared to 9.3% in fiscal 2008. Of the increase in our effective tax rate, approximately 4.5% was attributable to changes in our tax reserves, approximately 1.8% was attributable to a tax benefit in fiscal 2008, resulting from a lapse of statute of limitations and approximately 0.4% attributable to changes in our valuation allowances, which was partially offset by a decrease of approximately 5.2% attributable to the geographical distribution of earnings from global operations and the remaining difference was attributable to the net effect of acquisition-related costs (which include amortization of purchased intangible assets, and in-process research and development), restructuring charges and equity-based compensation expense. Please see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements.

Net Income. Net income decreased by \$52.7 million, or 13.9%, to \$326.2 million in fiscal 2009, from \$378.9 million in fiscal 2008. The decrease in net income was attributable primarily to the decrease in operating income and the decrease in interest (expense) income and other, net.

Diluted Earnings Per Share. Diluted earnings per share decreased by \$0.16, or 9.2%, to \$1.58 in fiscal 2009, from \$1.74 in fiscal 2008. The decrease in diluted earnings per share resulted primarily from the decrease in net income, partially offset by the decrease in diluted weighted average shares outstanding resulting primarily from the repurchase and redemption of our convertible notes and the full impact of the repurchase of our ordinary shares in fiscal 2008. Please see Note 21 to our consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments totaled \$1.43 billion as of September 30, 2010, compared to \$1.17 billion as of September 30, 2009. The increase during fiscal 2010 was mainly attributable to positive cash flows from operations of \$685.2 million and \$200.0 million in borrowings under financing arrangements, partially offset by \$389.3 million used to repurchase our ordinary shares pursuant to our share repurchase program and \$200.3 million in net cash paid for acquisitions. Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$685.2 million and \$519.2 million for fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Our policy is to retain substantial cash balances in order to support our growth. We believe that our current cash balances, cash generated from operations and our current lines of credit will provide sufficient resources to meet our operational needs for at least the next fiscal year.

Our interest-bearing investments are classified as available-for-sale securities. Unrealized gains or losses are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. Such short-term interest-bearing investments consist primarily of money market funds, U.S. government treasuries, U.S. agency securities and government guaranteed debt. We believe we have conservative investment policy guidelines. Our interest-bearing investments are stated at fair value. Our interest-bearing investments are priced by pricing vendors and are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 investments, since these vendors either provide a quoted market price in an active market or use observable inputs. Please see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements. During fiscal 2010 and 2009, we recognized immaterial credit loss. As of September 30, 2010, unrealized losses of \$1.5 million related to other-than-temporarily impaired securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

In fiscal 2008, we entered into an unsecured \$500.0 million five-year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks, which is available for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and repurchases of ordinary shares that we may consider from time to time. The interest rate for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is chosen at our option from several pre-defined alternatives, depends on the circumstances of any advance and is based on our credit rating. As of September 30, 2010, we were in compliance with the financial covenants under the revolving credit facility. During the first half of fiscal 2009, we borrowed \$450.0 million under the facility at an average interest rate

Table of Contents

equal to LIBOR plus 40 basis points and used the proceeds to acquire our outstanding notes as described below. During the second half of fiscal 2009, we repaid all of the \$450.0 million outstanding under our credit facility. In September 2010, we borrowed an aggregate of \$200.0 million under the facility and repaid it in October 2010.

During fiscal 2009, using proceeds from our revolving credit facility, we purchased \$449.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 0.50% convertible notes at an average price of 99.5% of the principal amount, excluding accrued interest and transaction fees. As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, \$1.0 million principal amount of the notes remained outstanding, due in 2024, in accordance with their terms.

As of September 30, 2010, we had outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees from various banks totaling \$62.2 million. As of September 30, 2010, we had outstanding obligations of \$0.7 million in connection with leasing arrangements.

Our capital expenditures, net were approximately \$86.9 million in fiscal 2010. Approximately 80% of these expenditures consisted of purchases of computer equipment, with the remainder attributable mainly to leasehold improvements. Our fiscal 2010 capital expenditures were mainly attributable to investments in our operating facilities and our development centers around the world. Our policy is to fund our capital expenditures principally from operating cash flows, and we do not anticipate any changes to this policy in the foreseeable future.

From time to time, we have engaged in share repurchase programs in which we repurchase our shares in the open market or privately negotiated transactions and at times and prices we deem appropriate.

In April 2010, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$700 million of our outstanding ordinary shares over the following 12 months. The authorization permits us to purchase our ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that we consider appropriate. In fiscal 2010, we repurchased 13.7 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$28.41 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of September 30, 2010, we had remaining authority to repurchase up to \$311.0 million of our outstanding ordinary shares. In the first quarter of fiscal 2011 (through December 3, 2010), we repurchased approximately 2.9 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$27.57 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees).

In August 2007, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$400 million of our outstanding ordinary shares. The authorization permitted us to purchase our ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that we considered appropriate. In fiscal 2008, we repurchased 8.4 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$30.45 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). In the first quarter of fiscal 2009, we repurchased approximately 0.5 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$26.90 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of August 2009, our authority to repurchase our ordinary shares under this plan expired.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2010, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods (in millions):

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Convertible notes including interest	\$ 1.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1.1
Pension funding	17.8	2.2	5.3	3.5	6.8
Purchase Obligations	43.1	30.5	12.6	—	—
Non-cancelable operating leases	115.9	62.4	49.2	4.3	—
	<u>\$ 177.9</u>	<u>\$ 95.1</u>	<u>\$ 67.1</u>	<u>\$ 7.8</u>	<u>\$ 7.9</u>

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions was \$118.7 million as of September 30, 2010. Payment of these obligations would result from settlements with taxing authorities. Due to the difficulty in determining the timing of resolution of audits, these obligations are not included in the above table.

Deferred Tax Asset Valuation Allowance

As of September 30, 2010, we had deferred tax assets of \$106.7 million, derived primarily from net capital and operating loss carryforwards related to some of our subsidiaries, which were offset by valuation allowances due to the uncertainty of the realizing any tax benefit for such losses. When realization of the tax benefits associated with such net capital and operating losses is deemed more likely than not, the valuation allowance will be released through earnings.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our consolidated financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent liabilities. On a regular basis, we evaluate and may revise our estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent. Actual results could differ materially from the estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. These policies require that we make estimates in the preparation of our financial statements as of a given date. Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

- Revenue recognition and contract accounting
- Tax accounting
- Business combinations
- Share-based compensation expense
- Goodwill, intangible assets and long-lived assets - impairment assessment
- Derivative and hedge accounting
- Short-term interest-bearing investments
- Realizability of long-lived assets
- Accounts receivable reserves

Below, we discuss these policies further, as well as the estimates and judgments involved. We also have other key accounting policies. We believe that, compared to the critical accounting policies listed above, the other policies either do not generally require us to make estimates and judgments that are as difficult or as subjective, or it is less likely that they would have a material impact on our reported consolidated results of operations for a given period.

Revenue Recognition and Contract Accounting

We derive our revenue principally from:

- the initial sales of licenses to use our products and related services, including modification, implementation, integration and customization services,
- providing managed services and other related services for our solutions, and

- recurring revenue from ongoing support and maintenance provided to our customers, and from incremental license fees resulting from increases in a customer's business volume.

Revenue is recognized only when all of the following conditions have been met: (i) there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement; (ii) delivery has occurred; (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility of the fee is reasonably assured. We usually sell our software licenses as part of an overall solution offered to a customer that combines the sale of software licenses with a broad range of services, which normally include significant customization, modification, implementation and integration. Those services are deemed essential to the software. As a result, we generally recognize initial license fee and related service revenue over the course of these long-term projects, using the percentage of completion method of accounting. Subsequent license fee revenue is recognized upon completion of specified conditions in each contract, based on a customer's subscriber or transaction volume or other measurements when greater than the level specified in the contract for the initial license fee. Revenue from software solutions that do not require significant customization, implementation and modification is recognized upon delivery. Revenue from services that do not involve significant ongoing obligations is recognized as services are rendered. In managed services contracts, we typically recognize revenue from the operation of a customer's system as services are performed based on time elapsed, output produced or volume of data processed, depending on the specific contract terms of the managed services arrangement. Typically, managed services contracts are long-term in duration and are not subject to seasonality. Revenue from ongoing support services is recognized as work is performed. Revenue from third-party hardware sales is recognized upon delivery and installation and revenue from third-party software sales is recognized upon delivery. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement.

A significant portion of our revenue is recognized over the course of long-term implementation and integration projects under the percentage of completion method of accounting. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in a fixed-price arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized immediately based upon the cost applicable to the project. The percentage of completion method requires the exercise of judgment on a quarterly basis, such as with respect to estimations of progress-to-completion, contract revenue, loss contracts and contract costs. Progress in completing such projects may significantly affect our annual and quarterly operating results.

We follow very specific and detailed guidelines, several of which are discussed above, in measuring revenue; however, certain judgments affect the application of our revenue recognition policy.

Our revenue recognition policy takes into consideration the creditworthiness and past transaction history of each customer in determining the probability of collection as a criterion of revenue recognition. This determination requires the exercise of judgment, which affects our revenue recognition. If we determine that collection of a fee is not reasonably assured, we defer the revenue recognition until the time collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon receipt of cash. We regularly review the allowance for doubtful accounts by considering factors that may affect a customer's ability to pay, such as historical experience, credit quality, age of the accounts receivable balances, and current economic conditions.

For arrangements with multiple deliverables, we allocate revenue to each component based upon its relative fair value, which is determined in reliance on the Vendor Specific Objective Evidence ("VSOE") of fair value for that element. Such determination is judgmental and for most contracts is based on normal pricing and discounting practices for those elements when sold separately in similar arrangements. For arrangements within the scope of software revenue recognition guidance, we use the residual method in the absence of fair value for a delivered element. The residual method requires that we first allocate revenue to the fair value of the undelivered elements and residual revenue to the delivered elements. If VSOE of any undelivered items does not exist, revenue from the entire arrangement is deferred and recognized at the earlier of (i) delivery of those elements for which VSOE does not exist or (ii) when VSOE can be established. However, in limited cases where maintenance is the only undelivered element without VSOE, the entire arrangement fee is recognized ratably. The residual method is used mainly in multiple element arrangements that include license for the sale of software solutions that do not require significant customization, modification and implementation and maintenance to determine the appropriate value for the license component. Beginning October 1, 2009, we adopted the new authoritative guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are outside the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance. Under this guidance, we allocate revenue to each identified unit of accounting by using estimated selling price, or ESP, for individual

elements of an arrangement when VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable. This results in the elimination of the residual method of allocating revenue consideration. We determine ESP for the purposes of allocating the consideration to individual elements of an arrangement by considering several external and internal factors including, but not limited to, pricing practices, margin objectives, geographies in which the Company offers its services and internal costs. The determination of ESP is judgmental and is made through consultation with and approval by management. Please see “Recent Accounting Pronouncements.”

Revenue from third-party hardware and software sales is recorded at a gross or net amount according to certain indicators. The application of these indicators for gross and net reporting of revenue depends on the relative facts and circumstances of each sale and requires significant judgment.

Tax Accounting

As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income tax expense in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. In the ordinary course of a global business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Some of these uncertainties arise as a consequence of revenue sharing and reimbursement arrangements among related entities, the process of identifying items of revenue and expenses that qualify for preferential tax treatment and segregation of foreign and domestic income and expense to avoid double taxation. We also assess temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, for tax and accounting differences. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We may record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount of future tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized.

Although we believe that our estimates are reasonable and that we have considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax strategies in estimating our tax outcome and in assessing the need for the valuation allowance, there is no assurance that the final tax outcome and the valuation allowance will not be different than those that are reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. Such differences could have a material effect on our income tax provision, net income and cash balances in the period in which such determination is made.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. Although we believe our reserves are reasonable, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be different from that which is reflected in our historical income tax provisions and accruals. We adjust these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will affect the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. The provision for income taxes includes the effect of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate, as well as the related net interest.

We have filed or are in the process of filing tax returns that are subject to audit by the respective tax authorities. Although the ultimate outcome is unknown, we believe that any adjustments that may result from tax return audits are not likely to have a material, adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Business Combinations

In accordance with business combination accounting, we allocate the purchase price of acquired companies to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as to in-process research and development based on their estimated fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets.

Although we believe the assumptions and estimates of fair value we have made in the past have been reasonable and appropriate, they are based in part on historical experience and information obtained from the management of the acquired companies and are inherently uncertain. Critical estimates in valuing certain assets acquired and liabilities assumed include, but are not limited to: future expected cash flows from license and service sales, maintenance and hosting agreements, customer contracts and acquired developed technologies, expected costs to develop the in-process research and development into commercially viable products and estimated cash flows from the projects when completed and the acquired company's brand awareness and discount rate. Unanticipated events and circumstances may occur that may affect the accuracy or validity of such assumptions, estimates or actual results.

As discussed above under "Tax Accounting," we may establish a valuation allowance for certain deferred tax assets and estimate the value of uncertain tax positions of a newly acquired entity. This process requires significant judgment and analysis.

Share-Based Compensation Expense

Share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods. We estimate the fair value of employee stock options using a Black-Scholes valuation model and value restricted stock based on the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. We recognize compensation costs using the graded vesting attribution method that results in an accelerated recognition of compensation costs in comparison to the straight line method.

The fair value of an award is affected by our stock price on the date of grant and other assumptions, including the estimated volatility of our stock price over the term of the awards and the estimated period of time that we expect employees to hold their stock options. We use a combination of implied volatility of our traded options and historical stock price volatility ("blended volatility") as the expected volatility assumption required in the Black-Scholes option valuation model. Share-based compensation expense recognized in our consolidated statements of income was reduced for estimated forfeitures.

Determining the fair value of share-based awards at the grant date requires the exercise of judgment. In addition, the exercise of judgment is also required in estimating the amount of share-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates, share-based compensation expense and our results of operations could be materially affected. Please see Note 20 to our consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets - Impairment Assessment

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the cost of acquisition over the sum of the amounts assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Goodwill is subject to periodic impairment tests. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value.

We perform an annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. We operate in one operating segment, and this segment comprises our only reporting unit. In calculating the fair value of the reporting unit, we used our market capitalization and a discounted cash flow methodology. There was no impairment of goodwill in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008.

We test long-lived assets, including definite life intangible assets, for impairment in the event an indication of impairment exists. Impairment indicators include any significant changes in the manner of our use of the assets or the strategy of our overall business, significant negative industry or economic trends and significant decline in our share price for a sustained period.

If the sum of expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) of the long-lived assets is less than the carrying amount of such assets, an impairment would be recognized and the assets would be written down to their estimated fair values, based on expected future discounted cash flows. There was no impairment of long-lived assets in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Derivative and Hedge Accounting

Approximately 70% to 80% of our revenue and 50% to 60% of our operating expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars or linked to the U.S. dollar. We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and options to hedge a significant portion of our foreign currency net exposure resulting from revenue and expense in major foreign currencies in which we operate, in order to reduce the impact of foreign currency on our results. We also enter into foreign exchange forward contracts and options to reduce the impact of foreign currency on balance sheet items. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts and options that are classified as cash flow hedges are recorded in other comprehensive income. We estimate the fair value of such derivative contracts by reference to forward and spot rates quoted in active markets.

Establishing and accounting for foreign exchange contracts involve judgments, such as determining the fair value of the contracts, determining the nature of the exposure, assessing its amount and timing, and evaluating the effectiveness of the hedging arrangement.

Although we believe that our estimates are accurate and meet the requirement of hedge accounting, if actual results differ from these estimates, such difference could cause fluctuation of our recorded revenue and expenses.

Fair Value Measurement of Short-Term Interest-Bearing Investments

Our short-term interest-bearing investments are classified as available-for-sale securities and are stated at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Unrealized gains or losses are reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. Such short-term interest-bearing investments consist primarily of money market funds, U.S. government treasuries, U.S. agency securities and government guaranteed debt. We believe we have conservative investment policy guidelines. Our interest-bearing investments are priced by pricing vendors and are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 investments, since these vendors either provide a quoted market price in an active market or use observable inputs such as quoted market prices for similar instruments, market dealer quotes, market spreads, non-binding market prices that are corroborated by observable market data and other observable market information and discounted cash flow techniques using observable market inputs. Effective at the beginning of the third quarter of fiscal 2009, we were required to evaluate our available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary impairments subject to new accounting guidance. Pursuant to this accounting guidance, for securities with unrealized losses that we intend to sell or it is more likely than not that we will be required to sell the securities before recovery, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized in earnings. For securities that we do not intend to sell and it is not more likely than not that we will be required to sell, we used a discounted cash flow analysis to determine the portion of the impairment that relates to a credit loss. To the extent that the net present value of the projected cash flows was less than the amortized cost of the security, the difference is considered credit loss and is recorded through earnings. The inputs on the future performance of the underlying assets used in the cash flow models include prepayments, defaults and loss severity assumptions. Prior to April 2009, we reviewed various factors in determining whether we should recognize an impairment charge for our short-term interest-bearing investments, including our intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value, the length of time and extent to which the fair value has been less than our cost basis, the credit ratings of the securities and the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuers. The other-than-temporary impairment on our short-term interest-bearing investments was immaterial during fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Given the relative reliability of the inputs we use to value our investment portfolio, and because substantially all of our valuation inputs are obtained using quoted market price in an active market or observable inputs, we do not believe that the nature of estimates and assumptions affected by levels of subjectivity and judgment was material to the valuation of the investment portfolio as of September 30, 2010.

It is possible that the valuation of the securities will further fluctuate, and as market conditions change, we may determine that unrealized losses, which are currently considered temporary in nature, may become "other than temporary," resulting in additional impairment charges.

Accounts Receivable Reserves

The allowance for doubtful accounts is for estimated losses resulting from accounts receivable for which their collection is not reasonably assured. We evaluate accounts receivable to determine if they will ultimately be collected. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in performing this evaluation, which we base on factors that may affect a customer's ability and intent to pay, such as past experience, credit quality of the customer, age of the receivable balance and current economic conditions. If collection is not reasonably assured at the time the transaction is consummated, we do not recognize revenue until collection becomes reasonably assured. If we estimate that our customers' ability and intent to make payments have been impaired, additional allowances may be required. The allowance for doubtful accounts is established either through a charge to selling, general and administrative expenses or as a reduction to revenue.

Within the context of these critical accounting policies, we are not currently aware of any reasonably likely events or circumstances that would result in materially different amounts being reported.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued authoritative guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities, which is effective for us beginning October 1, 2010. The new guidance requires revised evaluations of whether entities represent variable interest entities, ongoing assessments of control over such entities, and additional disclosures for variable interests. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance to amend the disclosure requirements of fair value measurements. The guidance requires new disclosures on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons for the transfers, the reasons for any transfer in or out of Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy and a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements of recurring assets and liabilities measured at Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy. In addition to these new disclosure requirements the new guidance also clarifies certain existing disclosure requirements. The guidance became effective for us beginning January 1, 2010, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for Level 3 fair value measurements, which will become effective for us beginning October 1, 2011. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for revenue recognition relating to arrangements containing both hardware and software elements. Under the new guidance, tangible products that have software components that are essential to the functionality of the tangible product will no longer be within the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance, and will now be subject to other relevant revenue recognition guidance. Additionally, the FASB updated its authoritative guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are outside the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance. The revised guidance eliminates the requirement that "objective and reliable" evidence of fair value exist for an undelivered item in order for a delivered item to be treated as a specific unit of accounting. In addition, the guidance modifies the methodology to allocate transaction consideration to each identified unit of accounting by allowing the use of estimated selling price, or ESP, for individual elements of an arrangement when vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of fair value or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable. This results in the elimination of the residual method of allocating revenue consideration. We elected to early adopt the pronouncements at the beginning of our first quarter of fiscal 2010 on a prospective basis for applicable transactions originating or materially modified after October 1, 2009. If VSOE of fair value or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable, we determine ESP for the purposes of allocating the consideration to individual elements of an arrangement by considering several external and internal factors including, but not limited to, pricing practices, margin objectives, geographies in which we offer our services and internal costs. The determination of ESP is made through consultation with and approval by our management. This guidance does not generally change the units of accounting in our revenue arrangements or the methodology by which transaction consideration is allocated to the various units of accounting due to the fact that for the majority of our existing multiple deliverables arrangements, we allocated transaction consideration for

purposes of revenue recognition to each identified unit of accounting based upon its relative fair value, determined using VSOE. The new accounting standards for revenue recognition if applied to the year ended September 30, 2009 would not have had a material impact on our results of operations or financial position for that fiscal year. In addition, the adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position in fiscal 2010.

Effective October 1, 2009, we adopted the new earnings per share authoritative guidance that provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities. As such, they should be included in the computation of basic earnings per share, or EPS, using the two-class method. Prior-period EPS data presented have been adjusted retroactively, and this adjustment reduced basic and diluted EPS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 and basic EPS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 by \$0.01.

Effective October 1, 2009, we adopted the fair value measurements guidance for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position.

Effective October 1, 2009, we adopted the revised accounting guidance for business combinations. This guidance significantly changes the accounting for business combinations and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase. Among the more significant changes, acquired in-process research and development will be capitalized and upon completion amortized over its useful life; acquisition costs will be expensed as incurred; restructuring costs will generally be expensed in periods after the acquisition date; contingent consideration will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date with subsequent changes recognized in earnings, and reductions in deferred tax valuation allowance relating to a business acquisition will be recognized in earnings. In April 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the revised business combination guidance regarding the accounting for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies. The impact of this accounting guidance on our results of operations or financial position will vary depending on each specific business combination. This guidance did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial position in fiscal 2010.

Effective October 1, 2009, we adopted the guidance that changes the accounting and reporting for noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements, including the requirement to classify noncontrolling interests as a component of consolidated stockholders' equity, the elimination of "minority interest" accounting in results of operations and changes in the accounting for both increases and decreases in a parent's controlling ownership interest. The adoption of this accounting guidance had no impact on our consolidated results of operations and financial position.

ITEM 6. *DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES*

Directors and Senior Management

We rely on the executive officers of our principal operating subsidiaries to manage our business. In addition, Amdocs Management Limited, our management subsidiary, performs certain executive coordination functions for all of our operating subsidiaries. In November 2010, Dov Baharav, who had been our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director since 2002, retired from these offices, and Eli Gelman, who was our Executive Vice President from 2002 to 2008, our Chief Operating Officer from 2006 to 2008 and a director since 2002, became our President and Chief Executive Officer. In addition, James Liang, our Senior Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer, has informed us that he will resign effective January 31, 2011.

[Table of Contents](#)

As of November 30, 2010, our directors and senior managers were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Bruce K. Anderson(2)(4)(5)	70	Chairman of the Board, Amdocs Limited
Adrian Gardner(1)(3)	48	Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Amdocs Limited
Charles E. Foster(1)(3)	74	Director and Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee, Amdocs Limited
James S. Kahan(2)(3)(4)	63	Director and Chairman of the Compensation Committee, Amdocs Limited
Zohar Zisapel(5)	61	Director and Chairman of the Technology and Innovation Committee, Amdocs Limited
Julian A. Brodsky(3)	77	Director, Amdocs Limited
Nehemia Lemelbaum(4)(5)	68	Director, Amdocs Limited
John T. McLennan(1)	65	Director, Amdocs Limited
Robert A. Minicucci(2)(4)	58	Director, Amdocs Limited
Simon Olswang(1)	66	Director, Amdocs Limited
Richard Sarnoff(1)	51	Director, Amdocs Limited
Giora Yaron(5)	61	Director, Amdocs Limited
Eli Gelman(4)(5)	52	Director, Amdocs Limited; President and Chief Executive Officer, Amdocs Management Limited
Tamar Rapaport Dagim	39	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Amdocs Management Limited
James Liang	53	Senior Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer, Amdocs Management Limited
Ayal Shiran	45	Senior Vice President and Head of Customer Business Group, Amdocs Management Limited
Brian Shepherd	43	Senior Vice President and Head of Broadband Cable and Satellite Group, Diversification and Global Marketing Amdocs, Inc.
Anshoo Gaur	42	Division President, Amdocs Development Center India Pvt. Ltd.
Thomas G. O'Brien	49	Treasurer and Secretary, Amdocs Limited

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee
- (2) Member of the Compensation Committee
- (3) Member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee
- (4) Member of the Executive Committee
- (5) Member of the Technology and Innovation Committee

Bruce K. Anderson has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Amdocs since September 1997. Since August 1978, Mr. Anderson has been a general partner of Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe ("WCAS"), an investment firm that specializes in the acquisition of companies in the information and business services and health care industries. Until September 2003, investment partnerships affiliated with WCAS had been among our largest shareholders. Mr. Anderson served for nine years with Automated Data Processing, Inc. ("ADP") until his resignation as Executive Vice President and a director of ADP, and President of ADP International, effective August 1978. Mr. Anderson serves on the board of Alliance Data Systems, Inc., a publicly-held company that provides transaction, credit and marketing services to large consumer based businesses. Mr. Anderson's career in information technology investing and service, and his experience as a director of many public and private companies, have given him sharp business acumen, financial expertise and extensive experience providing strategic and financial advisory services to complex organizations.

[Table of Contents](#)

Adrian Gardner has been a director of Amdocs since April 1998 and is Chairman of the Audit Committee. Since November 2007, Mr. Gardner has been Chief Financial Officer of PA Consulting Group, a London-based business consulting firm. From April until November 2007, Mr. Gardner was a private investor. Mr. Gardner was Chief Financial Officer of ProStrakan Group plc, a pharmaceuticals company based in the United Kingdom and listed on the London Stock Exchange, from 2002 until April 2007 and a director from April 2002 until June 2007. Prior to joining ProStrakan, he was a Managing Director of Lazard LLC, based in London, where he worked with technology- and telecommunications-related companies. Prior to joining Lazard in 1989, Mr. Gardner qualified as a chartered accountant with Price Waterhouse (now PricewaterhouseCoopers). Mr. Gardner is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales. Mr. Gardner's extensive experience as an accountant, technology investment banker and chief financial officer enables him to make valuable contributions to our strategic and financial affairs.

