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AMDOCS LTD  
Form 20-F/A  
September 21, 2004

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F/A  
AMENDMENT NO. 1

[ ] REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

OR

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 1-14840

AMDOCS LIMITED

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

SUITE 5, TOWER HILL HOUSE LE BORDAGE  
ST. PETER PORT, ISLAND OF GUERNSEY, GY1 3QT CHANNEL ISLANDS  
AMDOCS, INC.  
1390 TIMBERLAKE MANOR PARKWAY, CHESTERFIELD, MISSOURI 63017

(Address of principal executive offices)

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 L0.01

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

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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 L0.01 216,057,098(1)
(Title of class) (Number of shares)

(1) Net of 7,732,500 shares held in treasury. Does not include (a) 25,314,760 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted under our stock option plan, (b) 250,930 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of options granted by companies we have acquired, and (c) 4,348,410 ordinary shares reserved for issuance upon conversion of our 2% Convertible Notes due June 1, 2008. As of September 30, 2003, 4,126,299 ordinary shares remained available for future option grants under our stock option plan.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has (1) 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 [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has selected to follow.

Item 17 [ ] Item 18 [X]

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F/A IS BEING FILED AS AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO THE ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F OF AMDOCS LIMITED (THE "COMPANY") FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE "SEC") ON DECEMBER 24, 2003, FOR THE PURPOSE OF AMENDING THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: ITEMS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 18 AND 19.

AMDOCS LIMITED

FORM 20-F

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

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### 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. Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with 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 financial year refer to the year ended September 30 of the calendar year specified.

We own or have rights to trademarks or trade names that we use in conjunction with the sale of our products and services, including, without limitation, each of the following: Amdocs(TM), Ensemble(TM), AmdocsEnabler(TM) and Clarify(TM).

### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 20-F contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the United States 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" 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; consolidation within the industries in which our customers operate; the loss of a significant customer; 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".

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PART I

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Our historical consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("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, 2003 is derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, our independent auditors. 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.

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)				
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:					
Revenue.....	\$1,483,327	\$1,613,565	\$1,533,910	\$1,118,320	\$626,855
Operating income(1) (2) (3).....	210,418	49,161	159,281	74,124	146,998
Net income (loss) (1) (2) (3) (4).....	168,883	(5,061)	66,386	5,978	98,543
Basic earnings (loss) per share...	0.78	(0.02)	0.30	0.03	0.50
Diluted earnings (loss) per share.....	0.77	(0.02)	0.29	0.03	0.49
Dividends declared per share.....	--	--	--	--	--

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,				
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Total assets.....	\$2,877,517	\$2,540,094	\$2,624,436	\$1,935,085	\$430,011
Long term obligations					
2% Convertible Notes due June 1, 2008(4).....	400,454	445,054	500,000	--	--
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations.....	23,825	15,138	24,779	23,417	17,148
Shareholders' equity(5) (6).....	1,591,600	1,416,275	1,512,091	1,430,772	123,737

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	ORDINARY SHARES		ADDITIONAL	TREASURY STOCK
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN CAPITAL	
(IN THOUSANDS)				
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
DATA:				
Balance as of September 30, 1999.....	198,800	\$3,181	\$ 489,099	\$ --
Issuance of ordinary shares related to				
acquisitions, net(5).....	20,307	325	1,263,330	--
Employee stock options exercised.....	2,058	33	21,327	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	10,825	--
Stock options granted.....	--	--	235	--
Balance as of September 30, 2000.....	221,165	3,539	1,784,816	--
Employee stock options exercised.....	1,463	21	13,946	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	7,345	--
Stock options granted.....	--	--	183	--
Balance as of September 30, 2001.....	222,628	3,560	1,806,290	--
Employee stock options exercised.....	687	12	5,149	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	6,808	--
Expense related to vesting of stock options....	--	--	98	--
Repurchase of shares(6).....	(7,732)	--	--	(109,281)
Balance as of September 30, 2002.....	215,583	3,572	1,818,345	(109,281)
Employee stock options exercised.....	475	8	2,312	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	262	--
Expense related to vesting of stock options....	--	--	37	--
Balance as of September 30, 2003.....	216,058	\$3,580	\$1,820,956	\$ (109,281)

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- (1) In fiscal 2000, we recorded acquisition-related charges of \$75,617, relating to our acquisitions of International Telecommunication Data Systems, Inc. ("ITDS") in November 1999 and Solect Technology Group Inc. ("Solect") in April 2000, in stock-for-stock transactions. These charges included write-offs of purchased in-process research and development and other indirect acquisition-related costs.
  - (2) In fiscal 2002, we recorded acquisition-related charges for in-process research and development of \$17,400, relating to our November 2001 acquisition from Nortel Networks Corporation of substantially all of the assets of its Clarify business ("Clarify") for cash. We also recorded restructuring charges of \$34,230 relating to the closure of our Stamford, Connecticut data center and our cost reduction program.
  - (3) In the first quarter of fiscal 2003, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$9,956 related to our cost reduction program. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, we recorded an acquisition-related charge of \$4,133 related to our July 2003 acquisition from Bell Canada of its 90% ownership interest in Certen Inc. ("Certen") for cash. Prior to this acquisition, we had 10% ownership interest in Certen. This charge reflects our 10% share in Certen's pre-acquisition results.
  - (4) In May 2001, we issued \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of our 2%

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Convertible Notes due June 1, 2008 (the "2% Notes"). On July 23, 2002, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase 2% Notes in such amounts, at such prices and at such times considered appropriate. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, we repurchased \$44,600 aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes, at an average price of 99% of the principal amount. During fiscal 2002, we repurchased \$54,946 aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes, at an average price of 89% of the principal amount. In fiscal 2003 and 2002, we recorded gains of \$448 and \$6,012, respectively, relating to the repurchases of the 2% Notes. As of September 30, 2003, \$400,454 aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes was outstanding. As of that date, the aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes outstanding

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is presented as a current liability, due to the holders' option to require us to repurchase the 2% Notes on June 1, 2004.

- (5) In addition, options to purchase an aggregate of 2,757 ordinary shares were issued in exchange for employee options in connection with the Solect and ITDS acquisitions.
- (6) On November 6, 2001, our Board of Directors approved a twelve-month share repurchase program and authorized us to repurchase our ordinary shares. During fiscal 2002, we repurchased 7,732 ordinary shares, at an average price of \$14.13 per share. During fiscal 2003, we did not repurchase any ordinary shares. On November 5, 2003, our Board of Directors approved an additional twelve-month share repurchase program. In accordance with this program, as of December 22, 2003, we had repurchased an additional 4,990 ordinary shares, at an average price of \$24.82 per share.

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### 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 general global economic conditions, continued industry consolidation, the formation of alliances among network operators and service providers, and changes in the regulatory environment have had, and could continue to have, a material adverse effect on our existing or potential customers. These conditions have reduced the high growth rates that the communications industry had previously experienced, and have caused the market value, financial results and prospects, and capital spending levels of many communications companies to decline or degrade. In recent years, the communications industry has experienced significant financial pressures that have caused many in the industry to cut expenses and limit investment in capital intensive projects and have led to numerous restructurings and bankruptcies.

The need for communications providers to control operating expenses and capital investment budgets has resulted in slowed customer buying decisions, as well as price pressures. Due to adverse conditions in the business environment for communications companies, our revenues declined in the second half of fiscal 2002 and continued to decline in the first quarter of fiscal 2003. As a result, we undertook restructuring programs in fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2003 to reduce costs. Adverse market conditions could continue to have a negative impact on our business by reducing the number of new contracts we are able to sign and the size of initial spending commitments, as well as decreasing the level of discretionary spending under contracts with existing customers. In addition, a

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further slowdown in the buying decisions of communications providers could extend our sales cycle period and limit our ability to forecast our flow of new contracts.

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. If we fail to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with established or new competitors, it 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 a combination of services, such as system modernization and consolidation, management and operation of data centers, purchase and management of related hardware assets, billing operations and application support.

The market for communications information systems is highly competitive and fragmented, and we expect competition to increase. We compete with independent providers of information systems and services and with the in-house software departments of communications companies. Our competitors include firms that provide comprehensive information systems and Managed Services solutions, 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 and wireless services, systems integrators, service bureaus and companies that offer software systems in combination with the sale of network equipment.

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

- the development by others of software that is competitive with our products and services,
- the price at which others offer competitive software and services,
- the responsiveness of our competitors to customer needs, and
- the ability of our competitors to hire, retain and motivate key personnel.

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. 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 prospective

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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. Failure by us to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with established or new competitors may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

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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 Integrated Customer Management products that operate in state-of-the-art computing environments. Our present or future products may not satisfy the evolving needs of the communications industry. 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.