Charles E. Foster has been a director of Amdocs since December 2001 and is Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Since January 2010, Mr. Foster has served as the Chair of the Board of Trustees of CPS Energy, a municipally owned energy utility. He was Chairman of the Board of Prodigy Communications Corporation from June until November 2001. From April 1997 until June 2001, Mr. Foster served as Group President of SBC, where he was responsible, at various times, for engineering, network, centralized services, marketing and operations, information systems, procurement, treasury, international operations, wireless services, merger integration, real estate, Yellow Pages and cable TV operations. In 2005, SBC acquired AT&T Corp. and became AT&T Inc. AT&T is our most significant customer. Mr. Foster serves as trustee of the Southwest Foundation for Bio-Medical Research, a non-profit research institute. Mr. Foster is a former member of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and a director of Morningside Ministries Foundation, a non-profit operator of nursing homes in the San Antonio area. Mr. Foster's decades of operations and management experience and responsibility at SBC lends him deep telecommunications industry expertise.

James S. Kahan has been a director of Amdocs since April 1998 and is Chairman of the Compensation Committee, and a member of the Executive and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees. From 1983 until his June 2007 retirement, he worked at SBC, which is now AT&T, and served as a Senior Executive Vice President from 1992 until June 2007. AT&T is our most significant customer. Prior to joining AT&T, Mr. Kahan held various positions at several telecommunications companies, including Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, South Central Bell and AT&T Corp. Mr. Kahan also serves on the Board of Directors of Live Nation Entertainment, Inc., the world's largest live music and ticketing entity. Mr. Kahan's long service at SBC and AT&T, as well as his management and financial experience at several public and private companies, have provided him with extensive knowledge of the telecommunications industry, particularly with respect to corporate development, mergers and acquisitions and business integration.

Zohar Zisapel has been a director of Amdocs since July 2008 and is the Chairman of the Technology and Innovation Committee. Mr. Zisapel co-founded RAD Data Communications Ltd. and has been its chairman since 1982, a privately-held voice and data communications company and part of the RAD Group, a family of independent networking and telecommunications companies. Mr. Zisapel also serves as chairman of Ceragon Networks Ltd., RADVision Ltd. and RADCOM Ltd., each of which is a publicly-traded member of the RAD Group, as well as on the boards of directors of several privately-held companies. Mr. Zisapel previously served as chairman of the Israel Association of Electronic Industries from 1998 until 2001. Mr. Zisapel's experience as founder, chairman and director of several public and private high technology companies, and his leadership in several government organizations, demonstrate his leadership capability and provide him with valuable insights into the voice and data communications industries.

Julian A. Brodsky has been a director of Amdocs since July 2003. Mr. Brodsky has served as a director and as Vice Chairman of Comcast Corporation since 1989. From 1989 to May 2004, Mr. Brodsky was Chairman of Comcast Interactive Capital, LP, a venture fund affiliated with Comcast. He is a director of RBB Fund, Inc. Mr. Brodsky brings to our board of directors deep and extensive knowledge of the cable industry gained through his longstanding executive leadership roles at Comcast, as well as financial expertise in capital markets, accounting and tax matters gained through his experience as Chief Financial Officer of Comcast and as a practicing CPA.

Nehemia Lemelbaum has been a director of Amdocs since December 2001 and was a Senior Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited from 1985 until January 2005. Since 2005, Mr. Lemelbaum has been a private investor and since November 2009, he has been a director of Retalix, a publicly-held global software company. Since December 2006, Mr. Lemelbaum has also been a director and the Chief Executive Officer of EHYN, a privately-held investment company. He joined Amdocs in 1985, with initial responsibility for U.S. operations. Mr. Lemelbaum led our development of graphic products for the Yellow Pages industry and later led our development of customer care and billing systems, as well as our penetration into that market. Prior to joining Amdocs, he served for nine years with Contahal Ltd., a leading Israeli software company, first as a senior consultant, and later as Managing Director. From 1967 to 1976, Mr. Lemelbaum was employed by the Ministry of Communications of Israel (the organization that predated Bezeq, the Israel Telecommunication Corp. Ltd.), with responsibility for computer technology in the area of business data processing. With more than two decades in our leadership ranks, including representing us with analysts and investors for five years during and after our initial public offering, Mr. Lemelbaum has extensive communication software industry experience, and deep institutional knowledge and understanding of our business and strategy.

John T. McLennan has been a director of Amdocs since November 1999. From May 2000 until June 2004, he served as Vice-Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Allstream (formerly AT&T Canada). Mr. McLennan founded and was the President of Jenmark Consulting Inc. from 1997 until May 2000. From 1993 to 1997, Mr. McLennan served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Bell Canada. Prior to that, he held various positions at several telecommunications companies, including BCE Mobile Communications and Cantel Inc. Mr. McLennan is also a director of Air Canada Jazz, a publicly-held regional airline company, Chairman of Emera Inc., a Canadian publicly-held energy services company, and director of Nova Scotia Power Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Emera Inc. From 2005 to 2008, Mr. McLennan also served as a director of Medisys Inc., a healthcare management company. We believe Mr. McLennan's qualifications to sit on our board of directors include his years of experience in the telecommunications industry, including as chief executive officer of a leading Canadian telecommunications provider, and his experience providing strategic advice to complex organizations across a variety of industries, including as a public company director.

Robert A. Minicucci has been a director of Amdocs since September 1997. He has been a general partner of WCAS since 1993. From 1992 to 1993, Mr. Minicucci served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of First Data Corporation, a provider of information processing and related services for credit card and other payment transactions. From 1991 to 1992, he served as Senior Vice President and Treasurer of the American Express Company. He served for 12 years with Lehman Brothers (and its predecessors) until his resignation as a Managing Director in 1991. Mr. Minicucci is also a director of two other publicly-held companies: Alliance Data Systems, Inc. and Retalix Ltd., and several private companies. Mr. Minicucci's career in information technology investing, including as a director of more than twenty different public and private companies, and his experience as chief financial officer to a public company and treasurer of another public company, have provided him with strong business acumen and strategic and financial expertise.

Simon Olswang has been a director of Amdocs since November 2004. In 2002, Mr. Olswang retired as Chairman of Olswang, a media and communications law firm in the United Kingdom that he founded in 1981. He is a member of the Advisory Board of Palamon Capital Partners LLP and of the Board of Directors of Amiad Filtration Systems Limited, an Israeli company listed on the London AIM market, which is active in the clean water industry. Mr. Olswang was a member of the Board of Directors of The British Library until March 2008 and has served as a non-executive director of a number of companies and organizations, including Aegis Group plc, The Press Association and the British Film Institute. Mr. Olswang previously served as Trustee of Langdon College of Further (Special) Education in Salford, of which he is a co-founder. We believe Mr. Olswang's qualifications to sit on our board of directors include his extensive experience providing strategic and legal advisory services to complex organizations, as well as startups, in the media and communications industry.

Richard Sarnoff has been a director of Amdocs since March 1, 2010, and is employed by Bertelsmann AG, a diversified media and services company, where he serves as Co-Chairman of Bertelsmann, Inc. and President of Bertelsmann Digital Media Investments. Previously, Mr. Sarnoff served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Random House, Inc., a general trade book publisher and subsidiary of Bertelsmann AG. Since 2005, he has served on the Board of Directors of Activision Blizzard, Inc., a worldwide online and console game and entertainment software publisher. Mr. Sarnoff also served as a member of the Supervisory Board of Bertelsmann

[Table of Contents](#)

AG from 2002 to 2008, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Review, an educational preparation company, from 2000 to 2009 and as a member of the Board of Directors of Audible, Inc., a provider of spoken audio entertainment, information, and educational programming, from 2001 to 2008. He was also formerly Chairman of the Board of the American Association of Publishers. We believe that Mr. Sarnoff brings to our board his experience and business expertise gained while serving in executive roles and board positions for companies in the media, entertainment and digital technology industries.

Dr. Giora Yaron has been a director of Amdocs since July 2009. Dr. Yaron co-founded Itamar Medical Ltd., a publicly-traded medical technology company, and has been its co-chairman since 1997. Dr. Yaron provides consulting services to Itamar Medical and to various other technology companies. He co-founded Exanet, Inc., a privately-held company focused on building single entity scalable storage networks, and has been its chairman since 2000. In 2009, Dr. Yaron also co-founded Qwilt, Inc., a privately-held video technology company and serves as one of its directors. Since 2004, Dr. Yaron has been the chairman of Yisum Research Development Company, the technology transfer company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Dr. Yaron also has served on the advisory board of Rafael Advanced Defense Systems, Ltd., a developer of high-tech defense systems, since 2008. In addition, Dr. Yaron previously co-founded and served as chairman of Qumranet Inc. from 2006 to 2008, a privately-held enterprise software company acquired by Red Hat, Mercury Interactive from 1996 to 2006, a publicly-traded IT optimization software company acquired by Hewlett-Packard, P-cube Inc., a privately-held company focused on content-based switching for smart networks acquired by Cisco, Comsys Communication and Signal Processing Ltd., a semiconductor company. We believe that Dr. Yaron's qualifications to sit on our board of directors include his experience as an entrepreneur and the various leadership positions he has held on the boards of directors of software and technology companies.

Eli Gelman has been a director of Amdocs since 2002. On November 15, 2010, Mr. Gelman became the President and Chief Executive Officer of Amdocs Management Limited, our wholly-owned subsidiary. Since January 2010, Mr. Gelman has served as a director of Retalix, a publicly-held global software company, and from January 2010 to December 2010, he also served as the Chairman of Retalix. From April 2008 to December 2010, Mr. Gelman devoted his time to charitable matters focused on youth education. He served as Executive Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited from October 2002 until April 2008 and as our Chief Operating Officer from October 2006 until April 2008. Prior to October 2002, he was a Senior Vice President, where he headed our U.S. sales and marketing operations and helped spearhead our entry into the customer care and billing systems market. Before that, Mr. Gelman was an account manager for our major European and North American installations, and has led several major software development projects. Before joining Amdocs, Mr. Gelman was involved in the development of real-time software systems for communications networks. Mr. Gelman's qualifications to serve on our board of directors include his more than two decades of service to Amdocs and its customers, including as our Chief Operating Officer. With more than 28 years of experience in the software industry, he possesses a vast institutional knowledge and strategic understanding of our organization and industry.

Tamar Rapaport-Dagim has been Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Amdocs Management Limited since November 2007. Ms. Rapaport-Dagim joined Amdocs in 2004 and served as Vice President of Finance from 2004 until 2007. Prior to joining Amdocs, from 2000 to 2004, Ms. Rapaport-Dagim was the Chief Financial Officer of Emblaze, a provider of multimedia solutions over wireless and IP networks. She has also served as controller of Teledata Networks (formerly a subsidiary of ADC Telecommunications) and has held various finance management positions in public accounting.

James L. Liang has been our Senior Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer since July 2008. Mr. Liang is responsible for guiding our corporate strategy, as well as for leading the company's acquisitions and divestitures work. From January 2005 to June 2008, Mr. Liang served as Vice President of Strategy of IBM's Global Technology Services Division, where he was responsible for charting the overall strategic direction for this division. From January 1993 to December 2004, Mr. Liang served as an investment banker at Morgan Stanley, providing capital raising and advisory services to technology industry clients.

Ayal Shiran has been Senior Vice President and Head of the Customer Business Group since August 2008. Mr. Shiran joined Amdocs in 2004, with initial responsibility as President of our Customer Business Unit responsible for Amdocs business with Cingular Wireless and later as Division President, responsible for Amdocs business with the AT&T group of companies, including SBC, Bellsouth and Cingular. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Shiran served as Acting Vice President at TTI Team Telecom International, a telecommunications company. He

also served in the Israel Air Force, where he was responsible for various projects concerning the development of computer systems for the F-15 jet airplane, and software development laboratories for the F-15 at Boeing.

Brian A. Shepherd has been our Senior Vice President and Head of Broadband Cable and Satellite Group, Diversification and Global Marketing since November 2010. He joined Amdocs as Business Unit President of Cable and Satellite in 2005 as part of our acquisition of DST Innovis, where he had been Senior Vice President of Customer Business Operations since 2002. From October 2006 to October 2008, he served as our Division President — North America Communications and Cable, from November 2008 to April 2010, he served as President of Amdocs Interactive, leading our digital commerce and content business, and from May 2010 to October 2010, he was Group President — Digital Services, Global Marketing, and Broadband Cable and Satellite. Prior to his experience with DST Innovis and Amdocs, Mr. Shepherd was an executive with SoDeog Technologies, a wireless software company, and as a strategy consultant with McKinsey & Company.

Anshoo Gaur has been our Division President for India operations since August 2007. From 2006 to 2007, Mr. Gaur was the President of IT Infrastructure Management of EDS/Mphasis, a technology services company. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Gaur served as the Managing Director of EDS India Enterprise (“EDS”), where he was responsible for India strategy and operations. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Gaur was the Global Transformation Director for Desktop Services of EDS.

Thomas G. O’Brien has been Treasurer and Secretary of Amdocs Limited since 1998 and has held other financial management positions within Amdocs since 1995. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. O’Brien was Controller of Big River Minerals Corporation, a diversified natural resources company. From 1989 to 1993, Mr. O’Brien was the Assistant Controller for Big River Minerals Corporation. From 1983 to 1989, Mr. O’Brien was with Arthur Young and Company (now Ernst & Young LLP).

Compensation

During fiscal 2010, each of our directors who was not our employee, or Non-Employee Directors, received compensation for their services as directors in the form of cash and restricted shares. Each Non-Employee Director received an annual cash payment of \$80,000. Each member of our Audit and Executive Committees who is a Non-Employee Director and who is not the chairman of such committees received an annual cash payment of \$5,000. Each member of our Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Technology and Innovation Committees, who is a Non-Employee Director and who is not the chairman of such committees, received an annual cash payment of \$1,000. The Chairmen of our Audit and Executive Committees each received an annual cash payment of \$10,000 and the Chairmen of our Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance and Technology and Innovation Committees each received an annual cash payment of \$5,000. Each Non-Employee Director received an annual grant of restricted shares at a total value of \$150,000. The Chairman of the Board of Directors received an additional annual amount equal to \$200,000, of which \$75,000 was paid in cash and \$125,000 was awarded in the form of restricted shares. All restricted share awards to our Non-Employee Directors are immediately vested with respect to 25%, with the remainder vesting annually in three equal installments. The price per share for the purpose of determining the value of the grants to our Non-Employee Directors was the NYSE closing price of our shares on the last trading day preceding the grant date. We also reimburse all of our Non-Employee Directors for their reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with attending Board or committee meetings.

A total of 19 persons who served either as directors of Amdocs or members of its senior management during all or part of fiscal 2010 received remuneration from Amdocs. The aggregate remuneration paid by us to such persons in fiscal 2010 was approximately \$7.8 million, compared to \$4.4 million in fiscal 2009 and \$10.1 million in fiscal 2008, which includes amounts set aside or accrued to provide cash bonuses, pension, retirement or similar benefits, but does not include amounts expended by us for automobiles made available to such persons, expenses (including business travel, professional and business association dues) or other fringe benefits. During fiscal 2010, we granted to such persons options to purchase an aggregate of 1,750,444 ordinary shares at a weighted average price of \$27.50 per share with vesting generally over three to four-year terms and expiring ten years from the date of grant, and an aggregate of 196,518 restricted shares subject to three to four-year vesting. All options and restricted share awards were granted pursuant to our 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended. See discussion below — “Share Ownership — Employee Stock Option and Incentive Plan.”

Board Practices

The size of our Board of Directors is 13; 12 directors were elected to our Board of Directors at our annual meeting of shareholders on January 21, 2010; one director was appointed to our Board of Directors effective March 1, 2010; and one director resigned from our Board of Directors effective November 18, 2010. All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of our shareholders, which generally is in January of each calendar year, or until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified or their positions are earlier vacated by resignation or otherwise.

The executive officers of Amdocs Limited and each of its subsidiaries are elected by the board of directors of the relevant company on an annual basis and serve until the next annual meeting of such board of directors or until their respective successors have been duly elected and qualified or their positions are earlier vacated by resignation or otherwise.

Other than the employment agreement between us and our President and Chief Executive Officer, which provides for immediate cash severance upon termination of employment, there are currently no service contracts in effect between us and any of our directors providing for immediate cash severance upon termination of their employment. The employment agreement between us and our former President and Chief Executive Officer also provided for immediate cash severance upon termination of employment.

Board Committees

Our Board of Directors has formed five committees set forth below. Members of each committee are appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Audit Committee reviews, acts on and reports to the Board of Directors with respect to various auditing and accounting matters, including the selection of our independent registered public accounting firm, the scope of the annual audits, fees to be paid to, and the performance of, such public accounting firm, and assists with the Board of Directors' oversight of our accounting practices, financial statement integrity and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, including establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The current members of our Audit Committee are Messrs. Gardner (Chair), Foster, McLennan, Olswang and Sarnoff, all of whom are independent directors, as defined by the rules of the NYSE, and pursuant to the categorical director independence standards adopted by our Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Gardner is an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by rules promulgated by the SEC, and that each member of the Audit Committee is financially literate as required by the rules of the NYSE. The Audit Committee written charter is available on our website at www.amdocs.com.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee identifies individuals qualified to become members of our Board of Directors, recommends to the Board of Directors the persons to be nominated for election as directors at the annual general meeting of shareholders, develops and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding our corporate governance principles and oversees the evaluations of our Board of Directors and our management. The current members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are Messrs. Foster (Chair), Brodsky, Gardner and Kahan, all of whom are independent directors, as required by the NYSE listing standards, and pursuant to the categorical director independence standards adopted by our Board of Directors. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee written charter is available on our website at www.amdocs.com. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee has approved corporate governance guidelines that are also available on our website at www.amdocs.com.

The Compensation Committee discharges the responsibilities of our Board of Directors relating to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer of Amdocs Management Limited and makes recommendations to our Board of Directors with respect to the compensation of our other executive officers. The current members of our Compensation Committee are Messrs. Kahan (Chair), Anderson and Minicucci, all of whom are independent directors, as defined by the rules of the NYSE, and pursuant to the categorical director independence standards adopted by our Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee written charter is available on our website at www.amdocs.com.

The Executive Committee has such responsibilities as may be delegated to it from time to time by the Board of Directors. The current members of our Executive Committee are Messrs. Anderson (Chair), Gelman, Kahan, Lemelbaum and Minicucci.

[Table of Contents](#)

The Technology and Innovation Committee was established to assist the Board of Directors in reviewing our technological development, opportunities and innovation, in connection with the current and future business and markets. The current members of our Technology and Innovation Committee are Messrs. Zisapel (Chair), Anderson, Gelman, Lemelbaum and Dr. Yaron.

Our independent directors receive no compensation from us, except in connection with their membership on the Board of Directors and its committees as described above regarding Non-Employee Directors under “— Compensation.”

Workforce Personnel

The following table presents the approximate number of our workforce as of each date indicated, by function and by geographical location (in each of which we operate at multiple sites):

	As of September		
	2010	2009	2008
Software and Information Technology, Sales and Marketing			
North America	4,725	4,547	5,351
Israel	4,306	3,616	4,314
India	6,588	4,418	3,767
Rest of the World	2,432	3,290	3,668
	18,051	15,871	17,100
Management and Administration	1,404	1,373	1,435
Total Workforce	19,455	17,244	18,535

As a company with global operations, we are required to comply with various labor and immigration laws throughout the world, including laws and regulations in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, France, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States. Our employees in Europe are protected, in some countries, by mandatory collective bargaining agreements. To date, compliance with such laws has not been a material burden for us. As the number of our employees increases over time in particular countries, our compliance with such regulations could become more burdensome.

Our principal operating subsidiaries are not party to any collective bargaining agreements. However, our Israeli subsidiaries are subject to certain labor-related statutes and to certain provisions of general extension orders issued by the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Welfare. A significant provision applicable to all employees in Israel under collective bargaining agreements and extension orders is an adjustment of wages in relation to increases in the consumer price index, or CPI. The amount and frequency of these adjustments are modified from time to time.

A small number of employees in Canada have union representation. In addition, all employees in Brazil, including local senior employees, are represented by unions. Collective bargaining between employers and unions is mandatory, negotiated annually, and covers work conditions, including cost of living increases, minimum wages that exceed government thresholds and overtime pay. In the Netherlands we have a works council which represents the employees. We work closely with the works council to ensure compliance with the local law. In France, we have employee representatives and a new works counsel with whom we work closely, as required under local laws.

We consider our relationship with our employees to be good and have never experienced an organized labor dispute, strike or work stoppage.

Share Ownership

Security Ownership of Directors and Senior Management and Certain Key Employees

As of November 22, 2010, the aggregate number of our ordinary shares beneficially owned by our directors and senior management was 4,742,358 shares. As of November 22, 2010, none of our directors or members of senior management beneficially owned 1% or more of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Beneficial ownership by a person, as of a particular date, assumes the exercise of all options and warrants held by such person that are currently exercisable or are exercisable within 60 days of such date.

Stock Option and Incentive Plan

Our Board of Directors has adopted, and our shareholders have approved, our 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended, which we refer to as the 1998 Plan, pursuant to which up to 55,300,000 of our ordinary shares may be issued. The 1998 Plan expires on January 17, 2016.

The 1998 Plan provides for the grant of restricted shares, stock options and other stock-based awards to our directors, officers, employees and consultants. The purpose of the 1998 Plan is to enable us to attract and retain qualified personnel and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation in Amdocs. As of September 30, 2010, of the 55,300,000 ordinary shares available for issuance under the 1998 Plan, 22,746,602 ordinary shares had been issued as a result of option exercises and restricted share issuances under the provisions of the 1998 Plan, and 10,431,451 ordinary shares remained available for future grants. As of October 31, 2010, there were outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 21,967,808 ordinary shares at exercise prices ranging from \$6.40 to \$78.31 per share.

The 1998 Plan is administered by a committee, which determines all the terms of the awards (subject to the above), including which employees, directors or consultants are granted awards. The Board of Directors may amend or terminate the 1998 Plan, provided that shareholder approval is required to increase the number of ordinary shares available under the 1998 Plan, to materially increase the benefits accruing to participants, to change the class of employees eligible for participation, to decrease the basis upon which the minimum exercise price of options is determined or to extend the period in which awards may be granted or to grant an option that is exercisable for more than ten years. Ordinary shares subject to restricted stock awards are subject to certain restrictions on sale, transfer or hypothecation. No awards may be granted after January 2016.

As a result of acquisitions, as of September 30, 2010, we are obligated to issue (and have reserved for issuance) an additional 76,204 ordinary shares upon exercise of options that had previously been granted under the option plans of the acquired companies and were exchanged for options to purchase our ordinary shares. These options have exercise prices ranging from \$0.38 to \$37.66 per share. No additional options have been or will be granted under these predecessor plans.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth specified information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the ordinary shares as of November 22, 2010 of (i) any person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our ordinary shares, and (ii) all of our directors and executive officers as a group. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and, unless otherwise indicated, includes voting and investment power with respect to all ordinary shares, subject to community property laws, where applicable. The number of ordinary shares used in calculating the percentage beneficial ownership included in the table below is based on 191,772,268 ordinary shares outstanding as of November 22, 2010. Information concerning shareholders is based on periodic public filings made by such shareholders and may not necessarily be accurate as of November 22, 2010. None of our major shareholders have voting rights that are different from those of any other shareholder.

Name	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage Ownership
Thornburg Investment Management Inc.(1)	20,682,441	10.78%
Manning & Napier Advisors, Inc..(2)	12,111,330	6.32%
Ameriprise Financial, Inc.(3)	11,586,312	6.04%
All directors and executive officers as a group (19 persons)(4)	4,742,358	2.45%

(1) The address of Thornburg Investment Management Inc., or Thornburg, is 2300 North Ridgetop Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87506. Based on a Schedule 13G filed by Thornburg with the SEC on January 7, 2010, Thornburg had sole voting and dispositive power over all of these ordinary shares.

- (2) Based on a Schedule 13G filed by Manning & Napier Advisors, Inc., or Manning & Napier, with the SEC on June 18, 2010, Manning & Napier had sole voting power over 11,326,615 of our ordinary shares and sole dispositive power over 12,111,300 of our ordinary shares. The address of Manning & Napier is 290 Woodcliff Drive, Fairport, NY 14450.
- (3) Based on a Schedule 13G filed by Ameriprise Financial, Inc., or Ameriprise, and RiverSource Investments, LLC, or RiverSource, with the SEC on February 10, 2010, Ameriprise and RiverSource had shared dispositive power over 11,586,312 of our ordinary shares. Ameriprise is the parent company of RiverSource. Ameriprise and RiverSource disclaim beneficial ownership of these shares. The address of Ameriprise and RiverSource is 145 Ameriprise Financial Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55474.
- (4) Includes options held by such directors and executive officers that are exercisable within 60 days after November 22, 2010.

Over the last three years, our major shareholders have included our directors and executive officers as a group, AT&T and its affiliates, and other institutional investors, including T. Rowe Price, Massachusetts Financial Services Company (“MFS”), Janus Capital Management LLC (“Janus”), J & W Seligman & Co. Incorporated (“Seligman”) and Glenview Capital Management, LLC (“Glenview”). AT&T’s share ownership has decreased below 5.0% as of November 22, 2010 from 5.2% in November 2006. MFS ceased to be a major shareholder in fiscal 2008. T. Rowe Price, Janus and Glenview Capital Management, LLC ceased to be major shareholders in fiscal 2009. Seligman was acquired by Ameriprise in 2008.

As of November 22, 2010, our ordinary shares were held by 2,189 record holders. Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, 1,057 record holders, holding approximately 99.66% of our outstanding ordinary shares held of record, were residents of the United States.

Related Party Transactions

AT&T, together with some of its operating subsidiaries, is our most significant customer. During fiscal 2010, AT&T and those subsidiaries accounted for 29% of our revenue. AT&T is also a beneficial owner of companies that provide certain miscellaneous support services to us in the United States.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Statements

See “Financial Statements” for our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule filed as part of this Annual Report.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of our business. Based upon the advice of counsel, we do not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Dividend Policy

After the payment of dividends in 1998 that followed a corporate reorganization, we decided in general to retain earnings to finance the development of our business, and we have not paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares since that time. The payment of any future dividends will be paid by us based on conditions then existing, including our earnings, financial condition and capital requirements, as well as other conditions we deem relevant. The terms of our revolving credit facility restrict, and the terms of any other debt that we may incur could effectively limit, our ability to pay dividends.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Our ordinary shares have been quoted on the NYSE since June 19, 1998, under the symbol “DOX.” The following table sets forth the high and low reported sale prices for our ordinary shares for the periods indicated:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal Year Ended September 30		
2006	\$ 41.01	\$ 24.30
2007	\$ 40.74	\$ 32.50
2008	\$ 38.03	\$ 24.65
2009	\$ 27.71	\$ 14.61
2010	\$ 32.44	\$ 24.10
Quarter		
<i>Fiscal 2009:</i>		
First Quarter	\$ 27.71	\$ 15.62
Second Quarter	\$21.66	\$ 14.61
Third Quarter	\$22.55	\$ 18.15
Fourth Quarter	\$ 27.40	\$ 19.88
<i>Fiscal 2010:</i>		
First Quarter	\$ 29.04	\$ 24.10
Second Quarter	\$ 30.94	\$ 27.75
Third Quarter	\$ 32.44	\$ 26.65
Fourth Quarter	\$29.26	\$ 25.64
<i>Fiscal 2011:</i>		
First Quarter (through November 30, 2010)	\$ 30.96	\$ 25.75
Most Recent Six Months		
June 2010	\$ 28.50	\$ 26.65
July 2010	\$29.26	\$ 26.15
August 2010	\$ 28.63	\$ 25.64
September 2010	\$ 28.75	\$ 26.30
October 2010	\$ 30.78	\$ 28.57
November 2010	\$ 30.96	\$ 25.75

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation**

Amdocs Limited is registered as a company with limited liability pursuant to the laws of the Island of Guernsey with company number 19528 and whose registered office situated at Suite 5, Tower Hill House, Le Bordage, St Peter Port, Guernsey, GY1 3QT. The telephone number at that location is +44-1481-728444.

Our Memorandum of Incorporation, or the Memorandum, provides that the objects and powers of Amdocs Limited are not restricted and our Articles of Incorporation, or the Articles, provides that our business is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which companies may be organized under the Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, as amended, or the Companies Law.

The Articles grant the Board of Directors all the powers necessary for managing, directing and supervising the management of the business and affairs of Amdocs Limited.

Article 70(1) of the Articles provides that a director may vote in respect of any contract or arrangement in which such director has an interest notwithstanding such director's interest and an interested director will not be liable to us for any profit realized through any such contract or arrangement by reason of such director holding the

office of director. Article 71(1) of the Articles provides that the directors shall be paid out of the funds of Amdocs Limited by way of fees such sums as the Board shall reasonably determine. Article 73 of the Articles provides that directors may exercise all the powers of Amdocs Limited to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking, property and uncalled capital or any part thereof, and to issue securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Amdocs Limited for any third party. Such borrowing powers can only be altered through an amendment to the Articles by special resolution. Our Memorandum and Articles do not impose a requirement on the directors to own shares of Amdocs Limited in order to serve as directors, however, the Board of Directors has adopted guidelines for minimum share ownership by the directors, who have until 2013 to be in compliance with the guidelines.

Our current share capital is £5,250,000, which is comprised of (i) 25,000,000 preferred shares with a par value of £0.01 per share and (ii) 700,000,000 ordinary shares with a par value of £0.01 per share, consisting of voting and non-voting ordinary shares. As of September 30, 2010, 193,049,164 ordinary shares were outstanding (net of treasury shares) and no non-voting ordinary shares or preferred shares were outstanding. The rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of the shares were not changed by the amendment to our charter documents and are set out in the Memorandum and Articles and are as follows:

Preferred Shares

- *Issue* — the preferred shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series of any number of shares up to the amount authorized.
- *Authorization to Issue Preferred Shares* — authority is vested in the directors from time to time to authorize the issue of one or more series of preferred shares and to provide for the designations, powers, preferences and relative participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereon.
- *Relative Rights* — all shares of any one series of preferred shares must be identical with each other in all respects, except that shares of any one series issued at different times may differ as to the dates from which dividends shall accrue.
- *Liquidation* — in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of Amdocs Limited, the holders of preferred shares are entitled to a preference with respect to payment and to receive payment (at the rate fixed in any resolution or resolutions adopted by the directors in such case) plus an amount equal to all dividends accumulated to the date of final distribution to such holders. The holders of preferred shares are entitled to no further payment other than that stated above. If upon any liquidation our assets are insufficient to pay in full the amount stated above, then such assets shall be distributed among the holders of preferred shares ratably in accordance with the respective amount such holder would have received if all amounts had been paid in full.
- *Voting Rights* — except as otherwise provided for by the directors upon the issue of any new series of preferred shares, the holders of preferred shares have no right or power to vote on any question or in any proceeding or to be represented at, or to receive notice of, any meeting of shareholders.

Ordinary Shares and Non-Voting Ordinary Shares

Except as otherwise provided by the Memorandum and Articles, the ordinary shares and non-voting ordinary shares are identical and entitle holders thereof to the same rights and privileges.

- *Dividends* — when and as dividends are declared on our shares, the holders of voting ordinary shares and non-voting shares are entitled to share equally, share for share, in such dividends except that if dividends are declared that are payable in voting ordinary shares or non-voting ordinary shares, dividends must be declared that are payable at the same rate in both classes of shares.
- *Conversion of Non-Voting Ordinary Shares into Voting Ordinary Shares* — upon the transfer of non-voting ordinary shares from the original holder thereof to any third party not affiliated with such original holder,

non-voting ordinary shares are redesignated in our books as voting ordinary shares and automatically convert into the same number of voting ordinary shares.

- *Liquidation* — upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up, any assets remaining after creditors and the holders of any preferred shares have been paid in full shall be distributed to the holders of voting ordinary shares and non-voting ordinary shares equally share for share.
- *Voting Rights* — the holders of voting ordinary shares are entitled to vote on all matters to be voted on by the shareholders, and the holders of non-voting ordinary shares are not entitled to any voting rights.
- *Preferences* — the voting ordinary shares and non-voting ordinary shares are subject to all the powers, rights, privileges, preferences and priorities of the preferred shares as are set out in the Articles.

As regards both preferred shares and voting and non-voting ordinary shares, we have the power to purchase any of our own shares, whether or not they are redeemable and may make a payment out of capital for such purchase. Where our shares are repurchased by us off market, the repurchase must be approved by special resolution of our shareholders. If we are making a market acquisition of our own shares, the acquisition must be approved by an ordinary resolution of our shareholders. In practice, we expect that we would continue to effect any future repurchases of our ordinary shares through our subsidiaries.

The Articles now provide that our directors, officers and other agents will be indemnified by us from and against all liabilities to Amdocs Limited or third parties (including our shareholders) sustained in connection with their performance of their duties, except to the extent prohibited by the Companies Law. Under the Companies Law, Amdocs Limited may not indemnify a director for certain excluded liabilities, which are:

- fines imposed in criminal proceedings;
- regulatory fines;
- expenses incurred in defending criminal proceedings resulting in a conviction;
- expenses incurred in defending civil proceedings brought by Amdocs Limited or an affiliated company in which judgment is rendered against the director; and
- expenses incurred in unsuccessfully seeking judicial relief from claims of a breach of duty.

In addition to the excluded liabilities listed above, directors may also not be indemnified by us for liabilities to us or any of our subsidiaries arising out of negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of a director in relation to us or any of our subsidiaries. The Companies Law authorizes Guernsey companies to purchase insurance against such liabilities to companies or to third parties for the benefit of directors. We currently maintain such insurance. Judicial relief is available for an officer charged with a neglect of duty if the court determines that such person acted honestly and reasonably, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

There are no provisions in the Memorandum or Articles that provide for a classified board of directors or for cumulative voting for directors.

If the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, Article 11 of the Articles provides that the rights attached to any class of shares (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue) may be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the shares of that class.

A special resolution is defined by the Companies Law as being a resolution passed by a majority of shareholders representing not less than 75% of the total voting rights of the shareholders present in person or by proxy.

Rather than attend general or special meetings of our shareholders, shareholders may confer voting authority by proxy to be represented at such meetings. Generally speaking, proxies will not be counted as voting in respect of any matter as to which abstention is indicated, but abstentions will be counted as ordinary shares that are present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at a general or special meeting. Nominees who are members of the NYSE, and who, as brokers, hold ordinary shares in “street name” for customers have, by NYSE rules, the

Table of Contents

authority to vote on certain items in the absence of instructions from their customers, the beneficial owners of the ordinary shares. If such nominees or brokers indicate that they do not have authority to vote shares as to a particular matter, we will not count those votes in favor of such matter, however, such "broker non-votes" will be counted as ordinary shares that are present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

Provisions in respect of the holding of general meetings and extraordinary general meetings are set out at Articles 22-41 of the Articles. The Articles provide that an annual general meeting must be held once in every calendar year (provided that not more than 15 months have elapsed since the last such meeting) at such time and place as the directors appoint. The shareholders of the Company may waive the requirement to hold an annual general meeting in accordance with the Companies Law. The directors may, whenever they deem fit, convene an extraordinary general meeting. General meetings may be convened by any shareholders holding more than 10% in the aggregate of Amdocs Limited's share capital. Shareholders may participate in general meetings by video link, telephone conference call or other electronic or telephonic means of communication.

A minimum of ten days' written notice is required in connection with an annual general meeting and a minimum of 14 days' written notice is required for an extraordinary general meeting, although a general meeting may be called by shorter notice if all shareholders entitled to attend and vote agree. The notice shall specify the place, the day and the hour of the meeting, and in the case of any special business, the general nature of that business and details of any special resolutions, waiver resolutions or unanimous resolutions being proposed at the meeting. The notice must be sent to every shareholder and every director and may be published on a website.

At general meetings, the Chairman of the Board may choose whether a resolution put to a vote shall be decided by a show of hands or by a poll. However, a poll may be demanded by not less than five shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution or by shareholders representing not less than 10% of the total voting rights of all shareholders having the right to vote on the resolution.

A shareholder is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of Amdocs Limited.

Amdocs Limited may pass resolutions by way of written resolution.

There are no limitations on the rights to own securities, including the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on the securities.

There are no provisions in the Memorandum or Articles that would have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of Amdocs Limited and that would operate only with respect to a merger, acquisition or corporate restructuring involving us (or any of our subsidiaries).

There are no provisions in the Memorandum or Articles governing the ownership threshold above which our shareholder ownership must be disclosed. U.S. federal law, however, requires that all directors, executive officers and holders of 10% or more of the stock of a company that has a class of stock registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (other than a foreign private issuer, such as Amdocs Limited), disclose such ownership. In addition, holders of more than 5% of a registered equity security of a company (including a foreign private issuer) must disclose such ownership.

Pursuant to Article 19 of the Articles, we may from time to time, by ordinary resolution, increase our share capital by such sum, to be divided into shares of such amount, as the resolution prescribes. The directors may reduce our share capital or any other capital subject to us satisfying the solvency requirements set out in the Companies Law.

Material Contracts

On November 27, 2007, we entered into a Credit Agreement among us, certain of our subsidiaries, the lenders from time to time party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London agent, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Toronto branch, as Canadian agent. The agreement provides for an unsecured \$500 million five-year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks, which is available for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and repurchases of our ordinary shares that we may consider from time to time.

On December 31, 2009, we entered into a Further Amended and Restated Information Technology Services Agreement, which amends and restates in its entirety the Information Technology Services Agreement that we entered into effective April 17, 2007 with AT&T Services, as well as the Amended and Restated Information Technology Services Agreement that we entered into effective December 28, 2007 with AT&T Services. The agreement provides that Amdocs will provide services for application software to AT&T for fees as specified therein.

In the past two years, we have not entered into any other material contracts other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of our business.

Taxation

Taxation of the Company

The following is a summary of certain material tax considerations relating to Amdocs and our subsidiaries. To the extent that the discussion is based on tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation, there can be no assurance that the views expressed in the discussion will be accepted by the tax authorities in question. The discussion is not intended, and should not be construed, as legal or professional tax advice and is not exhaustive of all possible tax considerations.

General

Our effective tax rate was 10.7% for fiscal 2010, compared to 10.9% for fiscal 2009 and 9.3% for fiscal 2008.

There can be no assurance that our effective tax rate will not change over time as a result of a change in corporate income tax rates or other changes in the tax laws of Guernsey, the jurisdiction in which our holding company is organized, or of the various countries in which we operate. Moreover, our effective tax rate in future years may be adversely affected in the event that a tax authority challenged the manner in which items of income and expense are allocated among us and our subsidiaries. In addition, we and certain of our subsidiaries benefit from certain special tax benefits. The loss of any such tax benefits could have an adverse effect on our effective tax rate.

Certain Guernsey Tax Considerations

Tax legislation enacted in Guernsey with effect from January 1, 2008 subjected us to a zero percent corporate tax rate. In October 2009, Guernsey officials announced that Guernsey's corporate income tax regime was under review.

Certain Indian Tax Considerations

Through subsidiaries, we operate a development center and a business processing operations center in Pune, India, and another development center in Delhi, India. In 2010, the corporation tax rate applicable in India on trading activities was 33.2%. Our subsidiaries in India operate under specific favorable tax entitlements that are based upon pre-approved information technology related services activity. As a result, our subsidiaries based in Pune are entitled to considerable corporate income tax exemptions on all income derived from such pre-approved information technology activity, provided they continue to meet the conditions required for such tax benefits. The benefits applicable for our Pune-based subsidiaries are scheduled to expire on April 1, 2011. However, as of April 1, 2007, the Minimum Alternative Tax, or MAT, became applicable to our Indian subsidiaries based in Pune. The MAT is levied on book profits at the rate of 18% (during the Indian fiscal year commencing on April 1, 2010) and can be carried forward for 10 years to be credited against corporate income tax. Our-Delhi based subsidiary and a newly established unit in Pune as part of one of our subsidiaries (per their respective eligible income) are subject to a separate tax entitlement under which it is exempt from tax on its tax incentive-eligible activity for its first five years of operation and it will enjoy 50% reduction on its corporate income tax for such activity for the following five years. After 10 years of operations, such 50% reduction may be available for an additional five years, subject to further investment-related undertakings that we would be required to make. Under Indian laws, any dividend distribution by our Indian subsidiaries would be subject to a dividend distribution tax at the rate of 16.6% to be paid by such subsidiaries. Recently, the Indian government published a draft for the replacement of the country's tax

code. This draft, if enacted, would substantially change Indian tax laws, and might reduce or eliminate the availability of these beneficial tax rates for our Indian subsidiaries.

Certain Israeli Tax Considerations

Our Israeli subsidiary, Amdocs (Israel) Limited, operates one of our largest development centers. Discussed below are certain Israeli tax considerations relating to this subsidiary.

General Corporate Taxation in Israel. In 2005, the Israeli parliament enacted legislation that has gradually reduced the “Companies Tax” rates of taxable income apply to Israeli companies. According to this legislation, the Companies Tax rate on taxable income will be 25% for 2010 and thereafter. However, the effective tax rate payable by an Israeli company that derives income from an Approved Enterprise may be considerably less.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959. Certain production and development facilities of our Israeli subsidiary have been granted “Approved Enterprise” status pursuant to the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, or the Investment Law, which provides certain tax and financial benefits to investment programs that have been granted such status.

In general, investment programs of our Israeli subsidiary that have already obtained instruments of approval for an Approved Enterprise by the Israeli Investment Center prior to the change in legislation in 2005 continue to be subject to the old provisions of the Investment Law as described below. The revisions that were introduced into the Investment Law in 2005 did not affect our effective tax rate for year ended September 30, 2010 and we do not expect them to have a significant impact on our effective tax rate in fiscal 2010.

The provisions of the Investment Law applicable to investment programs approved prior to the effective date of the amendments to the Investment Law provide that capital investments in production facilities (or other eligible assets) may, upon application to the Israeli Investment Center, be designated as an “Approved Enterprise.” Each instrument of approval for an Approved Enterprise relates to a specific investment program delineated both by the financial scope of the investment, including source of funds, and by the physical characteristics of the facility or other assets. The tax benefits available under any instrument of approval relate only to taxable profits attributable to the specific investment program and are contingent upon compliance with the conditions set out in the instrument of approval.

Tax Benefits. Taxable income derived from an Approved Enterprise is subject to a reduced corporate tax rate of 25% until the earliest of:

- seven consecutive years (or ten in the case of an FIC (as defined below)) commencing in the year in which the Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income,
- 12 years from the year of commencement of production, or
- 14 years from the year of the approval of the Approved Enterprise status.

Such income is eligible for further reductions in tax rates if we qualify as a Foreign Investors’ Company, or FIC, depending on the percentage of the foreign ownership. Subject to certain conditions, an FIC is a company more than 25% of whose share capital (in terms of shares, rights of profits, voting and appointment of directors) and more than 25% of whose combined share and loan capital is owned by non-Israeli residents. The tax rate is 20% if the foreign investment is 49% or more but less than 74%; 15% if the foreign investment is 74% or more but less than 90%; and 10% if the foreign investment is 90% or more. The determination of foreign ownership is made on the basis of the lowest level of foreign ownership during the tax year. A company that owns an Approved Enterprise approved after April 1, 1986, may elect to forego the entitlement to grants and apply for an alternative package of tax benefits. In addition, a company (like our Israeli subsidiary) with an enterprise outside the National Priority Regions (which is not entitled to grants) may also apply for the alternative benefits. Under the alternative benefits, undistributed income from the Approved Enterprise operations is fully tax exempt (a tax holiday) for a defined period. The tax holiday ranges between two to ten years from the first year of taxable income subject to the limitations as described above, depending principally upon the geographic location within Israel. On expiration of the tax holiday, the Approved Enterprise is eligible for a beneficial tax rate (25% or lower in the case of an FIC, as described above) for the remainder of the otherwise applicable period of benefits.

Our primary Israeli subsidiary has elected the alternative benefits with respect to its current Approved Enterprise and its enlargements, pursuant to which the Israeli subsidiary enjoys, in relation to its Approved Enterprise operations, certain tax holidays, based on the location of activities within Israel, for a period of two or ten years (and in some cases for a period of four years) and, in the case of a two year tax holiday, reduced tax rates for an additional period of up to eight years. In case this Israeli subsidiary pays a dividend, at any time, out of income earned during the tax holiday period in respect of its Approved Enterprise, it will be subject, assuming that the current level of foreign investment in Amdocs is not reduced, to corporate tax at the otherwise applicable rate of 10% of the income from which such dividend has been paid and up to 25% if such foreign investments are reduced (as detailed above). This tax is in addition to the withholding tax on dividends as described below. Under an instrument of approval issued in December 1997 and an amendment issued in September 2006 to an instrument of approval issued in December 2000 and relating to specific investment programs of our Israeli subsidiary and to the income derived therefrom, the subsidiary is entitled to a reduced tax rate period of 13 years (instead of the eight-year period referred to above). The tax benefits, available with respect to an Approved Enterprise only to taxable income attributable to that specific enterprise, are given according to an allocation formula provided for in the Investment Law or in the instrument of approval, and are contingent upon the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated by the Investment Law, the regulations published thereunder and the instruments of approval for the specific investments in the Approved Enterprises. In the event our Israeli subsidiary fails to comply with these conditions, the tax and other benefits could be canceled, in whole or in part, and the subsidiary might be required to refund the amount of the canceled benefits, with the addition of CPI linkage differences and interest. We believe that the Approved Enterprise of our Israeli subsidiary substantially complies with all such conditions currently, but there can be no assurance that it will continue to do so.

During fiscal year 2010, as part of its budget approval process, the Israeli Cabinet proposed amendments to the Encouragements of Capital Investment Act. If such amendments are adopted, significant tax incentive changes in Israel would become effective in 2011. Among other things, these changes would include a prospective cancellation of all tax incentives under existing law. However, under the proposed transition rules, incentive programs commenced prior to 2011 would continue to apply until expired, unless the company elects to apply the regimes provided by the new law. Additionally, the proposed amendments include a tax incentive package that consists of flat tax rates of 5% through 15%, depending on size and location of the taxable entity, for calendar years 2011 through 2012 and 5% through 12%, depending on size and location of the taxable entity from 2013 forward. These incentives would apply to industrial companies that meet certain criteria.

Dividends

Dividends paid out of income derived by an Approved Enterprise during the benefit periods (or out of dividends received from a company whose income is derived by an Approved Enterprise) are subject to withholding tax at a reduced rate of 15% (deductible at source). In the case of companies that do not qualify as a FIC, the reduced rate of 15% is limited to dividends paid at any time up to 12 years thereafter. This withholding tax is in addition to the corporate tax that a company is subject to in the event it pays a dividend out of income earned during the tax holiday period related to its Approved Enterprise status.

Taxation Of Holders Of Ordinary Shares

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following discussion describes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to the ownership or disposition of our ordinary shares to a U.S. holder. A U.S. holder is:

- (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- (ii) a corporation created or organized in, or under the laws of, the United States or of any state thereof;
- (iii) an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or

(iv) a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons has the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

This summary generally considers only U.S. holders that own ordinary shares as capital assets. This summary does not discuss the U.S. federal income tax consequences to a holder of ordinary shares that is not a U.S. holder.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, current and proposed Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a holder of ordinary shares based on such holder's particular circumstances (including potential application of the alternative minimum tax), U.S. federal income tax consequences to certain holders that are subject to special treatment (such as taxpayers who are broker-dealers, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, financial institutions, holders of securities held as part of a "straddle," "hedge" or "conversion transaction" with other investments, or holders owning directly, indirectly or by attribution at least 10% of the ordinary shares), or any aspect of state, local or non-U.S. tax laws. Additionally, this discussion does not consider the tax treatment of persons who hold ordinary shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity or the possible application of U.S. federal gift or estate taxes.

This summary is for general information only and is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS. There can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge one or more of the statements made herein. U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisers as to the particular tax consequences to them of owning and disposing of our ordinary shares.

Dividends. In general, a U.S. holder receiving a distribution with respect to the ordinary shares will be required to include such distribution (including the amount of foreign taxes, if any, withheld therefrom) in gross income as a taxable dividend to the extent such distribution is paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. Any distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will first be treated, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares, and then, to the extent in excess of such tax basis, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. See "Disposition of Ordinary Shares" below. In general, U.S. corporate shareholders will not be entitled to any deduction for distributions received as dividends on the ordinary shares.

Dividend income is generally taxed as ordinary income. However, a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 15% will apply to "qualified dividend income" received by individuals (as well as certain trusts and estates) before January 1, 2011, provided that certain holding period requirements are met. "Qualified dividend income" includes dividends paid on shares of U.S. corporations as well as dividends paid on shares of "qualified foreign corporations," including shares of a foreign corporation that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Since our ordinary shares are readily tradable on the NYSE, we believe that dividends paid by us with respect to our ordinary shares should constitute "qualified dividend income" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that the holding period requirements are satisfied and none of the other special exceptions applies.

The amount of foreign income taxes that may be claimed as a credit against U.S. federal income tax in any year is subject to certain complex limitations and restrictions, which must be determined on an individual basis by each U.S. holder. The limitations set out in the Code include, among others, rules that may limit foreign tax credits allowable with respect to specific classes of income to the U.S. federal income taxes otherwise payable with respect to each such class of income. Dividends paid by us generally will be foreign source "passive income" or "financial services income" for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Disposition of Ordinary Shares. Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of our ordinary shares, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized on the disposition by such U.S. holder and its tax basis in the ordinary shares. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder has held the ordinary shares for more than one year at the time of the disposition. In the case of a U.S. holder that is an individual, trust or estate, long-term capital gains realized upon a disposition of the ordinary shares during taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 generally will be subject

to a maximum U.S. federal tax income rate of 15%. Gains realized by a U.S. holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares generally will be treated as U.S. source income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. Dividend payments with respect to the ordinary shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of ordinary shares may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes any other required certification or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding. Generally a U.S. holder will provide such certification on IRS Form W-9 (Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification).

Amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against a U.S. holder's tax liability or refunded if the holder provides the required information to the IRS.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations. If, during any taxable year, 75% or more of our gross income consists of certain types of passive income, or the average value during a taxable year of passive assets (generally assets that generate passive income) is 50% or more of the average value of all of our assets, we will be treated as a "passive foreign investment company" under U.S. federal income tax law for such year and succeeding years. If we are treated as a passive foreign investment company, we do not intend to take steps necessary to qualify as a qualified electing fund. However, if we are treated as a passive foreign investment company, a U.S. holder may be subject to increased tax liability upon the sale of our ordinary shares or upon the receipt of certain distributions, unless such U.S. holder makes an election to mark our ordinary shares to market annually.

Based on an analysis of our financial position, we believe that we have not been a passive foreign investment company for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any preceding taxable year and expect that we will not become a passive foreign investment company during the current taxable year. However, because the tests for determining passive foreign investment company status are applied as of the end of each taxable year and are dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control, including the value of our assets, based on the market price of our ordinary shares, and the amount and type of our gross income, we cannot guarantee that we will not become a passive foreign investment company in the future or that the IRS will agree with our conclusion regarding our current passive foreign investment company status. We intend to use reasonable efforts to avoid becoming a passive foreign investment company.

Rules relating to a passive foreign investment company are very complex. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax considerations discussed above and the applicability of passive foreign investment company rules to their investments in our ordinary shares.

On January 1, 2011, certain tax rates in the United States are scheduled to increase, including the rate on long term capital gains, which is scheduled to increase up to a maximum rate of 20%, and the rate on ordinary income (including income from dividends), which is scheduled to increase up to a maximum rate of 39.6%.

Certain Guernsey Tax Considerations

Under the laws of Guernsey as currently in effect, a holder of our ordinary shares who is not a resident of Guernsey and who does not carry on business in Guernsey through a permanent establishment situated there is exempt from Guernsey income tax on dividends paid with respect to the ordinary shares and is not liable for Guernsey income tax on gains realized on sale or disposition of such ordinary shares. In addition, Guernsey does not impose a withholding tax on dividends paid by us to the holders of our ordinary shares. Tax legislation was enacted in Guernsey, effective as of January 1, 2008, to tax Guernsey resident shareholders on actual or deemed distribution of certain profits of a Guernsey company. We do not believe this legislation will affect the taxation of a holder of ordinary shares who is not a resident of Guernsey and who does not carry on business in Guernsey through a permanent establishment situated there.