WE MAY SEEK TO ACQUIRE COMPANIES OR TECHNOLOGIES, WHICH COULD DISRUPT OUR ONGOING BUSINESS, DISTRACT OUR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

We may acquire companies where we believe we can acquire new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths. We cannot assure you that suitable 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. If we do complete acquisitions, we cannot assure you that they will ultimately enhance our products or strengthen our competitive position. In addition, any acquisitions that we make could lead to difficulties in integrating personnel and operations from the acquired businesses and in retaining and motivating key personnel from these businesses. 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.

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. Our three largest groups of customers are comprised of Bell, Canada Nextel Communications ("Nextel"), and SBC Communications Inc. ("SBC") and certain of their subsidiaries, each of which accounted for more than 10% of our revenue in fiscal 2003. Aggregate revenue derived from the multiple business arrangements we have with our five largest customer groups accounted for approximately 55% of our revenue in fiscal 2003. SBC has historically been one of our largest shareholders, and, as of November 28, 2003, it beneficially owned approximately 9.4% of our outstanding ordinary shares. 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.

Although we have received a substantial portion of our revenue from recurring business with established customers, most 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 of committed projects, each of which could reduce our revenues and profits.

OUR FUTURE SUCCESS WILL DEPEND ON OUR ABILITY TO DEVELOP LONG-TERM



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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 Integrated Customer Management 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 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, the creditworthiness of our customers may deteriorate over time, and we can be adversely affected by bankruptcies or other business failures.

THE SKILLED AND HIGHLY QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES THAT WE NEED TO DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT AND MODIFY OUR SOLUTIONS MAY BE DIFFICULT TO HIRE AND RETAIN, AND IF WE ARE UNABLE TO HIRE AND RETAIN SUCH PERSONNEL, WE COULD FACE INCREASED COSTS TO RETAIN OUR SKILLED EMPLOYEES.

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. In addition, our competitive success will depend on our ability to attract and retain other outstanding, highly qualified employees. Although we made reductions in our workforce in fiscal 2002 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2003, we continually need to hire sales, support, technical and other 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, if we were to obtain several new customers or implement several new large-scale projects in a short period of time, we may need to attract and train additional employees at a rapid rate. We may face difficulties identifying and hiring qualified personnel. Our inability to hire and retain the appropriate personnel could increase our costs of retaining skilled employees and make it difficult for us to manage our operations, to meet our commitments and to compete for new customer contracts.

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.

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 movement may continue and could intensify. Fluctuations may result from many factors, including:

- the size and timing of significant customer projects and license fees,

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- delays in or cancellations of significant projects by customers,
- changes in operating expenses,
- increased competition,
- changes in our strategy,

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- personnel changes,
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, and
- general economic and political conditions.

Generally, our license fee revenue and our service fee revenue relating to customization and modification are recognized as work is performed, using percentage of completion 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 revenue as projects progress, 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 IMPACTED 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 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, 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. Beginning in the second half of fiscal 2002, buying decisions of communications providers were often delayed due to adverse conditions in the business environment, and our sales cycle period lengthened as a result. The lengthening of our sales cycle could reduce growth in our revenue in the future. In addition, the lengthening of our sales cycle contributes to an increased cost of sales, thereby reducing our profitability.

IF THE MARKET FOR OUR PRODUCTS DETERIORATES, WE MAY INCUR ADDITIONAL RESTRUCTURING CHARGES.

In an effort to implement long-term cost reduction measures, we reduced our

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workforce in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 and reallocated certain personnel among different areas of our operations. A reduction 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. Depending on market conditions in the communications industry and our business and financial needs, we may be forced to implement additional restructuring plans to further reduce our costs, which could result in additional restructuring charges. Additional restructuring charges could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

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.

Our restructurings and cost reduction measures reduced the size of our operations. On January 31, 2003, we employed approximately 7,800 individuals in software and information technology positions, compared to approximately 9,100 on November 30, 2001. Our software and information technology workforce increased to 9,000 positions as of November 30, 2003, primarily as a result of the Certen

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acquisition in July 2003 and a Managed Services agreement signed in January 2003. During periods of contraction, we disposed of office space and related obligations in an effort to keep pace with the changing size of our operations. Our recent cost reduction measures included 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. We have accrued the estimated expenses that will result from our restructuring efforts. 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.

OUR INTERNATIONAL PRESENCE EXPOSES US TO RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIED AND CHANGING POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORLDWIDE.