There are no capital gains, gift or inheritance taxes levied by Guernsey, and the ordinary shares generally are not subject to any transfer taxes, stamp duties or similar charges on issuance or transfer.

Documents On Display

We are subject to the reporting requirements of foreign private issuers under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Pursuant to the Exchange Act, we file reports with the SEC, including this Annual Report on Form 20-F. We also submit reports to the SEC, including Form 6-K Reports of Foreign Private Issuers. You may read and copy such reports at the SEC's public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the Public Reference Room. Such reports are also available to the public on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Some of this information may also be found on our website at www.amdocs.com.

You may request copies of our reports, at no cost, by writing to or telephoning us as follows:

Amdocs, Inc.
Attention: Thomas G. O'Brien
1390 Timberlake Manor Parkway
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017
Telephone: +1-314-212-8328

ITEM 11. *QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK*

Foreign Currency Risk

We manage our foreign subsidiaries as integral direct components of our operations. The operations of our foreign subsidiaries provide the same type of services with the same type of expenditures throughout the Amdocs group. We have determined that the U.S. dollar is our functional currency. We periodically assess the applicability of the U.S. dollar as our functional currency by reviewing the salient indicators as indicated in the authoritative guidance for foreign currency matters.

During fiscal 2010, our revenue and operating expenses in the U.S. dollar or linked to the U.S. dollar were approximately 70% to 80% and 50% to 60%, respectively. If more customers will seek contracts in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, the percentage of our revenue and operating expenses in the U.S. dollar or linked to the U.S. dollar may decrease over time and our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates could increase.

In managing our foreign exchange risk, we enter from time to time into various foreign exchange contracts. We do not hedge all of our exposure in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, but rather our policy is to hedge significant net exposures in the major foreign currencies in which we operate. We use such contracts to hedge net exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with revenue denominated in a foreign currency, primarily Canadian dollars, Australian dollars and euros, and anticipated costs to be incurred in a foreign currency, primarily Israeli shekels, Indian rupees and British pounds. We also use such contracts to hedge the net impact of the variability in exchange rates on certain balance sheet items such as accounts receivable and employee related accruals denominated primarily in Israeli shekels, Canadian dollars, euros, British pounds and Australian dollars. We seek to minimize the net exposure that the anticipated cash flow from sales of our products and services, cash flow required for our expenses and the net exposure related to our balance sheet items, denominated in a currency other than our functional currency will be affected by changes in exchange rates. Please see Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements.

The table below (all dollar amounts in millions) presents the total volume or notional amounts of our derivative instruments as of September 30, 2010. Notional values are U.S. dollar translated and calculated based on forward rates as of September 30, 2010 for forward contracts, and based on spot rates as of September 30, 2010 for options.

	<u>Notional Value*</u>	<u>Fair Value of Derivatives</u>
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 738.1	\$ 4.3

(*) Gross notional amounts do not quantify risk or represent assets or liabilities of the Company, but are used in the calculation of settlements under the contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest expenses and income are sensitive to changes in interest rates, as all of our cash reserves and some of our borrowings, are subject to interest rate changes. Our short-term interest-bearing investments are invested in short-term conservative debt instruments, primarily U.S. dollar-denominated, and consist mainly of money market funds, U.S. government treasuries, U.S. agencies and government guaranteed debt. As of September 30, 2010, there was \$200.0 million of short-term outstanding borrowing under our revolving lines of credit, which we repaid in October 2010.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Our management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Amdocs Management Limited, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2010. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2010, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Amdocs Management Limited concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management’s report on our internal control over financial reporting (as such defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act), and the related reports of our independent public accounting firm, are included on pages F-2, F-3 and F-4 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F, and are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that there is at least one audit committee financial expert, Adrian Gardner, serving on our Audit Committee. Our Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Gardner is an independent director.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

Our Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that sets forth legal and ethical standards of conduct for our directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other executive officers, our subsidiaries and other business entities controlled by us worldwide.

Our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct is available on our website at www.amdocs.com, or you may request a copy of our code of ethics, at no cost, by writing to or telephoning us as follows:

Amdocs, Inc.
Attention: Thomas G. O'Brien
1390 Timberlake Manor Parkway
Chesterfield, Missouri 63017
Telephone: +1-314-212-8328

We intend to post on our website all disclosures that are required by law or NYSE rules concerning any amendments to, or waivers from, any provision of the code.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

During each of the last three fiscal years, Ernst & Young LLP has acted as our independent registered public accounting firm.

Audit Fees

Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$3.2 million for audit services for fiscal 2010, including fees associated with the annual audit and reviews of our quarterly financial results submitted on Form 6-K, consultations on various accounting issues and performance of local statutory audits. Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$3.3 million for audit services for fiscal 2009.

Audit-Related Fees

Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$1.7 million for audit-related services for fiscal 2010. Audit-related services principally include SAS 70 report issuances and due diligence examinations. Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$1.3 million for audit-related services for fiscal 2009.

Tax Fees

Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$1.4 million for tax advice, including fees associated with tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services for fiscal 2010. Ernst & Young billed us approximately \$1.1 million for tax advice in fiscal 2009.

All Other Fees

Ernst & Young did not bill us for services other than Audit Fees, Audit-Related Fees and Tax Fees described above for fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009.

Pre-Approval Policies for Non-Audit Services

The Audit Committee has adopted policies and procedures relating to the approval of all audit and non-audit services that are to be performed by our independent registered public accounting firm. These policies generally provide that we will not engage our independent registered public accounting firm to render audit or non-audit services unless the service is specifically approved in advance by the Audit Committee or the engagement is entered into pursuant to the pre-approval procedure described below.

From time to time, the Audit Committee may pre-approve specified types of services that are expected to be provided to us by our independent registered public accounting firm during the next 12 months. Any such pre-approval is detailed as to the particular service or type of services to be provided and is also generally subject to a

maximum dollar amount. In fiscal 2010, our Audit Committee approved all of the services provided by Ernst & Young.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTION FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

The following table provides information about purchases by us and our affiliated purchasers during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 of equity securities that are registered by us pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act:

Ordinary Shares

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs(1)
04/1/10-04/30/10	840,000	\$ 31.66	840,000	\$ 673,405,135
05/1/10-05/31/10	3,138,236	30.42	3,138,236	577,951,922
06/1/10-06/30/10	3,115,511	27.75	3,115,511	491,495,395
07/1/10-07/31/10	3,189,900	27.74	3,189,900	403,007,829
08/1/10-08/31/10	2,770,100	27.07	2,770,100	328,015,477
09/1/10-09/30/10	641,300	26.56	641,300	310,983,520
Total	13,695,047	\$ 28.41	13,695,047	\$ 310,983,520

(1) In April 2010, our board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$700 million of our outstanding ordinary shares over the following 12 months. The authorization permits us to purchase our ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that we consider appropriate. In fiscal 2010, we repurchased 13.7 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$28.41 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of September 30, 2010, we had remaining authority to repurchase up to \$311.0 million of our outstanding ordinary shares. In the first quarter of fiscal 2011 (through December 3, 2010), we repurchased approximately 2.9 million ordinary shares at an average price of \$27.57 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees).

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We believe there are no significant ways that our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. domestic companies under the NYSE listing standards. For further information regarding our corporate governance practices, please refer to our Notice and Proxy Statement to be mailed to our shareholders in December 2010, and to our website at www.amdocs.com.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements And Schedule

The following Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule of Amdocs Limited, with respect to financial results for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are included at the end of this Annual Report:

Audited Financial Statements of Amdocs Limited

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial Statement Schedules of Amdocs Limited

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules have been omitted since they are either not required or not applicable, or the information has otherwise been included.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index hereof are filed herewith in response to this Item.

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

Amdocs Limited

/s/ Thomas G. O'Brien
Thomas G. O'Brien
Treasurer and Secretary
Authorized U.S. Representative

Date: December 7, 2010

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
1.1	Amended and Restated Memorandum of Incorporation of Amdocs Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 99.1 to Amdocs' Form 6-K filed January 26, 2009)
1.2	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Amdocs Limited
2.a.1	Indenture, dated March 5, 2004, between Amdocs Limited and The Bank of New York, as trustee, for 0.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Amdocs' Form 6-K, filed March 5, 2004)
2.a.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 5, 2004, among Amdocs Limited and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith Incorporated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Amdocs' Form 6-K, filed March 5, 2004)
4.b.1	Further Amended and Restated Information Technology Services Agreement, dated September 1, 2007, between Amdocs, Inc. and AT&T Services, Inc. (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Amdocs' Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K dated December 3, 2007)
4.b.2	Master Agreement for Software and Services between Amdocs, Inc. and SBC Operations, Inc., effective July 7, 1998 (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Amdocs' Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form F-1, dated May 21, 1999, Registration No. 333-75151)
4.b.3	Software Master Agreement between Amdocs Software Systems Limited and SBC Services, Inc., effective December 10, 2003 (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to Amdocs' Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form F-3, dated September 21, 2004, Registration No. 333-114344)
4.b.4	Agreement between Amdocs, Inc. and SBC Services, Inc. for Software and Professional Services, effective August 7, 2003 (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.3 to Amdocs' Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form F-3, dated September 21, 2004, Registration No. 333-114344)
4.b.5	Amended and Restated Customer Care and Billing Services Agreement, dated as of July 1, 2006, between Sprint/United Management Company and Amdocs Software Systems Limited (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Amdocs' Form 6-K dated December 13, 2006)
4.b.6	Agreement Amending the Further Amended and Restated Master Outsourcing Agreement and Master License and Services Agreement, dated as of October 5, 2006, between Bell Canada and Amdocs Canadian Managed Services Inc. (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.c.1 to Amdocs' Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K dated December 13, 2006)
4.b.7	Further Amended and Restated Information Technology Services Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2009, by and between AT&T Services, Inc. and Amdocs Inc. (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Amdocs' Report of Foreign Private Issuer on Form 6-K dated November 1, 2010)
4.b.8	Credit Agreement, dated as of November 27, 2007, among Amdocs Limited, certain of its subsidiaries, the lenders from time to time party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London agent, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., Toronto branch, as Canadian agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.B.9 to Amdocs' Annual Report on Form 20-F filed December 3, 2007)
4.c.1	Amdocs Limited 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.c.1 to Amdocs' Annual Report on Form 20-F filed December 13, 2006)

[Table of Contents](#)

Exhibit No.	Description
8	Subsidiaries of Amdocs Limited
12.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
12.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a)
13.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
13.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350
14.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
100.1*	The following financial information from Amdocs Limited's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended September 30, 2010, filed with the SEC on December 7, 2010, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL):(i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and (iv) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (tagged as blocks of text)

* As permitted by Rule 405(a)(2) of Regulation S-T, this exhibit will be filed by an amendment to this Form 20-F within 30 days from the date of this filing.

AMDOCS LIMITED
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Audited Consolidated Financial Statements	
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-2
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-3
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2010 and 2009	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008	F-8
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9
Financial Statement Schedule	
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	F-39

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on its assessment, management concluded that, as of September 30, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The financial statements and internal control over financial reporting have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Amdocs Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Amdocs Limited as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 18 of Part III. These financial statements and the schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Amdocs Limited at September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Amdocs Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 7, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

New York, New York
December 7, 2010

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Amdocs Limited

We have audited Amdocs Limited's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Amdocs Limited's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Amdocs Limited maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Amdocs Limited as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2010 of Amdocs Limited and our report dated December 7, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

New York, New York
December 7, 2010

AMDOCS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share data)

	As of September 30,	
	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,036,195	\$ 728,762
Short-term interest-bearing investments	397,104	444,279
Accounts receivable, net	580,000	454,965
Deferred income taxes and taxes receivable	126,083	117,848
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	112,417	126,704
Total current assets	2,251,799	1,872,558
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	258,273	279,659
Deferred income taxes	132,403	137,662
Goodwill	1,637,416	1,539,424
Intangible assets, net	218,762	227,337
Other noncurrent assets	321,951	271,777
Total assets	\$ 4,820,604	\$ 4,328,417
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 168,321	\$ 86,189
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	250,455	174,341
Accrued personnel costs	202,773	154,841
Short-term financing arrangements	200,000	—
Deferred revenue	184,481	186,158
Deferred income taxes and taxes payable	18,117	9,338
Total current liabilities	1,024,147	610,867
Deferred income taxes and taxes payable	293,723	273,110
Other noncurrent liabilities	273,354	231,387
Total liabilities	1,591,224	1,115,364
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred Shares — Authorized 25,000 shares; £0.01 par value; 0 shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Ordinary Shares — Authorized 700,000 shares; £0.01 par value; 244,131 and 242,466 issued and 193,049 and 205,079 outstanding, in 2010 and 2009, respectively	3,956	3,930
Additional paid-in capital	2,402,163	2,334,090
Treasury stock, at cost — 51,082 and 37,387 ordinary shares in 2010 and 2009, respectively	(1,309,161)	(919,874)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,952	8,343
Retained earnings	2,130,470	1,786,564
Total shareholders' equity	3,229,380	3,213,053
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,820,604	\$ 4,328,417

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenue:			
License	\$ 100,967	\$ 135,146	\$ 135,487
Service	<u>2,883,256</u>	<u>2,727,461</u>	<u>3,026,609</u>
	<u>2,984,223</u>	<u>2,862,607</u>	<u>3,162,096</u>
Operating expenses:			
Cost of license	2,021	2,686	2,729
Cost of service	1,903,645	1,831,947	2,023,562
Research and development	207,836	210,387	225,492
Selling, general and administrative	373,585	344,335	404,134
Amortization of purchased intangible assets and other	86,703	85,153	86,687
Restructuring charges and in-process research and development	—	20,780	13,896
	<u>2,573,790</u>	<u>2,495,288</u>	<u>2,756,500</u>
Operating income	410,433	367,319	405,596
Interest and other (expense) income, net	<u>(25,135)</u>	<u>(1,165)</u>	<u>11,955</u>
Income before income taxes	385,298	366,154	417,551
Income taxes	<u>41,392</u>	<u>39,978</u>	<u>38,645</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 343,906</u>	<u>\$ 326,176</u>	<u>\$ 378,906</u>
Basic earnings per share (1)	<u>\$ 1.70</u>	<u>\$ 1.60</u>	<u>\$ 1.82</u>
Diluted earnings per share (1)	<u>\$ 1.69</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>	<u>\$ 1.74</u>
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding (1)	<u>202,584</u>	<u>204,023</u>	<u>207,639</u>
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding (1)	<u>204,076</u>	<u>208,350</u>	<u>220,275</u>

(1) The basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the adoption of new earnings per share authoritative guidance requiring the inclusion of unvested share-based payment awards containing nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents in the calculation of basic weighted average number of shares outstanding. This adjustment reduced basic and diluted earnings per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 and basic earnings per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 by \$0.01.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balance as of October 1, 2007	209,762	\$ 3,850	\$ 2,168,234	\$ (652,229)	\$ 689	\$ 1,079,699	\$ 2,600,243
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	378,906	378,906
Unrealized loss on foreign currency hedging contracts, net of \$3,272 tax	—	—	—	—	(4,578)	—	(4,578)
Unrealized loss on short-term interest-bearing investments, net of \$(468) tax	—	—	—	—	(10,002)	—	(10,002)
Unrealized loss on defined benefit plan, net of \$(489) tax	—	—	—	—	(943)	—	(943)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	363,383
Employee stock options exercised	2,052	41	37,527	—	—	—	37,568
Repurchase of shares	(8,370)	—	—	(255,051)	—	—	(255,051)
Tax benefit of stock options exercised/cancelled	—	—	1,549	—	—	—	1,549
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	472	9	—	—	—	—	9
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	57,490	—	—	—	57,490
Balance as of September 30, 2008	203,916	3,900	2,264,800	(907,280)	(14,834)	1,458,605	2,805,191
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	326,176	326,176
Unrealized gain on foreign currency hedging contracts, net of \$647 tax	—	—	—	—	18,092	—	18,092
Unrealized gain on short-term interest-bearing investments, net of \$218 tax	—	—	—	—	4,828	—	4,828
Unrealized gain on defined benefit plan, net of \$1,078 tax	—	—	—	—	2,040	—	2,040
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	351,136
Cumulative effect from adoption of FSP No. 115-2/124-2 (primarily codified in ASC 320-10- Investments-Debt and Equity Securities-Overall) at April 1, 2009	—	—	—	—	(1,783)	1,783	—
Employee stock options exercised	1,289	23	27,863	—	—	—	27,886
Repurchase of shares	(468)	—	—	(12,594)	—	—	(12,594)
Tax benefit of stock options exercised/cancelled	—	—	(1,484)	—	—	—	(1,484)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	342	7	—	—	—	—	7
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	42,911	—	—	—	42,911
Balance as of September 30, 2009	205,079	3,930	2,334,090	(919,874)	8,343	1,786,564	3,213,053
Comprehensive income:							
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	343,906	343,906
Unrealized loss on foreign currency hedging contracts, net of \$(1,537) tax	—	—	—	—	(6,934)	—	(6,934)
Unrealized gain on short-term interest-bearing investments, net of \$129 tax	—	—	—	—	5,150	—	5,150
Unrealized loss on defined benefit plan, net of \$(2,011) tax	—	—	—	—	(4,607)	—	(4,607)
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	337,515
Employee stock options exercised	1,097	17	23,618	—	—	—	23,635
Repurchase of shares	(13,695)	—	—	(389,287)	—	—	(389,287)
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	568	9	—	—	—	—	9
Equity-based compensation expense related to employees	—	—	44,455	—	—	—	44,455
Balance as of September 30, 2010	193,049	\$ 3,956	\$ 2,402,163	\$ (1,309,161)	\$ 1,952	\$ 2,130,470	\$ 3,229,380

As of September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax, of \$6,002, \$12,936 and \$(5,157), unrealized loss on cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments, net of tax, of \$(1,267), \$(6,417) and \$(9,461) and unrealized (loss) gain on defined benefit plan, net of tax of \$(2,783), \$1,824 and \$(216).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash Flow from Operating Activities:			
Net income	\$ 343,906	\$ 326,176	\$ 378,906
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	195,940	198,119	192,937
Loss from divestiture of a subsidiary	23,399	—	—
In-process research and development expenses	—	5,640	1,780
Equity-based compensation expense	44,455	42,911	57,490
Loss (gain) on sale of equipment	400	197	(970)
Deferred income taxes	(19,137)	16,249	1,111
Gain on repurchase of convertible notes	—	(2,185)	—
Excess tax benefit from equity-based compensation	(126)	(18)	(211)
(Gain) loss from short-term interest-bearing investments	(1,284)	4,449	4,945
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:			
Accounts receivable, net	(131,387)	131,527	(118,291)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,009	(13,614)	4,173
Other noncurrent assets	(35,948)	(2,690)	(31,739)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued personnel	187,652	(160,321)	(27,501)
Deferred revenue	33,927	20,956	28,408
Income taxes payable, net	20,272	(19,980)	(26,824)
Other noncurrent liabilities	14,120	(28,260)	18,799
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>685,198</u>	<u>519,156</u>	<u>483,013</u>
Cash Flow from Investing Activities:			
Payments for purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements, net	(86,945)	(82,331)	(133,168)
Proceeds from sale of short-term interest-bearing investments	1,503,231	1,045,278	708,708
Purchase of short-term interest-bearing investments	(1,449,494)	(963,433)	(685,873)
Net cash paid for acquisitions	(200,307)	(65,890)	(58,772)
Net cash received from divestiture of a subsidiary and other	22,009	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(211,506)</u>	<u>(66,376)</u>	<u>(169,105)</u>
Cash Flow from Financing Activities:			
Borrowings under financing arrangements	200,000	450,000	—
Payments under financing arrangements	—	(450,000)	—
Redemption of convertible notes	—	(330,780)	(175)
Repurchase of convertible notes	—	(116,015)	—
Repurchase of shares	(389,287)	(20,014)	(247,630)
Proceeds from employee stock options exercised	23,644	27,893	37,577
Payments under capital lease, short-term financing arrangements and other	(616)	(3,952)	(331)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(166,259)</u>	<u>(442,868)</u>	<u>(210,559)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	307,433	9,912	103,349
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	728,762	718,850	615,501
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 1,036,195</u>	<u>\$ 728,762</u>	<u>\$ 718,850</u>
Supplementary Cash Flow Information			
Interest and Income Taxes Paid			
Cash paid for:			
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 46,448	\$ 39,793	\$ 51,273
Interest	2,846	3,321	4,863

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 1 — Nature of Entity

Amdocs Limited (the “Company”) is a leading provider of software and services for communications, media and entertainment industry service providers. The Company and its subsidiaries operate in one segment, providing integrated products and services. The Company designs, develops, markets, supports, implements and operates customer experience systems, including revenue management, customer management, service and resource management (OSS), service delivery, portfolio enablers, and consulting, system integration, managed services and product support, primarily to leading wireless, wireline, cable and satellite service providers throughout the world. Amdocs also offers a full range of directory sales and publishing systems.

The Company is a Guernsey corporation, which directly or indirectly holds numerous wholly-owned subsidiaries around the world. The majority of the Company’s customers are in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. The Company’s main production and operating facilities are located in Brazil, Canada, Cyprus, India, Ireland, Israel and the United States.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or U.S. GAAP.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain immaterial amounts in prior years’ financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year’s presentation.

Functional Currency

The Company manages its foreign subsidiaries as integral direct components of its operations. The operations of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries provide the same type of services with the same type of expenditures throughout the Amdocs group. The Company has determined that its functional currency is the U.S. dollar. The Company periodically assesses the applicability of the U.S. dollar as the Company’s functional currency by reviewing the salient indicators as indicated in the authoritative guidance for foreign currency matters.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and interest-bearing investments with insignificant interest rate risk and maturities from acquisition date of 90 days or less.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Investments

The Company classifies all of its short-term interest-bearing investments as available-for-sale securities. Such short-term interest-bearing investments consist primarily of money market funds, U.S. government treasuries, U.S. agencies and government guaranteed debts, which are stated at market value. Unrealized gains and losses are comprised of the difference between market value and amortized costs of such securities and are reflected, net of tax, as “accumulated other comprehensive income” in shareholders’ equity. Realized gains and losses on short-term interest-bearing investments are included in earnings and are derived using the first in first out (FIFO) method for determining the cost of securities. Effective at the beginning of the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company was required to evaluate its available-for-sale securities for other-than-temporary impairments subject to new accounting guidance. Under this guidance, the Company recognizes an impairment charge when a decline in the fair value of its investments below the cost basis is judged to be other-than-temporary. For securities with an unrealized loss that the Company intends to sell, or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell before recovery of their amortized cost basis, the entire difference between amortized cost and fair value is recognized in earnings. For securities that do not meet these criteria, the amount of impairment recognized in earnings is limited to the amount related to credit losses, while impairment related to other factors is recognized in other comprehensive income. The Company uses a discounted cash flow analysis to determine the portion of the impairment that relates to the credit loss. To the extent that the net present value of the projected cash flows is less than the amortized cost of the security, the difference is considered credit loss and is recorded through earnings. Upon the adoption of this new accounting guidance, a non-credit related amount of \$1,783 for other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in earnings prior to April 1, 2009 was reclassified as a cumulative effect adjustment that increased retained earnings and decreased accumulated other comprehensive income at April 1, 2009.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost. Assets under capital leases are recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments at the date of acquisition. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset, which primarily ranges from three to ten years and includes the amortization of assets under capitalized leases. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful lives or the term of the related lease. Management reviews property and equipment and other long-lived assets on a periodic basis to determine whether events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are subject to an annual impairment test or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. Other definite-life intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives.

The total purchase price of business acquisitions accounted for using the purchase method is allocated first to identifiable assets and liabilities based on estimated fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets of purchased businesses is recorded as goodwill.

Other definite-life intangible assets consist primarily of core technology, customer arrangements and trademarks. Core technology and trademarks acquired by the Company are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis.

Some of the acquired customer arrangements are amortized over their estimated useful lives in proportion to the economic benefits realized. This accounting policy results in accelerated amortization of such customer

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

arrangements as compared to the straight-line method. All other acquired customer arrangements are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis.

The Company tests long-lived assets, including definite life intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability of long-lived assets is based on an estimate of the undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Measurement of an impairment loss for long-lived assets, including definite life intangible assets that management expects to hold and use is based on the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets, including definite life intangible assets, to be disposed of are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income, net of related taxes where applicable, includes, in addition to net income:

- (i) unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities;
- (ii) unrealized gains and losses in respect of derivative instruments designated as a cash flow hedge; and
- (iii) unrealized gains and losses on defined benefit plans.

Treasury Stock

The Company repurchases its ordinary shares from time to time on the open market or in other transactions and holds such shares as treasury stock. The Company presents the cost to repurchase treasury stock as a reduction of shareholders' equity.

Income Taxes

The Company records deferred income taxes to reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes. Deferred taxes are computed based on tax rates anticipated to be in effect when the deferred taxes are expected to be paid or realized. A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not these items will either expire before the Company is able to realize their benefit, or where future deductibility is uncertain.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are classified as current or noncurrent based on the classification of the related asset or liability for financial reporting, or according to the expected reversal dates of the specific temporary differences if not related to an asset or liability for financial reporting, and also include anticipated withholding taxes due on subsidiaries' earnings when paid as dividends to the Company.

The Company recognizes the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position is measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company will classify the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as current to the extent that the Company anticipates payment of cash within one year. Interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recognized in the provision for income taxes. Please see Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized only when all of the following conditions have been met: (i) there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement; (ii) delivery has occurred; (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility of the fee is reasonably assured. The Company usually sells its software licenses as part of an overall solution offered

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

to a customer that combines the sale of software licenses with a broad range of services, which normally include significant customization, modification, implementation and integration. As a result, combined license and service revenue generally is recognized over the course of these long-term projects, using the percentage of completion method of accounting in accordance with software revenue recognition authoritative guidance. When total cost estimates exceed revenues in a fixed-price arrangement, the estimated losses are recognized immediately based upon the cost applicable to the delivering unit.

Initial license fee for software revenue is recognized as work is performed, under the percentage of completion method of accounting. Subsequent license fee revenue is recognized upon completion of specified conditions in each contract, based on a customer's subscriber level or transaction volume or other measurements when greater than the level specified in the contract for the initial license fee.