We are affected by risks associated with conducting business internationally. We maintain development facilities in Israel, the United States, Cyprus, Ireland and Canada, operate a support center in Brazil and have operations in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. Although a 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 base 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,

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- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable and withholding taxes that limit the repatriation of earnings,
- trade barriers,
- immigration regulations that limit our ability to deploy our employees,
- political instability, 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.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND OUR DEVELOPMENT FACILITY IN CYPRUS MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN THAT COUNTRY.

Of the five development centers we maintain worldwide, our largest development center is located in five different sites throughout Israel. Approximately half of our employees are located in Israel. As a result, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel and its neighboring region. 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 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 three years there has been a significant deterioration in Israel's relationship with the Palestinian Authority and a related increase in

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violence. Efforts to resolve the problem have failed to result in an agreeable 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 employees, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

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 approximately 40% of the island. Although Cyprus recently joined the European Union, intensive discussions facilitated by the United Nations, the European Union and the United States have not resulted in an agreed-upon plan of reunification for Cyprus. Any major hostilities between Cyprus and Turkey or the failure of the parties to finalize a peaceful resolution may have a material adverse effect on our development facility in Cyprus.

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OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS EXPOSE US TO RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS.

Although approximately half of our employees are located in Israel and we have operations throughout the world, the majority of our revenues and costs are denominated in, or linked to, the U.S. dollar. Accordingly, we consider the U.S. dollar to be our functional currency. However, a significant portion of our operating costs is 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. The cost of our operations outside of the United States, as expressed in dollars, could be adversely affected by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in a particular country is not offset (or is offset with a time delay) by a devaluation of the local currency in relation to the dollar. As a result of this differential, 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.

In addition, a portion of our revenue (approximately 20% in fiscal 2003) is not incurred in dollars or linked to the dollar, and, therefore, fluctuations in exchange rates between the currencies in which such revenue is incurred and the dollar 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.

Generally, the effects of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates are mitigated by the fact that the majority of our revenue and operating costs is in dollars or linked to the dollar and we generally hedge our currency exposure on both a short-term and long-term basis with respect to expected revenue and operating costs. 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.

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. We regard a substantial portion of our software products and systems as proprietary and rely on a combination of statutory and common law copyright, trademark, trade secret laws, customer licensing agreements, employee and third party non-disclosure agreements and other methods to protect our proprietary rights. We do not include in our software any mechanisms to prevent or inhibit unauthorized use, but we generally enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants, subcontractors, customers and potential customers and limit access to, and distribution of, our proprietary information.

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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. There is also the risk that other companies could independently develop similar or superior technology without violating our proprietary rights.

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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.

Although we have not received any complaints from third parties alleging infringement claims, third parties could claim that our current or future products or technology infringe their proprietary rights. 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. Any of these events could seriously harm our business.

If anyone asserts a claim against us relating to proprietary technology or information, while we might seek to license their intellectual property, we might not 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 or 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 out of our control may arise 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 Integrated Customer Management 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 Managed Services include a combination of services, such as system modernization and consolidation, management and operation of data centers, purchase and management of related hardware assets, billing operations and application support. 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. We expect to experience additional outages in the future. 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 25% for the year ended September 30, 2003 will not change over time as a result of changes in corporate income tax rates or other changes in the tax laws 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, the government of Cyprus has issued a permit to our Cypriot subsidiary pursuant to which its activities are deemed to be offshore activities for Cypriot tax purposes, resulting in an effective tax rate in Cyprus of 4.25%. Our Irish subsidiary entered into an agreement with the Irish Industrial Development Agency by which it qualified for certain job creation grants and, consequently, certain of its activities were deemed to be manufacturing activities for Irish tax purposes, resulting in a corporation tax rate of 10% until December 31, 2002 with respect to such manufacturing activities. Beginning January 1, 2003, our Irish subsidiary became subject to a single corporation tax rate of 12.5%. Israeli companies are generally subject to a company tax of 36% of taxable income, however, certain production and development facilities of our Israeli subsidiary have been granted a status that allows for taxation at a rate of 25% or lower. The status by which these facilities enjoy reduced taxation is subject to certain time limitations.

If we fail to meet the conditions upon which certain favorable tax treatment area based, we could be required to refund tax benefits already received. Additionally, some of these programs and the related tax benefits are available to us for a limited number of years, and these benefits expire from time to time.

Any of the following could have a material effect on our overall effective tax rate:

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- some programs 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,
- 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, or
- we may be required to refund previously recognized tax benefits if we are found to be in violation of the stipulated conditions.