Service revenue that involves significant ongoing obligations, including fees for software customization, modification, implementation and integration as part of a long-term contract, is recognized as work is performed, under the percentage of completion method of accounting. Revenue from software solutions that do not require significant customization and modification is recognized upon delivery. Service revenue that does not involve significant ongoing obligations is recognized as services are rendered.

Fees are generally considered fixed and determinable unless a significant portion (more than 10%) of the license and related service fee is due more than 12 months after delivery, in which case license and related services fees are recognized when payments are due.

In managed services contracts and in other long term contracts, revenue from the operation of a customer's system is recognized either as services are performed based on time elapsed, output produced or volume of data processed. Revenue from ongoing support services is recognized as work is performed.

Revenue from third-party hardware sales is recognized upon delivery and installation, and revenue from third-party software sales is recognized upon delivery. Revenue from third-party hardware and software sales is recorded at gross amount for transactions in which the Company is the primary obligor under the arrangement and/or possesses other attributes such as pricing and supplier selection latitude. In specific circumstances where the Company does not meet the above criteria, particularly when the contract stipulates that the Company is not the primary obligor, the Company recognizes revenue on a net basis.

Included in service revenue are sales of third-party products. Revenue from sales of such products includes third-party computer hardware and computer software products. Revenue from third-party sales was less than 10% of total revenue in each of fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement, which in most cases is one year.

As a result of a significant portion of the Company's revenue being subject to the percentage of completion accounting method, the Company's annual and quarterly operating results may be significantly affected by the size and timing of customer projects and the Company's progress in completing such projects.

Many of the Company's agreements include multiple deliverables. For these multiple element arrangements, the Company allocates revenue to each element based upon its relative fair value as determined by Vendor Specific Objective Evidence ("VSOE"). For arrangements within the scope of software revenue recognition authoritative guidance the Company uses the residual method in the absence of fair value for a delivered element. The residual method requires that the Company first allocate revenue to the fair value of the undelivered elements and residual revenue to delivered elements. If VSOE of any undelivered items does not exist, revenue from the entire arrangement is deferred and recognized at the earlier of (i) delivery of those elements for which VSOE does not exist or (ii) when VSOE can be established. However, in limited cases where maintenance is the only undelivered element without VSOE, the entire arrangement fee is recognized ratably. The residual method is used

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

mainly in multiple element arrangements that include license for the sale of software solutions that do not require significant customization, modification, implementation and integration and maintenance to determine the appropriate value for the license component. Beginning October 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new authoritative guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are outside the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance. Under this guidance the Company allocates revenue to each identified unit of accounting by using estimated selling price, or ESP, for individual elements of an arrangement when VSOE or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable. This results in the elimination of the residual method of allocating revenue consideration. Please see Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

In circumstances where the Company enters into a contract with a customer for the provision of managed services for a defined period of time, the Company defers certain incremental costs incurred at the inception of the contract. These costs include time and expense incurred in association with the origination of a contract. In addition, if the revenue for a delivered item is not recognized because it is not separable from the undelivered item, then the Company also defers the cost of the delivered item. The deferred costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the applicable customer contract. Revenue associated with these capitalized costs is deferred and is recognized over the same period.

In cases where extended payment terms exist and revenue is deferred until payments are due, related costs are capitalized as contract costs and recognized as revenue is recognized.

Deferred revenue represents billings to customers for licenses and services for which revenue has not been recognized. Deferred revenue that is expected to be recognized beyond the next 12 months is considered long-term deferred revenue. Unbilled accounts receivable include all revenue amounts that had not been billed as of the balance sheet date due to contractual or other arrangements with customers. Unbilled accounts receivable that are expected to be billed beyond the next 12 months are considered long-term unbilled receivables. Allowances that are netted against accounts receivable represent amounts provided for accounts for which their collectibility is not reasonably assured.

Cost of License and Cost of Service

Cost of license and cost of service consist of all costs associated with providing software licenses and services to customers, including identified losses on contracts and warranty expense. Estimated losses on contracts are recognized in the period in which the loss is identified. Estimated costs related to warranty obligations are initially provided at the time the product is delivered and are revised to reflect subsequent changes in circumstances and estimates. Cost of license includes license fees and royalty payments to software suppliers.

Cost of service also includes costs of third-party products associated with reselling third-party computer hardware and software products to customers, when revenue from third-party products is recorded at the gross amount. Customers purchasing third-party products from the Company generally do so in conjunction with the purchase of the Company's software and services.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures consist of costs incurred in the development of new software modules and product offerings, either as part of the Company's internal product development programs, which are sold, leased or otherwise marketed, or in conjunction with customer projects. Research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Based on the Company's product development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a detailed program design or, in the absence thereof, completion of a working model. Costs incurred by the Company after achieving technological feasibility and before the product is ready for customer release have been insignificant.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Equity-Based Compensation

The Company measures and recognizes the compensation expense for all equity-based payments to employees and directors based on their estimated fair values. The Company estimates the fair value of employee stock options at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes valuation model and values restricted stock based on the market value of the underlying shares at the date of grant. The Company recognizes compensation costs using the graded vesting attribution method that results in an accelerated recognition of compensation costs in comparison to the straight-line method.

The Company uses a combination of implied volatility of the Company's traded options and historical stock price volatility ("blended volatility") as the expected volatility assumption required in the Black-Scholes option valuation model. As equity-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of income is based on awards ultimately expected to vest, it has been reduced for estimated forfeitures.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, short-term interest-bearing investments and trade receivables. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several financial institutions. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions with reputable credit and therefore bear minimal credit risk. The Company seeks to mitigate its credit risks by spreading such risks across multiple counterparties and monitoring the risk profiles of these counterparties. The Company has conservative investment policy guidelines under which it invests its excess cash primarily in highly liquid U.S. dollar-denominated securities. The Company's revenue is generated primarily in North America. To a lesser extent, revenue is generated in Europe, the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America. Most of the Company's customers are among the largest communications and directory publishing companies in the world (or are owned by them). The Company's business is subject to the effects of general global economic conditions and, in particular, market conditions in the communications industry. The Company performs ongoing credit analyses of its customer base and generally does not require collateral. The allowance for doubtful accounts is for estimated losses resulting from accounts receivable for which their collection is not reasonably assured.

The Company evaluates accounts receivable to determine if they will ultimately be collected. Significant judgments and estimates are involved in performing this evaluation, which are based on factors that may affect a customer's ability to pay, such as past experience, credit quality of the customer, age of the receivable balance and current economic conditions. As of September 30, 2010 and 2009 the Company had one customer, including its subsidiaries, with an accounts receivable balance of more than 10% of total accounts receivable, aggregating 30.0% and 32.6%, respectively. This customer accounted for approximately 29% and 33% of our revenue in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed on the basis of the weighted average number of shares outstanding, the effect of dilutive outstanding equity-based awards using the treasury stock method and the effect of dilutive outstanding convertible notes using the if-converted method.

Derivatives and Hedging

The Company carries out transactions involving foreign currency exchange derivative financial instruments. The transactions are designed to hedge the Company's exposure in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company recognizes derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities and measures those instruments at fair

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

value. If a derivative meets the definition of a hedge and is so designated, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative designated as a hedge is recognized in earnings. If a derivative does not meet the definition of a hedge, the changes in the fair value are included in earnings.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued authoritative guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities, which is effective for the Company beginning October 1, 2010. The new guidance requires revised evaluations of whether entities represent variable interest entities, ongoing assessments of control over such entities, and additional disclosures for variable interests. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In January 2010, the FASB issued guidance to amend the disclosure requirements of fair value measurements. The guidance requires new disclosures on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons for the transfers, the reasons for any transfer in or out of Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy and a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements of recurring assets and liabilities measured at Level 3 of the fair value measurement hierarchy. In addition to these new disclosure requirements the new guidance also clarifies certain existing disclosure requirements. The guidance became effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2010, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for Level 3 fair value measurements, which will become effective for the Company beginning October 1, 2011. The adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for revenue recognition relating to arrangements containing both hardware and software elements. Under the new guidance, tangible products that have software components that are essential to the functionality of the tangible product will no longer be within the scope of software revenue recognition guidance, and will now be subject to other relevant revenue recognition guidance. Additionally, the FASB updated its authoritative guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are outside the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance. The revised guidance eliminates the requirement that "objective and reliable" evidence of fair value exist for an undelivered item in order for a delivered item to be treated as a specific unit of accounting. In addition, the guidance modifies the methodology to allocate transaction consideration to each identified unit of accounting by allowing the use of estimated selling price, or ESP, for individual elements of an arrangement when vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of fair value or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable. This results in the elimination of the residual method of allocating revenue consideration. The Company elected to early adopt the pronouncements at the beginning of its first quarter of fiscal 2010 on a prospective basis for applicable transactions originating or materially modified after October 1, 2009. If VSOE of fair value or third-party evidence of selling price is unavailable, the Company determines ESP for the purposes of allocating the consideration to individual elements of an arrangement by considering several external and internal factors including, but not limited to, pricing practices, margin objectives, geographies in which the Company offers its services and internal costs. The determination of ESP is made through consultation with and approval by management. This guidance does not generally change the units of accounting in the Company's revenue arrangements or the methodology by which transaction consideration is allocated to the various units of accounting due to the fact that, for the majority of the Company's existing multiple deliverables arrangements, the Company allocated transaction consideration for purposes of revenue recognition to each identified unit of accounting based upon its relative fair value, determined using VSOE. The new accounting standards for revenue recognition if applied to the year ended September 30, 2009 would not have had a material impact on the

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Company's results of operations or financial position for that fiscal year. In addition, the adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position in fiscal 2010.

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted the new earnings per share authoritative guidance that provides that unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities. As such, they should be included in the computation of basic earnings per share, or EPS, using the two-class method. Prior-period EPS data presented have been adjusted retroactively. This adjustment reduced basic and diluted EPS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 and basic EPS for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 by \$0.01.

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted the fair value measurements guidance for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually). The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted the revised accounting guidance for business combinations. This guidance significantly changes the accounting for business combinations and establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase. Among the more significant changes, acquired in-process research and development will be capitalized and upon completion amortized over its useful life; acquisition costs will be expensed as incurred; restructuring costs will generally be expensed in periods after the acquisition date; contingent consideration will be recognized at fair value at the acquisition date with subsequent changes recognized in earnings, and reductions in deferred tax valuation allowance relating to a business acquisition will be recognized in earnings. In April 2009, the FASB issued an amendment to the revised business combination guidance regarding the accounting for assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination that arise from contingencies. The impact of this accounting guidance on the Company's results of operations or financial position will vary depending on each specific business combination. This guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position in fiscal 2010.

Effective October 1, 2009, the Company adopted the guidance that changes the accounting and reporting for noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements, including the requirement to classify noncontrolling interests as a component of consolidated stockholders' equity, the elimination of "minority interest" accounting in results of operations and changes in the accounting for both increases and decreases in a parent's controlling ownership interest. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial position.

Note 3 — Acquisitions

The Company acquired few entities during fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008. The entities have been consolidated into the Company's results of operations since their respective acquisition dates. These acquisitions, individually and in the aggregate, were not material.

Note 4 — Fair Value Measurements

The Company accounts for certain assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset or that would be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required or permitted to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact and it considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The hierarchy below lists three levels of fair value based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. The Company categorizes each of its fair value measurements in one of these three levels based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets with insufficient volume or infrequent transactions (less active markets), or other inputs that are observable (model-derived valuations in which significant inputs are observable) or can be derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The following tables present the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	As of September 30, 2010		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Available-for-sale securities:			
Money market funds	\$ 867,335	\$ —	\$ 867,335
U.S. government treasuries	111,912	—	111,912
U.S. agencies	—	65,724	65,724
Government guaranteed debt	—	102,112	102,112
Supranational and sovereign debt	—	23,771	23,771
Corporate bonds	—	58,742	58,742
Asset backed obligations	—	7,147	7,147
Mortgages (including agencies and corporate)	—	18,948	18,948
Commercial paper and certificate of deposit	10,048	9,254	19,302
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>989,295</u>	<u>285,698</u>	<u>1,274,993</u>
Derivative financial instruments, net	—	4,333	4,333
Total	<u>\$989,295</u>	<u>\$ 290,031</u>	<u>\$1,279,326</u>

AMDOCS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	As of September 30, 2009		
	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Available-for-sale securities:			
Money market funds	\$465,249	\$ —	\$ 465,249
U.S. government treasuries	272,405	—	272,405
U.S. agencies	—	93,211	93,211
Government guaranteed debt	—	83,949	83,949
Supranational and sovereign debt	—	15,751	15,751
Corporate bonds	—	32,130	32,130
Asset backed obligations	—	16,645	16,645
Mortgages (including agencies and corporate)	—	32,392	32,392
Other	8,000	14	8,014
Total available-for-sale securities	<u>745,654</u>	<u>274,092</u>	<u>1,019,746</u>
Derivative financial instruments, net	—	13,882	13,882
Total	<u>\$745,654</u>	<u>\$287,974</u>	<u>\$ 1,033,628</u>

Available for sale securities that are classified as Level 2 assets are priced using observable data that may include quoted market prices for similar instruments, market dealer quotes, market spreads, non-binding market prices that are corroborated by observable market data and other observable market information and discounted cash flow techniques. The Company's derivative instruments are classified as Level 2 as they represent foreign currency forward and option contracts valued primarily based on observable inputs including forward rates and yield curves. The Company did not have any transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during fiscal 2010.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued personal costs, short-term financing arrangements and other current liabilities approximates their fair value because of the relatively short maturity of these items.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 5 — Available-For-Sale Securities

Available-for-sale securities consist of the following interest-bearing investments:

	As of September 30, 2010			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Money market funds	\$ 867,335	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 867,335
U.S. government treasuries	111,685	227	—	111,912
U.S. agencies	64,837	887	—	65,724
Government guaranteed debt	100,832	1,280	—	102,112
Supranational and sovereign debt	23,672	99	—	23,771
Corporate bonds	59,247	728	1,233	58,742
Asset backed obligations	8,230	—	1,083	7,147
Mortgages (including agencies and corporate)	21,062	372	2,486	18,948
Commercial paper and certificate of deposit	19,414	—	112	19,302
Total(1)	<u>\$1,276,314</u>	<u>\$ 3,593</u>	<u>\$ 4,914</u>	<u>\$1,274,993</u>

(1) Available-for-sale securities are classified as short-term interest-bearing investments on the Company's balance sheet, except for \$877,889 of securities with maturities from date of acquisition of 90 days or less which are included in cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2010.

	As of September 30, 2009			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Money market funds	\$ 465,249	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 465,249
U.S. government treasuries	271,483	922	—	272,405
U.S. agencies	91,772	1,439	—	93,211
Government guaranteed debt	83,212	764	27	83,949
Supranational and sovereign debt	15,610	141	—	15,751
Corporate bonds	32,924	730	1,524	32,130
Asset backed obligations	19,630	179	3,164	16,645
Mortgages (including agencies and corporate)	38,339	552	6,499	32,392
Other	8,127	—	113	8,014
Total(2)	<u>\$1,026,346</u>	<u>\$ 4,727</u>	<u>\$ 11,327</u>	<u>\$1,019,746</u>

(2) Available-for-sale securities are classified as short-term interest-bearing investments on the Company's balance sheet, except for \$575,467 of securities with maturities from date of acquisition of 90 days or less which are included in cash and cash equivalents as of September 30, 2009.

As of September 30, 2010, the unrealized losses were primarily due to credit market conditions and interest rate movements. A significant portion of the unrealized losses has been in a continuous loss position for 12 months or greater. The Company assessed whether such unrealized losses for the investments in its portfolio were other-than-temporary. Based on this assessment, the Company recognized through earnings a credit loss of \$760 and \$1,094 in fiscal 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of September 30, 2010, unrealized losses of \$1,526 related to other-than-temporarily impaired securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The following table presents a cumulative roll forward of credit losses recognized in earnings as of September 30, 2010:

Balance as of April 1, 2009	\$ 794
Credit loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	667
Additional credit loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	427
Reductions for securities realized during the period	(131)
Balance as of September 30, 2009	1,757
Credit loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was not previously recognized	198
Additional credit loss on debt securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment was previously recognized	562
Reductions for securities realized during the period	(930)
Balance as of September 30, 2010	<u>\$1,587</u>

As of September 30, 2010, the Company's available-for-sale securities had the following maturity dates:

	<u>Market Value</u>
within one year	\$ 1,071,240
1 to 2 years	109,715
2 to 3 years	55,545
3 to 4 years	5,561
Thereafter	32,932
	<u>\$ 1,274,993</u>

Note 6 — Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company's risk management strategy includes the use of derivative financial instruments to reduce the volatility of earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes.

The Company's derivatives expose it to credit risks from possible non-performance by counterparties. The maximum amount of loss due to credit risk that the Company would incur if counterparties to the derivative financial instruments failed completely to perform according to the terms of the contracts, based on the gross fair value of the Company's derivative contracts that are favorable to the Company, was approximately \$13,682 as of September 30, 2010. The Company has limited its credit risk by entering into derivative transactions exclusively with investment-grade rated financial institutions and monitors the creditworthiness of these financial institutions on an ongoing basis.

The Company classifies cash flows from its derivative transactions as cash flows from operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flow.

The table below presents the total volume or notional amounts of the Company's derivative instruments as of September 30, 2010. Notional values are U.S. dollar translated and calculated based on forward rates as of September 30, 2010 for forward contracts, and based on spot rates as of September 30, 2010 for options.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>Notional Value*</u>
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 738,125

(*) Gross notional amounts do not quantify risk or represent assets or liabilities of the Company, but are used in the calculation of settlements under the contracts.

The Company records all derivative instruments on the balance sheet at fair value. Please see Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. The fair value of the open foreign exchange contracts recorded by the Company on its consolidated balance sheets as of September 30, 2010 and 2009, as an asset or a liability is as follows:

	<u>As of</u>	
	<u>September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
<i>Derivatives designated as hedging instruments</i>		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 8,993	\$ 19,023
Other noncurrent assets	669	24
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(960)	(3,709)
Other noncurrent liabilities	(292)	(32)
	<u>8,410</u>	<u>15,306</u>
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</i>		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,020	583
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(8,097)	(2,007)
	<u>(4,077)</u>	<u>(1,424)</u>
Net fair value	<u>\$ 4,333</u>	<u>\$ 13,882</u>

Cash Flow Hedges

In order to reduce the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on its results, the Company enters into foreign currency exchange forward contracts and options contracts to purchase and sell foreign currencies to hedge a significant portion of its foreign currency net exposure resulting from revenue and expense transactions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Company designates these contracts for accounting purposes as cash flow hedges. The Company currently hedges its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for a maximum period of two years (a significant portion of the forward contracts and options outstanding as of September 30, 2010 are expected to mature within the next 12 months).

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instruments is initially recorded as a component of other comprehensive income, a separate component of shareholders' equity, and subsequently reclassified into earnings to the same line item as the related forecasted transaction and in the same period or periods during which the hedged exposure affects earnings. The cash flow hedges are evaluated for effectiveness at least quarterly. As the critical terms of the forward contract or options and the hedged transaction are matched at inception, the hedge effectiveness is assessed generally based on changes in the fair value for cash flow hedges as compared to the changes in the fair value of the cash flows associated with the underlying hedged transactions. Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, and hedge components, such as time value, excluded from assessment of effectiveness testing for hedges of estimated receipts from customers, are recognized immediately in interest and other (expense) income, net.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The effect of the Company's cash flow hedging instruments in the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, which partially offset the foreign currency impact from the underlying exposures, is summarized as follows:

	Gains (Losses) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income (Effective Portion) Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010	
Line item in statement of income:		
Revenue	\$	(3,466)
Cost of service		9,131
Research and development		2,490
Selling, general and administrative		1,306
Total	\$	<u>9,461</u>

The effect of the Company's cash flow hedging instruments in the consolidated statement of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, which partially offset the foreign currency impact from the underlying exposures, is summarized as follows:

	Gains (Losses) Reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income (Effective Portion) Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 *	
Line item in statement of income:		
Revenue	\$	3,039
Cost of service		(17,679)
Research and development		(2,836)
Selling, general and administrative		(2,483)
Total	\$	<u>(19,959)</u>

* Since the adoption date of the amended guidance on disclosure about derivative instruments and hedging activities.

An aggregate gain of \$8,138, net of taxes, was reclassified from other comprehensive income in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010. An aggregate loss of \$19,614, net of taxes, was reclassified from other comprehensive income in the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of a cash flow hedge, including the time value portion excluded from effectiveness testing for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, was not material.

As of September 30, 2010, amounts related to derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income totaled \$6,002 which will be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months and will partially offset the foreign currency impact from the underlying exposures. The amount ultimately realized in earnings will likely differ due to future changes in foreign exchange rates. Gains from cash flow hedges recognized in other comprehensive income during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 were \$(990), or \$(1,204), net of taxes.

Cash flow hedges are required to be discontinued in the event it becomes probable that the underlying forecasted hedged transaction will not occur. The Company did not discontinue any cash flow hedges during any of the periods presented nor does the Company anticipate any such discontinuance in the normal course of business.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The activity related to the changes in net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax, is as follows:

Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax, as of October 1, 2009	\$ 12,936
Changes associated with hedging transactions, net of tax \$(214)	1,204
Reclassification into earnings, net of tax \$(1,323)	<u>(8,138)</u>
Net unrealized gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax, as of September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 6,002</u>

Other Risk Management Derivatives

The Company also enters into foreign currency exchange forward contracts that are not designated as hedging instruments under hedge accounting and are used to reduce the impact of foreign currency on certain balance sheet exposures and certain revenue and expense.

These instruments are generally short-term in nature, with typical maturities of less than one year, and are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The effect of the Company's derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments in the consolidated statement of income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, which partially offset the foreign currency impact from the underlying exposure, is summarized as follows:

	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010
Line item in statement of income:	
Revenue	\$ (2,461)
Cost of service	1,464
Research and development	280
Selling general and administrative	339
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(1,613)
Income taxes	<u>(489)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (2,480)</u>

The effect of the Company's non-designated as hedging instruments in the consolidated statement of income for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, which partially offset the foreign currency impact from the underlying exposure, is summarized as follows:

	Gains (Losses) Recognized in Income Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009*
Line item in statement of income:	
Revenue	\$ (4,395)
Cost of service	1,425
Research and development	(1,204)
Selling general and administrative	920
Interest and other (expense) income, net	(10,761)
Income taxes	<u>(496)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (14,511)</u>

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

* Since the adoption date of the amended guidance on disclosure about derivative instruments and hedging activities.

Note 7 — Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable, net consists of the following:

	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accounts receivable — billed	\$ 529,182	\$ 443,094
Accounts receivable — unbilled(1)	62,246	21,749
Less — allowances	<u>(11,428)</u>	<u>(9,878)</u>
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 580,000</u>	<u>\$ 454,965</u>

(1) The increase in accounts receivable unbilled in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 was primarily attributable to timing differences between delivery and invoicing milestones in projects.

Note 8 — Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net

Components of equipment and leasehold improvements, net are:

	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Computer equipment	\$ 777,135	\$ 725,398
Leasehold improvements	157,268	145,539
Furniture, fixtures and other	<u>55,129</u>	<u>53,179</u>
	989,532	924,116
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(731,259)</u>	<u>(644,457)</u>
	<u>\$ 258,273</u>	<u>\$ 279,659</u>

Total depreciation expense on equipment and leasehold improvements for fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008, was \$111,966, \$110,365 and \$103,740, respectively.

Note 9 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

The following table presents details of the Company's total goodwill:

As of October 1, 2008	\$ 1,526,371
Goodwill resulting from immaterial acquisitions	16,534
Decrease in goodwill as a result of release of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets	<u>(3,481)</u>
As of September 30, 2009	1,539,424
Goodwill resulting from immaterial acquisitions	151,434
Decrease in goodwill as a result of divestiture of a subsidiary(1)	<u>(53,442)</u>
As of September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 1,637,416</u>

(1) Please see Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The following table presents the amortization expense of the Company's purchased intangible assets, included in each financial statement caption reported in the consolidated statements of income:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cost of service	\$ 1,533	\$ 1,820	\$ 849
Amortization of purchased intangible assets and other	82,441	85,153	86,687
Total	\$83,974	\$86,973	\$ 87,536

The Company performs an annual goodwill impairment test during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. The Company operates in one operating segment, and this segment comprises its only reporting unit. In calculating the fair value of the reporting unit, the Company used its market capitalization and a discounted cash flow methodology. There was no impairment of goodwill as of the fiscal 2010 annual impairment test date.

The following table presents details of the Company's total purchased intangible assets:

	Estimated Useful Life (in years)	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
September 30, 2010				
Core technology	4-8	\$ 364,057	\$ (272,798)	\$ 91,259
Customer arrangements	6-15	304,308	(189,062)	115,246
Intellectual property rights and purchased computer software	3-10	51,996	(51,996)	—
Other	2-10	20,753	(8,496)	12,257
Total		\$ 741,114	\$ (522,352)	\$218,762
September 30, 2009				
Core technology	3-7	\$ 317,952	\$ (225,328)	\$ 92,624
Customer arrangements	6-15	281,254	(158,704)	122,550
Intellectual property rights and purchased computer software	3-10	51,996	(51,996)	—
Other	2-10	18,546	(6,383)	12,163
Total		\$669,748	\$ (442,411)	\$ 227,337

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The estimated future amortization expense of purchased intangible assets as of September 30, 2010 is as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Fiscal year:	
2011	\$ 65,795
2012	41,361
2013	28,759
2014	21,308
2015	17,199
Thereafter	44,340
Total	<u>\$218,762</u>

Note 10 — Other Noncurrent Assets

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following:

	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Funded employee benefit costs(1)	\$ 131,274	\$ 112,300
Deferred costs(2)	109,698	92,129
Long term accounts receivable-unbilled	43,018	38,600
Other	37,961	28,748
	<u>\$ 321,951</u>	<u>\$ 271,777</u>

(1) Please see Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Please see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 11 — Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	<u>Year Ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Current	\$ 60,529	\$ 21,361	\$ 36,341
Deferred	(19,137)	18,617	2,304
	<u>\$ 41,392</u>	<u>\$ 39,978</u>	<u>\$ 38,645</u>

All income taxes are from continuing operations reported by the Company in the applicable taxing jurisdiction. Income taxes also include anticipated withholding taxes due on subsidiaries' earnings when paid as dividends to the Company.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Deferred income taxes are comprised of the following components:

	<u>As of September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue	\$ 37,304	\$ 21,499
Accrued employee costs	48,746	43,772
Intangible assets, computer software and intellectual property	21,184	24,691
Net operating loss carryforwards	144,830	124,045
Other	81,416	77,588
Total deferred tax assets	333,480	291,595
Valuation allowances(1)	(106,743)	(82,780)
Total deferred tax assets, net	<u>226,737</u>	<u>208,815</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Anticipated withholdings on subsidiaries' earnings	(37,521)	(42,595)
Intangible assets, computer software and intellectual property	(111,423)	(96,747)
Managed services costs	(13,898)	(16,339)
Other	(18,819)	(17,751)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(181,661)</u>	<u>(173,432)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 45,076</u>	<u>\$ 35,383</u>

(1) Subsequent releases of the valuation allowance will be recognized through earnings.

The effective income tax rate varied from the statutory Guernsey tax rate as follows:

	<u>Year Ended September 30,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Statutory Guernsey tax rate	0%	0%	0%
Foreign taxes	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>9</u>
Effective income tax rate	<u>11%</u>	<u>11%</u>	<u>9%</u>

As a Guernsey company subject to a corporate tax rate of zero percent, the Company's overall effective tax rate is attributable to foreign taxes.

During fiscal 2010, the net increase in valuation allowances was \$23,963, which related to the uncertainty of realizing tax benefits primarily for net capital and operating loss carryforwards related to certain of the Company's subsidiaries. Of the increase, \$10,541 was charged to other accounts, primarily goodwill, with the remainder recorded to earnings. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of \$520,098, of which \$159,682 have expiration dates through 2029 and the remainder do not expire.

During fiscal 2009, the net increase in valuation allowances was \$6,299, which related to the uncertainty of realizing tax benefits primarily for net capital and operating loss carryforwards related to certain of the Company's subsidiaries and was recorded primarily to income tax expense. The Company released \$3,481 of the valuation allowance in connection with fiscal 2006 and 2008 acquisitions. Prior to the adoption of the new business combination authoritative guidance on October 1, 2009, realization of the valuation allowances associated with business combinations was recorded as an adjustment of goodwill and amounts not associated with business combinations were recognized as part of income tax expense.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The aggregate changes in the balance of the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefits were as follows:

	<u>Year Ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 103,304	\$ 85,772
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	19,883	16,285
Additions for tax positions of prior years(1)	19,832	3,918
Settlements with tax authorities	(20,703)	—
Lapse of statute of limitations	(3,654)	(2,671)
Balance at end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 118,662</u>	<u>\$ 103,304</u>

(1) Primarily relates to immaterial acquisitions in fiscal 2010.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, which includes interest and penalties, was \$118,662 as of September 30, 2010, all of which would affect the effective tax rate if realized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. As of September 30, 2010, the Company has accrued \$15,570 in income taxes payable for interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$880 was recognized in the statement of income in fiscal 2010. As of September 30, 2009, the Company has accrued \$16,038 in income taxes payable for interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits, of which \$2,041 was recognized in the statement of income in fiscal 2009.

The Company is currently under audit in several jurisdictions for the tax years 2005 and onwards. Timing of the resolution of audits is highly uncertain and therefore the Company generally cannot estimate the change in unrecognized tax benefits resulting from these audits within the next 12 months.

Within the next 12 months the Company believes that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will increase in the ordinary course of business. In addition it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by \$8,545 as a result of expected resolutions of tax audits and lapse of statute of limitations in jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Note 12 — Repurchase of Shares

In April 2010, the Company's board of directors authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$700,000 of its outstanding ordinary shares over the following 12 months. The authorization permits the Company to purchase its ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that it considers appropriate. In fiscal 2010, the Company repurchased 13,695 ordinary shares at an average price of \$28.41 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of September 30, 2010, the Company had remaining authority to repurchase up to \$310,984 of its outstanding ordinary shares. In the first quarter of fiscal 2011 (through December 3, 2010), the Company repurchased approximately 2,930.1 ordinary shares at an average price of \$27.57 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees).

In August 2007, the Company announced that its board of directors had authorized a share repurchase plan allowing the repurchase of up to \$400,000 of its outstanding ordinary shares. The authorization permitted the Company to purchase its ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions at times and prices that it considered appropriate. In fiscal 2008, the Company repurchased 8,370 ordinary shares at an average price of \$30.45 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). In the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company repurchased 468 ordinary shares under this repurchase program, at an average price of \$26.90 per share (excluding broker and transaction fees). As of August 2009, this authority to repurchase ordinary shares expired.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 13 — Financing Arrangements

In November 2007, the Company entered into an unsecured \$500,000 five-year revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks, which is available for general corporate purposes, including acquisitions and repurchases of ordinary shares that the Company may consider from time to time. The interest rate for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is chosen at the Company's option from several pre-defined alternatives, depending on the circumstances of any advance and is based on the Company's credit ratings. As of September 30, 2010, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants under the revolving credit facility. During the first half of fiscal 2009, the Company borrowed an aggregate of \$450,000 under the facility at an average interest rate equal to LIBOR plus 40 basis points and used the proceeds to acquire its outstanding notes as described in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements. During the second half of fiscal 2009, the Company repaid all of the \$450,000 outstanding under its credit facility. In September 2010, the Company borrowed an aggregate of \$200,000 under the facility and repaid it in October 2010.

As of September 30, 2010, the Company had outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees of \$62,229. These were supported by a combination of the credit facilities and restricted cash balances that the Company maintains with various banks. In addition, as of September 30, 2010, the Company had outstanding obligations of \$705 in connection with leasing arrangements.

Note 14 — Convertible Notes

In 2004, the Company issued \$450,000 aggregate principal amount of 0.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (the "0.50% Notes"). The Company is obligated to pay interest on the 0.50% Notes semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The 0.50% Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and rank equal in right of payment with all existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. The 0.50% Notes are convertible, at the option of the holders at any time before the maturity date, into ordinary shares of the Company at a conversion rate of 23.1911 shares per one thousand dollars principal amount, representing a conversion price of approximately \$43.12 per share, as follows: (i) during any fiscal quarter commencing after March 31, 2004, and only during that quarter if the closing sale price of the Company's ordinary shares exceeds 130% of the conversion price for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the preceding fiscal quarter (initially 130% of \$43.12 or \$56.06); (ii) upon the occurrence of specified credit rating events with respect to the notes; (iii) subject to certain exceptions, during the five business day period after any five consecutive trading day period in which the trading price per note for each day of that measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the closing sale price of the Company's ordinary shares and the conversion rate; provided, however, holders may not convert their notes (in reliance on this subsection) if on any trading day during such measurement period the closing sale price of the Company's ordinary shares was between 100% and 130% of the then current conversion price of the notes (initially, between \$43.12 and \$56.06); (iv) if the notes have been called for redemption; or (v) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events.

The 0.50% Notes are subject to redemption at any time, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company, at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on such redemption date. The 0.50% Notes are subject to repurchase, at the holders' option, on March 15, 2014 and 2019, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on such repurchase date. The Company may choose to pay the repurchase price in cash, ordinary shares or a combination of cash and ordinary shares.

During fiscal 2009, using proceeds from the Company's revolving credit facility, the Company purchased \$448,980 aggregate principal amount of its 0.50% convertible notes at an average price of 99.5% of the principal amount, excluding accrued interest and transaction fees. As of September 30, 2010, \$1,020 aggregate principal amount of the notes, presented under other noncurrent liabilities, remained outstanding, due 2024, in accordance with their terms.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 15 — Noncurrent Liabilities and Other

Noncurrent liabilities and other consist of the following:

	As of September 30,	
	2010	2009
Accrued employees costs(1)	\$ 170,780	\$ 152,994
Noncurrent deferred revenue	75,826	53,611
Accrued pension liability(2)	15,173	9,540
Other	11,575	15,242
	<u>\$ 273,354</u>	<u>\$ 231,387</u>

(1) Primarily severance pay liability in accordance with Israeli law. Please see Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Primarily relates to funded status of non-contributory defined benefit plans. Please see Note 19 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 16 — Interest and other (expense) income, net

Interest and other (expense) income, net consists of the following:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Interest income	\$ 7,670	\$ 16,371	\$ 42,839
Interest expense	(3,135)	(7,865)	(7,529)
Gain from repurchase of 0.5% Notes(1)	—	2,185	—
Foreign exchange loss	(5,551)	(5,713)	(18,856)
Loss from divestiture of a subsidiary(2)	(23,399)	—	—
Other, net	(720)	(6,143)	(4,499)
	<u>\$ (25,135)</u>	<u>\$ (1,165)</u>	<u>\$ 11,955</u>

(1) See Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements.

(2) See Note 17 to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 17 — Divestiture of a Subsidiary

In April 2010, the Company divested an 81% majority stake in Longshine Information Technology Company Ltd., its Chinese subsidiary acquired in 2005, to a newly formed and locally-managed entity, Longshine Technology Holding, Ltd. for approximately \$26,730. The Company divested its stake after the market dynamics in China did not evolve as it had anticipated and the Company believed the divestiture would enable it to better focus its efforts on service provider opportunities in China with the Company's CES 8 portfolio. The Company retains a minority interest in Longshine which is recorded under other noncurrent assets using the cost method. In connection with the divestiture, during fiscal 2010, the Company recorded a loss of \$23,399. The loss has been reflected in interest and other (expense) income, net.

AMDOCS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)**Note 18 — Contingencies*****Commitments***

The Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating leases in various countries in which it does business. Future minimum non-cancelable lease payments based on the Company's contractual obligations as of September 30, 2010 are as follows:

For the Years Ended September 30,

2011	\$ 45,033
2012	20,923
2013	15,725
2014	8,312
Thereafter	<u>4,262</u>
	<u>\$94,255</u>

Future minimum non-cancelable lease payments, as stated above, do not reflect committed future sublease income of \$4,236, \$3,226, \$1,813 and \$461 for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Rent expense net of sublease income, including accruals for future lease losses, was approximately \$40,560, \$43,726 and \$39,572 for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company leases vehicles under operating leases. Future minimum non-cancelable lease payments required after October 1, 2010 are as follows:

For the Years Ended September 30,

2011	\$ 17,005
2012	3,466
2013	438
	<u>\$20,909</u>

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of its business. Based upon the advice of counsel, the Company does not believe that the ultimate resolution of these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees

The Company generally offers its products with a limited warranty for a period of 90 days. The Company's policy is to accrue for warranty costs, if needed, based on historical trends in product failure. Based on the Company's experience, only minimal warranty charges have been required after revenue was fully recognized and, as a result, the Company did not accrue any amounts for product warranty liability during fiscal years 2010, 2009 and 2008.

The Company generally indemnifies its customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of the Company's software. To date, the Company has incurred and recorded only minimal costs as a result of such obligations in its consolidated financial statements.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

Note 19 — Employee Benefits

The Company accrues severance pay for the employees of its Israeli operations in accordance with Israeli law and certain employment procedures on the basis of the latest monthly salary paid to these employees and the length of time that they have worked for the Israeli operations. The severance pay liability, which is included as accrued employee costs in other noncurrent liabilities, is partially funded by amounts on deposit with insurance companies, which are included in other noncurrent assets. These severance expenses were \$19,570, \$14,616 and \$26,085 for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company sponsors defined contribution plans covering certain of its employees around the world. The plans primarily provide for Company matching contributions based upon a percentage of the employees' contributions. The Company's contributions in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 under such plans were not material compared to total operating expenses.

The Company maintains non-contributory defined benefit plans that provide for pension, other retirement and post employment benefits for certain employees of a Canadian subsidiary based on length of service and rate of pay. The Company accrues its obligations to these employees under employee benefit plans and the related costs net of returns on plan assets. Pension expense and other retirement benefits earned by employees are actuarially determined using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and based on management's best estimates of expected plan investments performance, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees, discount rate, inflation and expected health care costs. The Company recognized the funded status of such plans in the balance sheet.

The fair value of the employee benefit plans' assets is based on market values. The plan assets are valued at market value for the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets and the amortization of experienced gains and losses. Past service costs, which may arise from plan amendments, are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of the employees who were active at the date of amendment. The excess of the net actuarial gain (loss) over 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation and the market-related value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

The pension and other benefits costs related to the non-contributory defined benefit plans were immaterial in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Note 20 — Stock Option and Incentive Plan

In January 1998, the Company adopted the 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), which provides for the grant of restricted stock awards, stock options and other equity-based awards to employees, officers, directors, and consultants. The purpose of the Plan is to enable the Company to attract and retain qualified personnel and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation in the Company. Since its adoption, the Plan has been amended on several occasions to, among other things, increase the number of ordinary shares issuable under the Plan. In January 2008, the maximum number of ordinary shares authorized to be granted under the Plan was increased from 46,300 to 55,300. Awards granted under the Plan generally vest over a period of four years and stock options have a term of ten years.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The following table summarizes information about options to purchase the Company's ordinary shares, as well as changes during the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Number of Share Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as of October 1, 2007	20,456.5	\$ 31.62
Granted	5,631.1	33.05
Exercised	(2,051.7)	18.31
Forfeited	(1,648.2)	35.85
Outstanding as of September 30, 2008	22,387.7	32.89
Granted	3,658.1	18.70
Exercised	(1,289.4)	21.63
Forfeited	(3,435.0)	34.20
Outstanding as of September 30, 2009	21,321.4	30.93
Granted	4,735.2	27.71
Exercised	(1,096.6)	21.55
Forfeited	(2,761.8)	40.64
Outstanding as of September 30, 2010	22,198.2	\$ 29.50
Exercisable on September 30, 2010(1)	13,299.7	\$ 31.32

(1) At September 30, 2010, the weighted average remaining contractual life of exercisable options was 4.50 years.

The following table summarizes information relating to awards of restricted shares, as well as changes during the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding as of October 1, 2007	955.1	\$ 34.50
Granted	611.1	32.53
Vested	(321.5)	32.81
Forfeited	(139.6)	35.45
Outstanding as of September 30, 2008	1,105.1	33.78
Granted	583.2	18.42
Vested	(315.7)	33.43
Forfeited	(247.9)	34.80
Outstanding as of September 30, 2009	1,124.7	25.69
Granted	650.2	27.43
Vested	(445.4)	26.83
Forfeited	(78.0)	26.95
Outstanding as of September 30, 2010	1,251.5	\$ 26.11

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The total intrinsic value of options exercised and the value of restricted shares vested during fiscal 2010 was \$8,262 and \$12,105, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding and exercisable stock options as of September 30, 2010 was \$57,138 and \$27,687, respectively.

The total income tax benefit recognized in the income statement for stock-based compensation (including restricted shares) for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008 was \$3,677, \$5,660 and \$5,903, respectively.

As of September 30, 2010, there was \$39,713 of unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested stock options and nonvested restricted stock awards. The Company recognizes compensation costs using the graded vesting attribution method which results in a weighted average period of approximately one year over which the unrecognized compensation expense is expected to be recognized.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as of September 30, 2010:

Exercise Price	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.38 — 4.76	47.8	4.31	\$ 2.09	47.8	\$ 2.09
6.40 — 16.75	321.4	2.48	11.18	312.4	11.02
16.92 — 19.78	1,791.5	8.12	17.46	447.6	17.74
19.94 — 22.38	2,204.5	6.09	20.89	1,260.7	21.55
22.43 — 26.65	2,918.8	6.93	25.41	1,695.5	25.20
26.68 — 28.59	3,688.7	7.95	27.70	1,130.8	27.62
28.60 — 32.12	3,668.1	3.83	30.77	3,000.5	30.97
32.15 — 33.16	3,001.4	7.19	33.05	1,843.3	33.05
33.74 — 35.45	2,344.1	6.62	34.96	1,442.1	34.85
35.87 — 47.90	1,594.8	3.24	41.03	1,501.9	41.23
52.75 — 78.31	617.1	0.31	61.46	617.1	61.46

Employee equity-based compensation pre-tax expense for the years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cost of service	\$ 20,061	\$ 21,733	\$ 23,547
Research and development	4,218	4,249	4,714
Selling, general and administrative	20,176	16,929	29,229
Total	<u>\$ 44,455</u>	<u>\$ 42,911</u>	<u>\$ 57,490</u>

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The fair value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the assumptions noted in the following table (all in weighted averages for options granted during the year):

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate(1)	1.98%	1.94%	3.23%
Expected life of stock options(2)	4.32	4.46	4.32
Expected volatility(3)	31.5%	47.9%	33.3%
Expected dividend yield(4)	None	None	None
Fair value per option	\$ 7.66	\$ 7.54	\$ 10.45

- (1) Risk-free interest rate is based upon U.S. Treasury yield curve appropriate for the term of the Company's employee stock options.
- (2) Expected life of stock options is based upon historical experience.
- (3) Expected volatility is based on blended volatility. Please see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.
- (4) Expected dividend yield is based on the Company's history and future expectation of dividend payouts.

Note 21 — Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009(1)	2008(1)
Numerator:			
Numerator for basic earnings per share	\$ 343,906	\$ 326,176	\$ 378,906
Effect of assumed conversion of 0.50% convertible notes	—	1,486	3,940
Numerator for diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 343,906</u>	<u>\$ 327,662</u>	<u>\$ 382,846</u>
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic earnings per share — weighted average number of shares outstanding	202,584	204,023	207,639
Effect of assumed conversion of 0.50% convertible notes	24	3,948	10,436
Effect of dilutive stock options granted	<u>1,468</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>2,200</u>
Denominator for dilutive earnings per share — adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions	<u>204,076</u>	<u>208,350</u>	<u>220,275</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.70</u>	<u>\$ 1.60</u>	<u>\$ 1.82</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 1.69</u>	<u>\$ 1.57</u>	<u>\$ 1.74</u>

- (1) The basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the adoption of new earnings per share authoritative guidance requiring the inclusion of unvested share-based payment awards containing nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents in the calculation of basic weighted average number of shares outstanding. This adjustment reduced basic and diluted earnings per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009 and basic earnings per share for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2008 by \$0.01.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

The weighted average effect of the repurchase of ordinary shares by the Company has been included in the calculation of basic earnings per share.

For the fiscal years ended September 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008, 16,201, 20,623 and 13,429 shares, respectively were attributable to antidilutive outstanding stock options and therefore were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

Note 22 — Segment Information and Sales to Significant Customers

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in one operating segment, providing software products and services for the communications, media and entertainment industry.

Geographic Information

The following is a summary of revenue and long-lived assets by geographic area. Revenue is attributed to geographic region based on the location of the customers.

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenue			
United States	\$ 1,847,351	\$ 1,754,309	\$ 1,762,210
Canada	404,658	400,264	405,569
Europe	353,239	394,263	548,027
Rest of the world	378,975	313,771	446,290
Total	<u>\$2,984,223</u>	<u>\$2,862,607</u>	<u>\$3,162,096</u>
	As of September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Long-lived Assets(1)			
United States	\$ 110,245	\$ 138,520	\$ 153,739
Israel	40,717	43,978	56,130
India	36,322	32,578	39,208
Europe	35,353	35,366	33,165
Rest of the world	35,636	29,217	34,839
Total	<u>\$258,273</u>	<u>\$279,659</u>	<u>\$ 317,081</u>

(1) Includes equipment and leasehold improvements.

Revenue and Customer Information

Customer experience systems includes the following offerings: revenue management (convergent charging and billing, mediation, and partner settlements), customer management (customer care, and sales and ordering), service and resource management (OSS) (network planning, service fulfillment, service assurance, inventory and discovery and service management), service delivery (convergent service platform, digital services, and convergent applications), and portfolio enablers. Customer experience systems also includes a comprehensive line of services such as consulting, delivery and managed services, system implementation, integration, modification, consolidation, modernization and ongoing support, enhancement and maintenance. Directory includes comprehensive set of products and services for directory publishers.

AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Customer experience systems	\$2,775,271	\$2,685,460	\$ 2,894,335
Directory	208,952	177,147	267,761
Total	\$ 2,984,223	\$2,862,607	\$3,162,096

Sales to Significant Customers

The following table summarizes the percentage of sales to significant customer groups (when they amount to 10 percent or more of total revenue for the year).

	Year Ended September 30,		
	2010	2009	2008
Customer 1	29%	33%	28%
Customer 2	12	10	12
Customer 3	10	10	10

Note 23 — Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction Programs

In accordance with authoritative guidance for employers' accounting for post employment benefits and accounting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities, the Company recognized a total of \$0, \$15,140 and \$12,116 in restructuring charges in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

In the three months ended December 31, 2008, the Company commenced a series of measures designed to align its operational structure to its expected future activities and to improve efficiency. As part of this plan, the Company recorded a charge of \$14,187 consisting primarily of employee separation costs in connection with the termination of the employment of software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals at various locations around the world. The majority of the payments for the separation of employees were made in fiscal 2009. Remaining amounts were paid in fiscal 2010.

In the quarter ended September 30, 2008, the Company commenced a series of measures designed to improve efficiency and align its operational structure to its expected future activities. As part of this plan, the Company recorded in the quarters ended September 30, 2008 and December 31, 2008 a charge of \$12,116 and \$953, respectively, consisting of employee separation costs in connection with the termination of the employment of software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals at various locations around the world. The majority of the payments for the separation of employees were made in fiscal 2009 and 2008. Remaining amounts were paid in fiscal 2010.

AMDOCS LIMITED**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued)**
(dollar and share amounts in thousands, except per share data)**Note 24 — Selected Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)**

The following are details of the unaudited quarterly results of operations for the three months ended:

	<u>September 30,</u>	<u>June 30,</u>	<u>March 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>
2010				
Revenue	\$ 762,194	\$ 753,249	\$ 743,969	\$ 724,811
Operating income	102,888	105,269	103,127	99,149
Net income	94,738	92,265	68,550	88,353
Basic earnings per share	0.49	0.45	0.33	0.43
Diluted earnings per share	0.48	0.45	0.33	0.43
2009(1)				
Revenue	\$ 707,419	\$ 690,265	\$ 711,084	\$ 753,839
Operating income	96,845	93,246	95,959	81,269
Net income	85,751	85,548	80,630	74,247
Basic earnings per share	0.42	0.42	0.40	0.36
Diluted earnings per share	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.35

- (1) The basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding for the quarters ended within fiscal 2009 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the adoption of new earnings per share authoritative guidance requiring the inclusion of unvested share-based payment awards containing nonforfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents in the calculation of basic weighted average number of shares outstanding. This adjustment reduced basic earnings per share for the first quarter of fiscal year 2009 by \$0.01.

VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(In thousands)

	Accounts Receivable Allowances	Valuation Allowances on Net Deferred Tax Assets
Balance as of September 30, 2007	\$ 27,416	\$ 33,251
Charged to costs and expenses	97	24,479 (1)
Charged to revenue	1,962	—
Charged to other accounts	7,607	26,208 (2)
Deductions	<u>(2,518)</u>	<u>(7,457)(3)</u>
Balance as of September 30, 2008	34,564	76,481
Charged to costs and expenses	1,436	22,756 (4)
Charged to revenue	3,768	—
Charged to other accounts	3,397 (5)	—
Deductions	<u>(33,287)(7)</u>	<u>(16,457)(6)</u>
Balance as of September 30, 2009	9,878	82,780
Charged to costs and expenses	2,710	18,344 (8)
Charged to revenue	1,329	—
Charged to other accounts	1,503 (10)	15,601 (9)
Deductions	<u>(3,992)</u>	<u>(9,982)(11)</u>
Balance as of September 30, 2010	<u>\$ 11,428</u>	<u>\$ 106,743</u>

- (1) Valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred during fiscal 2008.
- (2) Includes valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred primarily in connection with a 2006 acquisition.
- (3) Deductions in the valuation allowances on net deferred tax assets were released to earnings.
- (4) Valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred during fiscal 2009.
- (5) Acquired as part of a 2009 small acquisition.
- (6) \$3,481 of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred primarily in connection with 2006 and 2008 acquisitions was released through goodwill, \$7,172 of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets was written off against the related deferred tax assets, the remaining deductions in the valuation allowances on net deferred tax assets were released to earnings.
- (7) Primarily attributable to a settlement with a customer in which the allowances were written off against the related accounts receivable.
- (8) Valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred during fiscal 2010.
- (9) Includes valuation allowances on deferred tax assets incurred in connection with 2010 small acquisitions.
- (10) Acquired as part of 2010 small acquisitions
- (11) \$5,060 of valuation allowances on deferred tax assets were written off against the related deferred tax assets, and the remaining deductions in the valuation allowances on net deferred tax assets were released to earnings.

THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008
as amended

COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of

AMDOCS LIMITED

1. STANDARD ARTICLES	2
2. INTERPRETATION	2
3. AMENDMENTS	4
4. BUSINESS	4
5. SHARES	4
9. PREFERRED SHARES	5
10. ORDINARY SHARES AND NON-VOTING ORDINARY SHARES	7
11. VARIATION OF CLASS RIGHTS	8
12. REGISTERED OWNERS	9
13. REGISTER OF MEMBERS	9
14. TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES	9
18. UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS	10
19. ALTERATION OF CAPITAL	10
22. GENERAL MEETINGS	11
25. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS	12
32. PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS	13
42. VOTES OF MEMBERS	15
48. PROXIES	16
56. WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS	17
63. NUMBER, APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS	17
71. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS	18
72. INDEMNITIES	19
73. MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY	20
78. DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS	21
80. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS	21
91. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	23
92. DIVIDENDS	23
102. RESERVES	24
103. CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS	24
105. NOTICES	25
110. WINDING UP	25
112. INSPECTION OF REGISTERS AND OTHER RECORDS	26

THE COMPANIES (GUERNSEY) LAW, 2008
COMPANY LIMITED BY SHARES
ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
of
AMDOCS LIMITED

1. **STANDARD ARTICLES**

The standard Articles prescribed pursuant to Section 16(2) of the Law shall be excluded in their entirety.

2. **INTERPRETATION**

In these Articles the following words shall bear the following meanings if not inconsistent with the subject or context:-

Words	Meanings
“Affiliate”	means, with respect to a specified person, another person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with the person specified. As used herein, control means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a person, whether through the ability to exercise voting power, by contract or otherwise.
“Articles”	these Articles of Incorporation as now framed and at any time altered.
“at any time”	at any time or times and includes for the time being and from time to time.
“Board”	the Directors at any time or the Directors present at a duly convened meeting at which a quorum is present.
“clear days”	in relation to the period of notice means that period excluding the day when notice is given or deemed to be given and the day for which it is given or on which it is to take effect.

Words	Meanings
“Directors”	the directors of the Company from time to time or, as the case may be, the directors assembled as a board.
“Law”	The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008 as amended extended or replaced and any Ordinance statutory instrument or regulation made thereunder.
“Member”	includes registered holder of a share and vice versa and any person entitled thereto on death, disability or insolvency of a member.
“Memorandum”	the Memorandum of Incorporation of the Company.
“Month” or “month”	calendar month.
“Office”	the registered office at any time of the Company.
“ordinary resolution”	a resolution of the Company in general meeting passed by a simple majority of the votes of the Members entitled to vote and voting in person or by attorney or by proxy at the meeting.
“Proxy”	includes attorney in fact.
“Register”	the Register of Members kept pursuant to the Law.
“Secretary”	any person designated by the Board as such.
“special resolution”	a resolution of the Company in general meeting passed by a majority of three-fourths of the votes of the Members entitled to vote and voting in person or by attorney or by proxy at the meeting.

Any reference to a share shall, where the Board has resolved to allot and issue fractions of shares, include such fractions and save where these Articles otherwise provide, a fraction of a share shall rank pari passu and proportionately with a whole share of the same class.

The singular includes the plural and vice versa.

The masculine includes the feminine.

Words importing persons include corporations.

Expressions referring to writing include any mode of representing or reproducing words.

Subject to the above, any words defined in the Law shall, if not inconsistent with the subject or context, bear the same meaning in these Articles.

In the event of any conflict between these Articles and the mandatory provisions of the Law, the latter shall prevail.

Where a Section of the Law is referred to and that Section is amended or renumbered or supplemented, then the reference shall be deemed to refer to the same Section as amended, renumbered or supplemented.

3. **AMENDMENTS**

The Company's Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation may be amended in accordance with Part IV of the Law.

4. **BUSINESS**

The nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted by the Company is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which companies may be organised under the Law. Any branch or kind of business which, by the Memorandum or by these Articles, is, either expressly or impliedly, authorised to be undertaken may be undertaken or suspended at any time by the Board.

5. **SHARES**

- (1) The Company may issue shares with a par value and shares of no par value.
- (2) At the date of adoption of these Articles, the share capital of the Company is 25,000,000 preferred shares ("Preferred Shares") and 700,000,000 ordinary shares, including voting ordinary shares ("Ordinary Shares") and non-voting ordinary shares ("non-voting Ordinary Shares").
- (3) The designations and the powers, preferences and rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, in respect of the Preferred Shares, Ordinary Shares and non-voting Ordinary Shares of the Company are set out in Articles 9 and 10 below. Unless the Company shall have resolved otherwise, any new shares shall be of such class and amount and have such preference or priority as regards dividends or in the distribution of assets or as to voting or otherwise over any other shares of any class, whether then issued or not, or be subject to such stipulations deferring them to any other shares with regard to dividends or in the distribution of the assets as the Board may determine.
- (4) Without prejudice to any special rights previously conferred on the holders of any existing shares or class of shares, and subject to Article 5(2), the Board may issue up to 700,000,000 ordinary shares and 25,000,000 Preferred Shares which may be issued as the Board may determine to the fullest extent permitted by Sections 292 and 293 of the Law and, to the extent that the time limit imposed by Section 292(3)(b)(i) remains legally applicable, such authority shall expire five (5) years after the date of adoption of these Articles or such later date as may be legally permissible. This authority may be further extended in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

6. Subject to the provisions of the Law and these Articles:-

- (a) any shares may with the sanction of the Board be issued on terms that they are, or at the option of the Company or the holder are, liable to be redeemed on such terms and in such manner as the Board may determine;
 - (b) the Company may, at the discretion of the Board, purchase any of its own shares, whether or not they are redeemable, and may pay the repurchase price in respect of such purchase to the fullest extent permitted by the Law;
-

- (c) the Company and any of its subsidiary companies may, at the discretion of the Board, give financial assistance directly or indirectly for the purpose of or in connection with the acquisition of shares in the Company or in connection with reducing or discharging any liability incurred in connection with the purchase of shares in the Company;
 - (d) shares repurchased by the Company may be held as treasury shares and dealt with by the Directors to the fullest extent permitted by the Law; and
 - (e) fractions of shares may be issued or purchased by the Company.
7. Subject to the authority conferred by Article 5 or any extension thereof, the unissued shares shall be at the disposal of the Board which may allot, grant options over or otherwise dispose of them to such persons on such terms and conditions and at such times as the Board determines but so that no share shall be issued at a discount to its par value except in accordance with the Law and so that the amount payable on application on each share shall be fixed by the Board.
8. The Company may pay commission in money or shares to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any shares in the Company or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any shares in the Company provided that the rate or amount of commission shall be fixed by the Board and disclosed in accordance with the Law. The Company may also pay brokerage charges.

9. PREFERRED SHARES

(1) Issue

The Preferred Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series of any number of shares, provided that the aggregate number of shares issued and not cancelled of any and all such series shall not exceed the total number of shares of Preferred Shares hereinabove authorised.

(2) Directors' Authorisation to Issue Preferred Shares

Subject always to sub-Article 5(4), authority is hereby vested in the Directors from time to time to authorise the issue of one or more series of Preferred Shares and, in connection with the creation of such series, to fix by resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of shares thereof the designations, powers, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, of such series in respect of the matters set forth as follows:-

- (a) The maximum number of shares to constitute such series and the distinctive designation thereof and the stated value thereof if different than the par value thereof;
 - (b) Whether the shares of such series shall have voting rights, in addition to any voting rights provided by the Law, and, if so, the terms of such voting rights;
 - (c) The dividend rate, if any, on the shares of such series, the conditions and dates upon which such dividends shall be payable, the preference or relation which such dividends shall bear to the dividends payable on any other class or classes
-

or on any other series of capital stock, and whether such dividends shall be cumulative or non-cumulative;

- (d) Whether the shares of such series shall be subject to redemption by the Company, and, if made subject to redemption, the times, prices and other terms and conditions of such redemption;
- (e) The rights of the holders of shares of such series upon the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company;
- (f) Whether or not the shares of such series shall be subject to the operation of a retirement or sinking fund, and, if so, the extent to and manner in which any such retirement or sinking fund shall be applied to the purchase or redemption of the shares of such series for retirement or to other corporate purposes and the terms and provisions relative to the operation thereof;
- (g) Whether or not the shares of such series shall be convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of any other class or classes, or of any other series of the same class, and if so convertible or exchangeable, the price or prices or the rate or rates of conversion or exchange and the method, if any, of adjusting the same;
- (h) The limitations and restrictions, if any, to be effective while any shares of such series are outstanding upon the payment of dividends or the making of other distributions on, and upon the purchase, redemption or other acquisition by the Company of, the Ordinary Shares, non-voting Ordinary Shares or any other class or classes of shares of the Company ranking junior to the shares of such series either as to dividends or upon liquidation;
- (i) The conditions or restrictions, if any, upon the creation of indebtedness of the Company or upon the issue of any additional shares (including additional shares of such series or of any other series or of any other class) ranking on a parity with or prior to the shares of such series as to dividends or distributions of assets on liquidation, dissolution or winding up; and
- (j) Any other preference and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof as shall not be inconsistent with this Article 9.

(3) Relative Rights

All shares of any one series of Preferred Shares shall be identical with each other in all respects, except that shares of any one series issued at different times may differ as to the dates from which dividends, if any, thereon shall be cumulative; and all series shall rank equally and be identical in all respects, except as permitted by the provisions of this Article 9.

(4) Liquidation

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, before any payment or distribution of the assets of the Company (whether capital or surplus) shall be made to or set apart for the holders of any class or classes of shares of the corporation ranking junior to the Preferred Shares upon liquidation, the holders of shares of each series of Preferred Shares shall be entitled to receive payment at the

rate fixed in the resolution or resolutions adopted by the Directors providing for the issue of such series with respect to such series, plus (if dividends on shares of such series of Preferred Shares shall be cumulative) an amount equal to all dividends (whether or not earned or declared) accumulated to the date of final distribution to such holders; but except as shall be otherwise stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions of the Directors providing for the issue of any series, they shall be entitled to no further payment. If, upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the assets of the Company, or proceeds thereof, distributable among the holders of Preferred Shares shall be insufficient to pay in full the preferential amount aforesaid, then such assets, or the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed among such holders rateably in accordance with the respective amounts which would be payable on such shares if all amounts payable thereon were paid in full. Except as shall be otherwise stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions of the Directors providing for the issue of any series, neither the consolidation nor merger of the Company with or into any other corporation or corporations, nor the sale or transfer by the Company of all or any part of its assets, shall be deemed to be a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company within the meaning of any of the provisions of this Article 9.

(5) Voting Rights

Except as shall be otherwise stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions of the Directors providing for the issue of any series and except as otherwise required by the Law, the holders of Preferred Shares shall have, with respect to such shares, no right or power to vote on any question or in any proceeding or to be represented at, or to receive notice of, any meeting of Members.

10. **ORDINARY SHARES AND NON-VOTING ORDINARY SHARES**

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the Ordinary Shares and non-voting Ordinary Shares shall be identical and shall entitle the holders thereof to the same rights and privileges.

(2) Dividends

When and as dividends are declared upon the ordinary shares of the Company, whether payable in cash, in property or in shares of the Company, the holders of Ordinary Shares and the holders of non-voting Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to share equally, share for share, in such dividends, except that if dividends are declared which are payable in Ordinary Shares or non-voting Ordinary Shares, dividends shall be declared which are payable at the same rate in both classes of shares and the dividends payable in Ordinary Shares shall be payable to holders of that class of shares and the dividends payable in non-voting Ordinary Shares shall be payable to holders of that class of shares. Anything contained in this Article 10(2) to the contrary notwithstanding, dividends payable in only a single class of shares may be paid both to holders of such class and to holders of any other class.

(3) Conversion of Non-Voting Ordinary Shares into Ordinary Shares

Upon the registration of the transfer of non-voting Ordinary Shares from the original holder thereof to any third party not affiliated with such original holder, such non-voting Ordinary Shares shall be redesignated in the books of the Company as Ordinary Shares and shall automatically convert into the same number of Ordinary Shares.

(4) Liquidation

Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, the assets of the Company remaining after the creditors of the Company have been paid in full the amount to which they shall be entitled shall, subject to Article 10(6), be distributed to the holders of Ordinary Shares and non-voting Ordinary Shares equally, share for share. Except as shall be otherwise stated and expressed in the resolution or resolutions of the Directors providing for the issue of any series of Preferred Shares, neither the consolidation nor merger of the Company with or into any other corporation or corporations, nor the sale or transfer by the Company of all or any part of its assets, shall be deemed to be a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company with the meaning of any of the provisions of this Article 10(4).

(5) Voting Rights

Subject to the Law, the holders of Ordinary Shares shall be entitled to vote on all matters to be voted on by the Members, and the holders of non-voting Ordinary Shares shall not be entitled to any such voting rights.

(6) Preferences

The Ordinary Shares and the non-voting Ordinary Shares are subject to all the powers, rights, privileges, preferences and priorities of the Preferred Shares as are stated and expressed hereinabove and as shall be stated and expressed in any resolution or resolutions adopted by the Directors pursuant to authority expressly granted to and vested in it by the provisions of these Articles.

11. VARIATION OF CLASS RIGHTS

- (1) If at any time the share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class (unless otherwise provided by the terms of issue) may, whether or not the Company is being wound up, be varied with the consent in writing of the holders of three-fourths of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of a special resolution of the holders of the shares of that class.
 - (2) The quorum for a variation of class rights meeting is:-
 - (a) for a meeting other than an adjourned meeting, two (2) persons present holding at least one third of the voting rights of the class in question;
 - (b) for an adjourned meeting, one (1) person holding shares of the class in question; or
 - (c) where the class has only one Member, that Member.
 - (3) For the purposes of sub-Article 11(2) above, where a person is present by proxy or proxies, he is treated as holding only the shares in respect of which the proxies are authorised to exercise voting rights.
 - (4) At a variation of class rights meeting, any holder of shares of the class in question present may demand a poll.
 - (5) For the purposes of this Article:-
-

- (a) any alteration of a provision contained in these Articles of Incorporation for the variation of rights attached to a class of shares, or the insertion of any such provision into the Articles, is itself to be treated as a variation of those rights; and
 - (b) references to the variation of rights attached to a class of shares include references to their abrogation.
- (6) The rights conferred upon the holders of the shares of any class issued with preferred or other rights shall not (unless otherwise expressly provided by the terms of issue of the shares of that class) be deemed to be varied by the creation or issue of further shares ranking senior or pari passu therewith.

12. REGISTERED OWNERS

Without prejudice to Part XXIX of the Law, except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the Company shall not be affected or bound by or be compelled in any way to recognise (even when having notice) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or fraction or (except only as by these Articles or by law otherwise provided) or any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the registered holder and whether or not such share shall be entered in the Register as held in trust or subject to any other form of beneficial ownership, nor shall the Company be bound to see to the execution of any trust to which any share may be subject.

13. REGISTER OF MEMBERS

- (1) The Company shall keep the Register of Members and Index of Members in accordance with Sections 123-128 of the Law and allow inspection in accordance with Sections 127-128 of the Law. The Company may delegate the maintenance of its Register of Members and Index of Members upon such terms as the Board may think fit. Subject to the rules governing any uncertificated system under which the Company's shares may be transferred electronically, the Register may be closed during such periods as the Board think fit not exceeding in all thirty (30) days in any year. In the absence of manifest error, the Register of Members shall be conclusive evidence as to the persons entitled to the shares entered therein.
- (2) Each Member shall inform the Company by means of a notice addressed to the Office of any change in his address and immediately after receipt of that notice the entry of the address of that member in the Register shall be altered in conformity with the notice given.

14. TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

These Articles are subject to and do not limit or restrict the transfer of the Company's shares pursuant to an uncertificated system or otherwise in accordance with the Uncertificated Securities (Enabling Provisions) (Guernsey) Law, 2005. The Board may allow settlement of the Company's shares in any manner at its discretion.

15. On the death of a Member, the survivors, where the deceased was a joint holder and the executors of the deceased where he was a sole holder, shall be the only persons recognised by the Company as having any title to or interest in his shares; but nothing herein shall release the estate of a deceased joint holder from any liability in respect of any share jointly held.
-

16. A person entitled to shares in consequence of death, disability or insolvency shall not be entitled to receive notice of or to attend or to vote at any meeting or (save as regards the receipt of such dividends as the Board shall not elect to retain) to exercise any of the rights of a holder unless and until he shall have been registered as holder.
17. The registration of transfers may be suspended at such times and for such periods as the Directors may from time to time determine provided that such registration of transfers shall not be suspended for more than thirty (30) days in any year.

18. **UNTRACED SHAREHOLDERS**

- (1) The Company shall be entitled to sell (at a price which the Company shall use its reasonable endeavours to ensure is the best obtainable) the shares of a Member or the shares to which a person is entitled by virtue of transmission on death or insolvency or otherwise by operation of law if and provided that:
 - (i) during the period of not less than twelve (12) years prior to the date of the publication of the advertisements referred to below (or, if published on different dates, the first thereof) at least three (3) dividends in respect of the shares in question have become payable and no dividend in respect of those shares has been claimed; and
 - (ii) the Company shall following the expiry of such period of twelve (12) years have inserted advertisements, but in a national newspaper and in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the last known address of the Member or the address at which service of notices may be effected under these Articles is located giving notice of its intention to sell the said shares; and
 - (iii) during the period of three (3) months following the publication of such advertisements (or, if published on different dates, the last thereof) the Company shall have received indication neither of the whereabouts nor of the existence of such Member or person; and
 - (iv) notice shall have been given to the stock exchanges on which the Company is listed, if any.
- (2) The foregoing provisions of this Article are subject to any restrictions applicable under any regulations relating to the holding and/or transferring of securities in any paperless system as may be introduced from time to time in respect of the shares of the Company or any class thereof.

19. **ALTERATION OF CAPITAL**

- (1) The Company may by ordinary resolution:-
 - (a) consolidate and divide all or any of its share capital into shares of larger amounts than its existing shares;
 - (b) subject to sub-Article 19(2), subdivide all or any of its shares into shares of a smaller amount;
 - (c) cancel shares which, at the date of the passing of the resolution, have not been taken up or agreed to be taken up by any person;
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- (d) convert the whole, or any particular class, of its preference shares into redeemable preference shares;
 - (e) convert all or any of its shares the nominal amount of which is expressed in a particular currency or former currency into shares of a nominal amount of a different currency, the conversion being effected at the rate of exchange (calculated to not less than 3 significant figures) current on the date of the resolution or on such other day as may be specified therein; or
 - (f) where its share capital is expressed in a particular currency or former currency, denominate or redenominate it, whether by expressing its amount in units or subdivisions of that currency or former currency, or otherwise.
- (2) In any subdivision under sub-Article 19(1)(b), the proportion between the amount paid and the amount, if any, unpaid on each reduced share shall be the same as that proportion in the case of the share from which the reduced share was derived.
20. The Board on any consolidation of shares or otherwise may deal with fractions of shares in any manner.
21. The Company may reduce its share capital, any capital account or any share premium account in any manner and with and subject to any authorisation or consent required by the Law.
22. **GENERAL MEETINGS**
- (1) The Company shall hold a general meeting at least once in every calendar year and not more than fifteen (15) months may elapse between one annual general meeting and the next. At each such annual general meeting shall be laid copies of the Company's most recent accounts, directors' report and, if applicable, the auditor's report in accordance with Section 252 of the Law. The requirement for a general meeting may be waived by the Members in accordance with Section 201 of the Law. Other meetings of the Company shall be called extraordinary general meetings.
 - (2) General meetings may be held in Guernsey or elsewhere at the discretion of the Directors.
 - (3) A Member participating by video link or telephone conference call or other electronic or telephonic means of communication in a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be treated as having attended that meeting provided that each Member participating in the communication can hear or read what is said or communicated by each of the others.
 - (4) A communication in which a quorum of Members participates pursuant to sub-Article 22(3) shall be a valid meeting which shall be deemed to take place where the largest group of those participating is assembled or, if there is no such group, where the chairman of the meeting is present.
23. Any general meeting convened by the Board, unless its time shall have been fixed by the Company in general meeting or unless convened in pursuance of a requisition, may be postponed by the Board by notice in writing and the meeting shall, subject to any further postponement or adjournment, be held at the postponed date for the purpose of transacting the business covered by the original notice.
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24. The Board may, whenever it thinks fit, and shall on the requisition of Members who hold more than ten percent (10%) of such of the capital of the Company as carries the right to vote at general meetings (excluding any capital held as treasury shares) in accordance with Sections 203 and 204 of the Law proceed to convene a general meeting.

25. NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

- (1) An annual general meeting of a Company (other than an adjourned meeting) must be called by notice of at least ten (10) clear days.
- (2) An extraordinary general meeting of a Company (other than an adjourned meeting) must be called by notice of at least fourteen (14) clear days.
- (3) A general meeting may be called by shorter notice than otherwise required if all the Members entitled to attend and vote so agree.

26. Notices may be published on a website in accordance with Section 208 of the Law.

27.

- (1) Notice of a general meeting of the Company must be sent to:-
 - (a) every Member; and
 - (b) every Director.
- (2) In sub-Article 27(1), the reference to Members includes only persons registered as a Member.
- (3) For the purpose of determining the Members entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting or adjourned meeting of the Company, or entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights, or entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion or exchange of shares or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Directors may fix, in advance, a date as a record date for such determination of Members. Such record date shall not be more than sixty or less than thirty days before the date of such meeting, or more than sixty days prior to any other action.

28.

- (1) Notice of a general meeting of a company must:-
 - (a) state the time and date of the meeting;
 - (b) state the place of the meeting;
 - (c) specify any special business to be put to the meeting (as defined in Article32);
 - (d) contain the information required under Section 178(6)(a) of the Law in respect of a resolution which is to be proposed as a special resolution at the meeting;
 - (e) contain the information required under Section 179(6)(a) of the Law in respect of a resolution which is to be proposed as a waiver resolution at the meeting; and
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(f) contain the information required under Section 180(3)(a) of the Law in respect of a resolution which is to be proposed as a unanimous resolution at the meeting.

(2) Notice of a general meeting must state the general nature of the business to be dealt with at the meeting.

29.

(1) Where, by any provision of the Law, special notice is required of a resolution, the resolution is not effective unless notice of the intention to move it has been given to the Company at least twenty-eight (28) clear days before the date of the meeting at which it is moved.

(2) The Company must, where practicable, give its Members notice of any such resolution in the same manner and at the same time as it gives notice of the meeting.

(3) Where that is not practicable, the Company must give its members notice at least fourteen (14) clear days before the meeting -

(a) by notice in La Gazette Officielle, or

(b) in any other manner deemed appropriate by the Board.

(4) If, after notice of the intention to move such a resolution has been given to the Company, a meeting is called for a date twenty-eight (28) clear days or less after the notice has been given, the notice is deemed to have been properly given, though not given within the time required.

30. In every notice calling a meeting of the Company there must appear a statement informing the Member of:-

(a) his rights to appoint a proxy and under Section 222 of the Law; and

(b) the right to appoint more than one proxy.

31. The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting to or the non receipt of such notice by any Member shall not invalidate any resolution or any proposed resolution otherwise duly approved.

32. **PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS**

The ordinary business of a general meeting shall be to receive and consider the profit and loss account and the balance sheet of the Company and the reports of the Directors and the Auditors, if any, to elect Directors and appoint Auditors in the place of those retiring, to fix the remuneration of the Auditors, to sanction or declare dividends (if required by these Articles) and to transact any other ordinary business which ought to be transacted at such meeting. All other business shall be deemed special and shall be subject to notice as hereinbefore provided.

33. The quorum for a general meeting shall be two (2) or more Members holding the majority of the voting rights applicable at such meeting present in person or by proxy provided that, if the Company shall have only one (1) Member entitled to attend and vote at the general meeting, that Member shall constitute a quorum.

34. If, within half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened by or upon a requisition, shall be dissolved. If otherwise convened, it may be adjourned at any time to any other time and to any other place by the chairman of the meeting, provided that it shall not be necessary to notify any Member of any adjournment of less than twenty (20) clear days if the time and place of the adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which adjournment is taken, unless after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned meeting.
- 35.
- (1) The chairman of any general meeting shall be either:-
 - (a) the Chairman of the Board;
 - (b) in the absence of the Chairman, or if the Board has no chairman, then the Board shall nominate one of their number to preside as chairman;
 - (c) if neither the Chairman of the Board nor the nominated Director are present at the meeting, then the Directors present at the meeting shall elect one of their number to be the Chairman,
 - (d) if only one Director is present at the meeting, then he shall be Chairman of the general meeting; or
 - (e) if no Directors are present at the meeting, then the Members present shall elect a Chairman for the meeting by an ordinary resolution.
 - (2) The Chairman of the general meeting shall conduct the meeting in such a manner as, subject to the Law, he thinks fit and may adjourn the meeting from time to time and limit the time for Members to speak.
 - (3) A Director of the Company shall be entitled to attend and speak at any general meeting and at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares in the Company regardless of whether that Director is a Member of the Company or a holder of the relevant class of shares.
36. The Chairman may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present, and shall if so directed by the meeting, adjourn the meeting at any time and to any place. When a meeting is adjourned for more than twenty (20) clear days or where business other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place is to be put to the adjournment meeting, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Save as aforesaid it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.
- 37.
- (1) At any meeting, a resolution put to the vote shall be decided by a show of hands or by a poll at the option of the Chairman. Nevertheless before or on the declaration of the result a poll may be demanded:-
 - (a) by the Chairman; or
 - (b) by not less than five (5) Members having the right to vote on the resolution; or
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- (c) by a Member or Members representing not less than ten (10) per cent of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote on the resolution.
 - (2) The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.
 - (3) Unless a poll is demanded, a declaration by the Chairman that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously or by a particular majority or lost and an entry to that effect in the minute book, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded.
38. A poll, if demanded, shall be taken at the meeting at which the same is demanded or at such other time and place as the Chairman shall direct and the result shall be deemed the resolution of the meeting.
39. The demand for a poll shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.
40. If a poll shall be duly demanded on the election of a Chairman or on any question of adjournment, it shall be taken at once.
41. In case of an equality of votes on a poll, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
42. **VOTES OF MEMBERS**
- (1) On a show of hands, every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote subject to any special voting powers or restrictions.
 - (2) On a poll, every Member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for each share held by him subject to any special voting powers or restrictions.
43. Where there are joint registered holders of any shares, such persons shall not have the right of voting individually in respect of such share but shall elect one of their number to represent them and to vote whether in person or by proxy in their name. In default of such election the person whose name stands first on the Register shall alone be entitled to vote.
44. Any Member, being incapable or of unsound mind, may vote by his curator or other legal guardian. Any of such persons may vote either personally or by proxy.
45. On a poll, votes may be given either personally or by proxy and a Member entitled to more than one vote need not use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way. A proxy need not be a Member. An instrument of proxy may be valid for one or more meetings.
- 46.
- (1) No Member shall be entitled to be present or take part in any proceedings or vote, either personally or by proxy, at any meeting unless all calls due from him have been paid.
 - (2) No Member shall be entitled to vote in respect of any shares that he has acquired unless he has been registered in the Register as their holder.
47. No objection shall be raised to the qualification of any voter except at the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the vote objected to is given or tendered and every vote not disallowed shall be valid for all purposes. Any objection made in due time shall be referred to the Chairman whose decision shall be final and binding.
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48. **PROXIES**

A member is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to exercise all or any of his rights to attend and to speak and vote at a meeting of the Company. A member may appoint more than one proxy in relation to a meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by him.

49. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the Office not less than forty eight (48) hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote or, in the case of a poll, not less than twenty four (24) hours before the time appointed for the taking of the poll and in default, unless the Board directs otherwise, the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.
 50. The instrument appointing a proxy and may include an instruction by the appointor to the proxy either to vote for or against any resolution to be put to the meeting.
 51. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing under the hand of the appointor or of his attorney duly authorised in writing or if the appointor is a corporation under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised and may be in any form prescribed by the rules of any stock exchange or approved by the Board.
 52. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll and shall be as valid for any adjournment as for the meeting to which it relates.
 53. Without prejudice to Section 226 of the Law, a vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the previous death or disability of the principal or revocation of the proxy or of the authority under which the proxy was executed provided that no intimation in writing of such death disability or revocation shall have been received by the Company at the Office before the commencement of the meeting or adjournment or the taking of the poll at which the proxy is used.
 54. Any corporation which is a Member may, by resolution of its directors or other governing body, authorise such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the Company or of any class of Members of the Company or to approve any resolution submitted in writing and the person so authorised shall be entitled to exercise on behalf of the corporation which he represents the same powers (other than to appoint a proxy) as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual Member of the Company.
 55. Any Member may appoint by power of attorney some person, whether a Member or not, to act as his attorney for the purposes of receiving notices of and attending general meetings and exercising the rights of the Member thereat, and upon such power of attorney being deposited at the Office together with a notice from the attorney giving his address, an entry thereof shall be made in the Register and all notices of meetings held during the continuance in force of such power of attorney shall be served upon the attorney thereby appointed as if such attorney were a Member of the Company and registered owner of the shares, and all notices, except where otherwise herein expressly provided, shall be deemed duly served if served upon such attorney in accordance with these Articles, and the attorney shall be entitled to attend any general meetings held during the continuance of his appointment and to vote thereat in respect of the shares of any Member appointing him, such vote to be exercised either personally or by proxy appointed by the attorney. Every such power shall remain in full force notwithstanding the death of the Member or its revocation by other means, unless
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and until express notice in writing of such death or revocation shall have been given to the Company.

56. **WRITTEN RESOLUTIONS**

Resolutions of the Members may be approved in writing if so determined by the Directors or the Members in accordance with Part XIII of the Law and every Member voting thereon shall have one vote for each share subject to any special voting powers or restrictions.

57. Notice specifying the proposed resolution in writing may be sent by the Company to Members by post or by facsimile or such other telephonic or electronic means of written communications as the Board may, subject to the Law, determine at any time.
58. Notices of proposed written resolutions forwarded by post shall be sent to the address of such Members entered in the Register. Notices forwarded by any telephonic or electronic means of written communication shall be forwarded to such destination as the Member in question may at any time designate in writing signed by him.
59. Notices of proposed written resolutions shall incorporate or be accompanied by an instrument to be signed by or on behalf of the Member to whom it is addressed for the purpose of approving the same.
60. Any notice of a proposed written resolution shall specify a date and time (whether greater or lesser than any period for the time being prescribed by the Law) at which the instrument or instruments signed by or on behalf of the Members voting in favour thereof shall be counted and at which the resolution if approved by the requisite majority shall become effective. No instrument received or signature appended thereto after such time shall be counted.
61. Notwithstanding anything else contained herein (and in particular the method of sending the notice of and instrument for approving the written resolution to Members) all such instruments containing such approval shall be in writing and signed by the Member or Members in question. The signature of a Member shall be acceptable for such purposes if received by facsimile telephonic transmission or in any other way specified in the notice.
62. The accidental omission to give notice of any proposed written resolution to or the non receipt of such notice by any Member shall not invalidate any resolution or any proposed resolution otherwise duly approved.

63. **NUMBER, APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS**

The number of Directors shall be authorised by the Board from time to time but shall not be less than three (3) nor more than twenty (20).

64. The Board shall have power at any time to appoint any person eligible in accordance with Section 137 of the Law to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors but so that the total number of Directors shall not at any time exceed the number, if any, fixed pursuant to these Articles. Any Director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following annual general meeting and shall then be eligible for re-election.
65. No person other than a Director retiring at a general meeting shall, unless recommended by the Directors, be eligible for election by the Company to the office of Director unless, not less than twenty-one (21) clear days before the date appointed for the meetings there shall have been left at the Office and delivered to either the Secretary of the Company or the Chairman of Directors notice in writing signed by a Member duly qualified to attend and vote
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at the meeting for which such notice is given of his intention to propose such person for election together with notice in writing signed by that person of his willingness to be elected. On receipt of such notice, the Secretary or the Chairman of Directors (as the case shall be) shall promptly forward a copy to all Directors.

66. The appointment of any person proposed as a Director shall be effected by a separate resolution.
67. Without prejudice to the powers of the Board, the Company in general meeting may appoint any person to be a Director either to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional Director.
68. A share qualification for a Director may be fixed by the Board and unless and until so fixed no qualification shall be required.
69. A Director may not appoint an alternate.
70.
 - (1) A Director may hold any other office or place of profit under the Company (other than Auditor) in conjunction with his office of Director for such period and on such terms (as to remuneration and otherwise) as the Board may determine and no Director shall be disqualified by his office from contracting with the Company, either with regard to his tenure of any such other office or place of profit or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, nor shall any such contract or any contract or arrangement entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which any Director is in any way interested be liable to be avoided nor shall any Director so contracting or being so interested be liable to account to the Company for any profits realised by any such contract or arrangement by reason of such Director holding that office or of the fiduciary relationship thereby established.
 - (2) Any Director may act by himself or his firm in a professional capacity for the Company and he or his firm shall be entitled to remuneration for professional services as if he were not a Director.

71. **REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS**

- (1) The Directors shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of fees such sums as the Board shall reasonably determine.
 - (2) The Directors shall also be entitled to be repaid all reasonable out of pocket expenses properly incurred by them in or with a view to the performance of their duties or in attending meetings of the Board or of committees or general meetings.
 - (3) If any Director, having been requested by the Board, shall render or perform extra or special services or shall travel or go to or reside in any country not his usual place of residence for any business or purpose of the Company, he shall be entitled to receive such sum as the Board may think fit for expenses and also such remuneration as the Board may think fit, either as a fixed sum or as a percentage of profits or otherwise, and such remuneration may, as the Board shall determine, be either in addition to or in substitution for any other remuneration which he may be entitled to receive.
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72. INDEMNITIES

- (1) The Directors and officers of the Company and their respective heirs and executors shall be fully indemnified, and the directors and officers of any subsidiary of the Company and their respective heirs and executors may be fully indemnified, out of the assets of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages, expenses and liabilities, including the reasonable legal and other expenses incurred in defending any Claim (whether in relation to civil or criminal proceedings or the making any application for relief under section 522 of the Law) on an “as incurred” basis (together “Liabilities”), arising out of any claims made against him or his heirs or executors in connection with the performance of his duties as a Director or officer of the Company or as a director or officer of any subsidiary thereof (a “Claim”).
 - (2) Notwithstanding the terms of sub-Article 72(1), the Company shall not provide such indemnity with respect to any Liability incurred by any such indemnified person (an “Indemnitee”):
 - i. to the extent prohibited by the Law or the Company’s Articles of Incorporation or otherwise as prohibited by law;
 - ii. to the Company or any subsidiary thereof in connection with any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company or such subsidiary;
 - iii. in defending, or in connection with, any Claim brought by the Company;
 - iv. to pay a fine imposed in criminal proceedings;
 - v. to pay a sum payable to a regulatory authority by way of a penalty in respect of non-compliance with any requirement of a regulatory nature (howsoever arising);
 - vi. in defending criminal proceedings in which he is convicted, and in the event that the Indemnitee is convicted, the Indemnitee will repay to the Company any amount received from the Company under sub-Article 72(1) in respect of legal or other expenses or any other Liability incurred by the Indemnitee in defending such proceedings, or in connection with the criminal proceedings and any such repayment must be made not later than the date on which the conviction becomes final (as defined in the Law);
 - vii. in defending civil proceedings brought by the Company, or an associated company (as defined in the Law), in which judgment is given against him, and in the event that the judgement is given against him, the Indemnitee will repay to the Company any amount received from the Company under sub-Article 72(1) in respect of legal or other expenses or any other Liability incurred by the Indemnitee in defending, or in connection with the civil proceedings and any such repayment must be made not later than the date on which the judgement becomes final (as defined in the Law);
 - viii. in connection with an application for relief under section 522 of the Companies Law in which the Court refuses to grant him relief, and in the event that the Indemnitee is refused relief, the Indemnitee will repay to the Company any amount received from the Company under sub-Article 72(1) in
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respect of legal or other expenses or any other Liability incurred by the Indemnitee in making such application, or in connection with the relief proceedings and any such repayment must be made not later than the date on which the refusal of relief becomes final (as defined in the Law);

- ix. to the extent that any recovery is made by the Indemnitee under any policy of insurance;
- x. arising out of the Indemnitee's fraud or wilful act or default; or
- xi. that arises as a result of the Indemnitee knowingly acting beyond the scope of his authority.

- (3) The Board may agree to such contractual indemnities for the benefit of the Directors, officers, employees and other agents and contracting parties of the Company or any of its subsidiaries as it may, from time to time, deem fit.
- (4) Notwithstanding sub-Article 72(2), the Board may, to the fullest extent permitted by the Law, purchase and maintain, at the expense of the Company, insurance for the benefit of the Directors, officers, directors, employees and other agents of the Company or any of its subsidiaries and/or to cover corporate reimbursement of such Directors, officers, directors, employees and other agents.

73. **MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY**

Subject to any modifications, exceptions or limitations contained in the Law, the Memorandum or these Articles, the business and affairs of the Company shall be managed by, or under the direction or supervision of, the Board. The Board shall have all the powers necessary for managing, and for directing and supervising the management of, the business and affairs of the Company, including the power to borrow money and to mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or charge all or part of its undertaking property and uncalled capital and to issue debentures and other securities, whether outright or as collateral security for any liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party. The general powers given by this Article shall not be limited or restricted by any special authority or power given to the Board by any other Article.

- 74. The Board may arrange that any branch of the business carried on by the Company or any other business in which the Company may be interested shall be carried on by or through one or more subsidiary companies and the Board may on behalf of the Company make such arrangements as it thinks advisable for taking the profits or bearing the losses of any branch or business so carried on or for financing, assisting or subsidising any such subsidiary company or guaranteeing its contracts, obligations or liabilities.
 - 75. The Board may establish any local boards or agencies for managing any of the affairs of the Company and may appoint any one or more of its number or any other persons to be members of such local Boards or any managers or agents and may fix their remuneration and may delegate to any local board manager or agent any of the powers, authorities and discretions vested in the Board, with power to sub-delegate, and may authorise the members of any local board to fill any vacancies and to act notwithstanding vacancies and any such appointment or delegation may be made upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit and the Board may remove any person so appointed and may annul or vary any such delegation but no person dealing in good faith and without notice of any such annulment or variation shall be affected thereby.
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76. The Board may, at any time, by power of attorney given under the hand of such person or persons duly authorised by the Board in that behalf, appoint any person or any fluctuating body of persons, whether nominated directly or indirectly by the Board, to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes and with such powers and discretions and for such periods and subject to such conditions as the Board may think fit and any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection and convenience of persons dealing with any attorney as the Board may think fit and may also authorise any attorney to sub-delegate all or any of his powers and discretions.

77. All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments and all receipts for moneys paid to the Company shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed in such manner as the Board shall, at any time, determine.

78. DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

A Director shall cease to hold office:-

- (a) if he (not being a person holding for a fixed term an executive office subject to termination if he ceases for any reason to be a Director) resigns his office by written notice signed by him sent to or deposited at the Office;
- (b) if he shall have absented himself (such absence not being absence with leave or by arrangement with the Board on the affairs of the Company) from meetings of the Board for a consecutive period of twelve months and the Board resolves that his office shall be vacated;
- (c) if he dies or becomes of unsound mind or incapable;
- (d) if he becomes insolvent suspends payment or compounds with his creditors;
- (e) if he is requested to resign by written notice signed by all his co-Directors;
- (f) if the Company in general meeting shall declare that he shall cease to be a Director; or
- (g) if he becomes ineligible to be a Director in accordance with Section 137 of the Law.

79. If the Company in general meeting removes any Director before the expiration of his period of office, it or the Board may appoint another person to be a Director in his stead who shall retain his office so long only as the Director in whose stead he is appointed would have held the same if he had not been removed. Such removal shall be without prejudice to any claims such Director may have for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.

80. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

- (1) The Board may meet for the dispatch of business adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman at the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.
 - (2) A Director in communication with one or more other directors so that each director participating in the communication can hear or read what is said or communicated by each of the others, is deemed to be present at a meeting with the other directors so
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participating and, where a quorum is present, such meeting shall be treated as a validly held meeting of the Board and shall be deemed to have been held in the place where the Chairman is present.

81. A video link or telephone conference call or other electronic or telephonic means of communication in which a quorum of Directors participates and all participants can hear and speak to each other shall be a valid meeting which shall be deemed to take place where the Chairman is present unless the Directors resolve otherwise.
 82. Any Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, convene a meeting of the Board. The Board shall determine the notice necessary for its meetings and the persons, in addition to all the Directors and the Secretary, to whom such notice shall be given but, unless resolved otherwise by the Board, at least 72 hours notice of a meeting shall be required.
 83. A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all powers and discretions exercisable by the Board. The adoption of a resolution by the Directors shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the Directors then in office present personally, by telephone conference or other electronic means. No resolution shall be adopted unless the number of Directors comprising the requisite quorum are present.
 84. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Board may be fixed by the Board and, unless so fixed, shall be a majority of the Directors then in office.
 85. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy but, if and so long as their number is reduced below the minimum number fixed pursuant to these Articles, the continuing Directors may act for the purpose of increasing the number of Directors to that number or of summoning a general meeting but for no other purpose. If there are no Directors able or willing to act, then any Member may summon a general meeting for the purpose of appointing Directors.
 86. The Board may elect a Chairman of their meetings and determine the period for which he is to hold office. If no such Chairman is elected or if at any meeting the Chairman is not present within five (5) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the Directors present may choose one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.
 87. The Board may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such one or more Directors as they think fit. Any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Board. A committee may elect a chairman of its meetings; if no such chairman is elected or if at any meeting the chairman is not present within five (5) minutes after the time appointed for holding the same, the committee members present may choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
 88. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any committee meeting shall be determined by a majority of votes of the committee members present, and in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
 89. All acts done by any meetings of the Directors or of a committee of the Directors or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it is afterwards discovered that there was a defect in the appointment of any of the Directors or persons acting as aforesaid, or that they or any of them were disqualified, be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.
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90. A resolution in writing signed by each Director entitled to receive notice of a meeting of the Board or by all the members of a committee shall be as valid and effectual as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board or committee. Such resolution may be contained in one document or in several documents in like form each signed by one or more of the Directors or members of the committee and may be transmitted to the Company by facsimile.

91. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**

- (1) The Board may at any time appoint one or more of their body to be holder of any executive office including the office of Managing Director on such terms and for such periods as they may determine.
- (2) The appointment of any Director to any executive office shall be subject to termination if he ceases from any cause to be a Director but without prejudice to any claim for damages for breach of any contract of service between him and the Company.
- (3) A Managing Director or Chairman shall receive such remuneration (whether by way of salary, commission, or participation in profits or combination thereof) as the Directors may determine.
- (4) The Board may entrust to and confer upon a Director holding any executive office any of the powers exercisable by the Board upon such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as it thinks fit either collaterally with or to the exclusion of their own powers and may at any time revoke withdraw alter or vary all or any of such powers.

92. **DIVIDENDS**

Subject to compliance with Section 304 of the Law and the approval of the holders of Ordinary Shares by ordinary resolution for dividends on such shares:

- (1) the Board may at any time declare and pay such dividends to Members according to their right and interest; and
- (2) the method of payment of dividends shall be at the discretion of the Board.

93. All dividends shall be apportioned and paid proportionately to the amounts paid or credited as paid on the shares during any portion or portions of the period in respect of which the dividend is paid; but if any share is issued on terms providing that it shall rank for dividend as from a particular date such share shall rank for dividend accordingly.

94. Unless and to the extent that the rights attached to any shares or the terms of issue thereof otherwise provide, all dividends shall be declared and paid pro rata according to the number of shares held by each Member.

95. The Directors may retain dividends payable upon shares in respect of which any person is entitled to become a Member under Article 16 or otherwise until such person shall be registered as a Member in respect thereof or shall duly transfer the same.

96. The Board may deduct from any dividend payable to any Member on or in respect of a share all sums of money (if any) presently payable by him to the Company on account of calls or otherwise.

97. The Board may retain any dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share on which the Company has a lien and may apply the same in or towards satisfaction of the liabilities or obligations in respect of which the lien exists.
98. At the discretion of the Board, any dividend may be paid wholly or in part by the distribution of specific assets and, in particular, of paid-up shares of the Company. Where any difficulty arises in regard to such distribution the Board may settle the same as it thinks expedient and in particular may issue fractional shares and fix the value for distribution of such specific assets and may determine that cash payments shall be made to any Members upon the footing of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of Members and may vest any such specific assets in trustees for the Members entitled as may seem expedient to the Board.
99. Any dividend interest or other moneys payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque or warrant sent through the post to the registered address of the holder or, in the case of joint holders, to the registered address of that one of the joint holders who is first named on the Register. Any one of two or more joint holders may give effectual receipts for any dividends, interest, bonuses or other moneys payable in respect of their joint holdings.
100. No dividend or other moneys payable on or in respect of a share shall bear interest against the Company.
101. All unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of the Company until claimed and the Company shall not be constituted a trustee in respect thereof. All dividends unclaimed for a period of six (6) years after having been declared shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company.

102. **RESERVES**

The Board may, before recommending any dividend, set aside such sums (out of profits or otherwise) as it thinks proper as reserves which shall, at the discretion of the Board, be applicable for any purpose to which such sums may be properly applied and, pending such application, may either be employed in the business of the Company or be invested in such investments as the Board may at any time think fit. The Board may also, without placing the same to reserve, carry forward any profits or other sums which it may think prudent not to distribute.

103. **CAPITALISATION OF PROFITS**

The Board may resolve that it is desirable to capitalise any part of the amount for the time being standing to the credit of any of the Company's reserve accounts or to the credit of the profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution and accordingly that such sums be set free for distribution amongst the Members who would have been entitled thereto if distributed and in the same proportions on condition that the same be not paid in cash but be applied either in or towards paying up any amounts for the time being unpaid on any shares held by such Members respectively or paying up in full unissued shares of the Company to be allotted and distributed credited as fully paid to and amongst such Members.

104. Whenever such resolution shall have been passed, the Board shall make all appropriations and applications of the reserves or profits resolved to be capitalised and all allotments and issues of fully-paid shares and generally shall do all things required to give effect thereto with full power to the Board to make such provision by payment in cash or otherwise as it thinks fit for the case of shares becoming distributable in fractions and also to authorise any person to enter on behalf of all Members entitled thereto into an agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them respectively credited as fully paid of any
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further shares to which they may be entitled upon such capitalisation or (as the case may require) for the payment up by the Company on their behalf by the application thereto of their respective proportions of the amounts resolved to be capitalised of the amounts or any part of the amounts remaining unpaid on their existing shares and any agreement made under such authority shall be effective and binding on all such Members.

105. **NOTICES**

A notice or other communication may be given by the Company to any Member either personally or by sending it by prepaid post addressed to such Member at his registered address (or, subject to Article 109, in electronic form) or if he desires that notices shall be sent to some other address or person to the address or person nominated for such purpose.

106.

- (1) Any notice or other document, if served by post (including registered post, recorded delivery service or ordinary letter post), shall be deemed to have been served on the third day after the day on which the same was posted from Guernsey to an address in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and, in any other case, on the seventh day following that on which the same was posted.
- (2) Service of a document sent by post shall be proved by showing the date of posting, the address thereon and the fact of pre-payment.
- (3) Any notice or other document, if transmitted by electronic communication, facsimile transmission or other similar means which produce or enable the production of a document containing the text of the communication, shall be regarded as served when it is received.

107. A notice may be given by the Company to the joint holders of a share by giving the notice to the joint holder first named in the Register in respect of the share.

108. Any notice or other communication sent to the address of any Member shall, notwithstanding the death, disability or insolvency of such Member and whether the Company has notice thereof, be deemed to have been duly served in respect of any share registered in the name of such Member as sole or joint holder and such service shall, for all purposes, be deemed a sufficient service of such notice or document on all persons interested (whether jointly with or as claiming through or under him) in any such share.

109. All Members shall be deemed to have agreed to accept communication from the Company by electronic means in accordance with Section 526 and Schedule 3 of the Law unless a Member notifies the Company otherwise. Notice under this Article must be in writing and signed by the Member and delivered to the Company's Office or such other place as the Board directs.

110. **WINDING UP**

The Company shall be wound up in any of the circumstances specified in the Law.

111.

- (1) If the Company shall be wound up whether voluntarily or otherwise the Liquidator may with the sanction of a special resolution divide among the Members in specie any part of the assets of the Company and may with the like sanction vest any part of
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the assets of the Company in trustees upon such trusts for the benefit of the Members as the Liquidator with the like sanction shall think fit.

- (2) If thought expedient subject to the obtaining of any necessary consents or sanctions any such division may be otherwise than in accordance with the then existing rights of the Members and in particular any class may be given preferential or special rights or may be excluded altogether or in part but in default of any such provision the assets shall subject to the rights of the holders of shares issued with special rights or privileges or on special conditions be distributed rateably according to the amount paid up on the shares.
- (3) In case any of the shares to be divided as aforesaid involve a liability to calls or otherwise any person entitled under such division to any of the said shares may within fourteen (14) clear days after the passing of the special resolution by notice in writing direct the Liquidator to sell his proportion and pay him the net proceeds and the Liquidator shall if practicable act accordingly.

112. INSPECTION OF REGISTERS AND OTHER RECORDS

- (1) A Director shall be entitled at any time to inspect the Register, the minute books, the annual return, the register of Directors and secretaries and the index, if any, of Members.
- (2) A Member shall be entitled on giving not less than one day's notice to inspect the Register and the other documents mentioned in sub-Article 112 (1) other than the minutes of proceedings at Directors' meetings.
- (3) Any person who is not a Director or a Member shall be entitled on giving not less than three days' notice to inspect the Register, the register of Directors and secretaries and the index, if any, of Members.
- (4) The rights of inspection herein referred to shall be exercisable from 2.30PM to 4.30PM on any weekday when banks in Guernsey are open for business.
- (5) Subject to sub-Article 112 (2), no Member shall (as such) have any right to inspect the accounting records or other books or documents of the Company except as conferred by the Law or authorised by the Directors or by ordinary resolution.

Significant Subsidiaries of Amdocs Limited

List of the Subsidiaries*	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Business Name
Amdocs Astrum Limited	Ireland	Amdocs Astrum Limited
Amdocs BCS, Inc.	State of California	Amdocs BCS, Inc.
Amdocs Canadian Managed Services, Inc.	Canada	Amdocs Canadian Managed Services Inc.
Amdocs Champaign, Inc.	State of Delaware	Amdocs Champaign, Inc.
Amdocs (Denmark) ApS	Denmark	Amdocs (Denmark) ApS
Amdocs Development Centre India Private Limited	India	Amdocs Development Centre India Private Limited
Amdocs Development Limited	Republic of Cyprus	Amdocs Development Limited
Amdocs Holdings ULC	Canada	Amdocs Holdings ULC
Amdocs, Inc.	State of Delaware	Amdocs, Inc.
Amdocs International GmbH	Switzerland	Amdocs International GmbH
Amdocs (Israel) Limited	Israel	Amdocs (Israel) Limited
Amdocs Management Limited	United Kingdom	Amdocs Management Limited
Amdocs Software Solutions Kft	Hungary	Amdocs Software Solutions Limited Liability Company
Amdocs Software Systems Ltd.	Ireland	Amdocs Software Systems Ltd.
Amdocs (UK) Limited	United Kingdom	Amdocs (UK) Limited
Amdocs Systems Group Limited	United Kingdom	Amdocs Systems Group Limited
European Software Marketing Ltd.	Island of Guernsey, Channel Islands	European Software Marketing Ltd.
Sypress, Inc.	State of Delaware	Sypress, Inc.

* Each subsidiary listed is directly or indirectly wholly-owned by Amdocs Limited.

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Eli Gelman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Amdocs Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Eli Gelman

Chief Executive Officer
Amdocs Management Limited

Date: December 7, 2010

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Tamar Rapaport-Dagim, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Amdocs Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Tamar Rapaport-Dagim
Chief Financial Officer
Amdocs Management Limited

Date: December 7, 2010

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report on Form 20-F of Amdocs Limited (the "Company") for the period ended September 30, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Eli Gelman, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of his knowledge and belief:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Eli Gelman

Eli Gelman

Chief Executive Officer

Amdocs Management Limited

Dated: December 7, 2010

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the annual report on Form 20-F of Amdocs Limited (the "Company") for the period ended September 30, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), the undersigned, Tamar Rapaport-Dagim, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that to the best of her knowledge and belief:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Tamar Rapaport-Dagim
Tamar Rapaport-Dagim
Chief Financial Officer
Amdocs Management Limited

Dated: December 7, 2010

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the reference to our firm in the head note to Item 3. Key Information — Selected Financial Data included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) of Amdocs Limited and to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

Form S-8, No. 333-91847
Form S-8, No. 333-92705
Form S-8, No. 333-31506
Form S-8, No. 333-34104
Form S-8, No. 333-58454
Form S-8, No. 333-114077
Form S-8, No. 333-132968
Form S-8, No. 333-135320
Form S-8, No. 333-137617
Form S-8, No. 333-139310
Form S-8, No. 333-140728
Form S-8, No. 333-159163
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-39278
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-44994
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-57036
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-67572
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-114079
Form F-3 (and related Prospectus), No. 333-114344

of our reports dated December 7, 2010, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Amdocs Limited and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Amdocs Limited, included in this Annual Report (Form 20-F) for the year ended September 30, 2010.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York
December 7, 2010