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WE ARE CURRENTLY A PARTY TO SECURITIES LITIGATION CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS AND A SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION, WHICH COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Beginning in June 2002, a number of complaints were filed by holders of our ordinary shares against us and certain of our officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri and the Southern District of New York. The cases were transferred to and consolidated in the Eastern District of Missouri. The consolidated amended complaint filed in the action alleged that we and the individual defendants had made false or misleading statements about our business and future prospects during a putative class period between July 18, 2000 and June 20, 2002. On December 1, 2003, the court issued an order granting our motion to dismiss the securities class action lawsuits and directing that judgment be entered in favor of the defendants. On December 29, 2003, the lead plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit from the final judgment entered on December 1, 2003. The litigation has been, and, if the plaintiffs pursue an appeal, may continue to be, time-consuming and costly and could divert the attention of our management personnel. These lawsuits or any future lawsuits filed against us could harm our business.

In addition, we have been informed that the Midwest Regional Office of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") is conducting a private investigation into the events leading up to our announcement in June 2002 of revised projected revenue for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. The investigation appears to be focused on, but is not explicitly limited to, our forecasting beginning with our April 23, 2002 press release. Although we believe that we will be able to satisfy any concerns the SEC staff may have in this regard, we are unable to predict the duration, scope or outcome of the investigation. We are cooperating fully with the SEC staff. At a minimum, this investigation may divert the attention of our management and other resources that would otherwise be engaged in operating our business.

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. During fiscal year 2003, our ordinary shares traded as high as \$27.25 per share and as low as \$5.85 per share. Our ordinary shares traded as high as \$39.25 per share and as low as \$6.10 per share in fiscal 2002 and as high as \$80.50 per share and as low as \$25.85 per share in fiscal 2001. As of December 1, 2003, the closing price of our ordinary shares was \$26.04 per share. Many factors could cause the market price of our ordinary shares to rise and



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fall, including:

- market conditions in the industry and the economy as a whole,
- variations in our quarterly operating results,
- 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,
- acquisitions or strategic alliances by us or others in our industry,
- changes in estimates of our performance or recommendations by financial analysts, and
- political developments in the Middle East.

In addition, the stock market often experiences significant price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations particularly affect 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.

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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 several of our directors and executive officers are not 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 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 Integrated Customer Management systems, including software and services, to major communications companies in North America, Europe and the rest of the world. Our registered office is located in Suite 5, Tower Hill House Le Bordage, St. Peter Port, Island of Guernsey, GY1 3QT Channel Islands, and the telephone number at that location is 011-44-1481-728444.

In the United States, our main sales and development center is located in St. Louis, Missouri. 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 (314) 212-8328.

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

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We have pursued acquisitions in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths. Our acquisition of ITDS in November 1999 enabled us to expand our service offerings and enhanced our ability to provide Managed Services solutions to our customers. In April 2000, we acquired Solect, which enhanced our ability to serve the growing Internet Protocol ("IP") needs of our customers. The acquisition in November 2001 from Nortel Networks Corporation of substantially all of the assets of its Clarify business, which provided Customer Relationship Management ("CRM") software to communications companies and other enterprise sectors, has positioned us as a leading provider of CRM to the communications industry and, through our addition of Clarify's CRM software to our product offerings, reinforced our leadership in delivering a comprehensive portfolio of business software applications. In July 2003, we purchased Bell Canada's 90% ownership interest in Certen, which we formed with Bell Canada in January 2001. This acquisition expanded our Managed Services offerings and positioned us as a leading provider of Managed Services to the communications industry. As a result of the acquisition, Certen is now our wholly owned subsidiary.

In the future, we may consider, as part of our strategy, additional acquisitions and other initiatives in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths.

During fiscal 2003 and 2002, we took steps to reduce our costs and achieve increased operational efficiency. In fiscal 2002, we implemented a cost reduction program to reduce costs in response to a decline in our revenue for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. As part of this cost reduction program, we reduced our workforce by approximately 1,000 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals and vacated facilities in different centers around the world. In an effort to achieve increased operational efficiency and to more closely monitor and reduce costs, in fiscal 2002 we also consolidated our Stamford, Connecticut data center into our Champaign, Illinois facility, and closed the Stamford facility. In November 2002, we announced a series of additional measures designed to reduce costs and improve productivity. As part of this plan, we reduced our workforce by approximately 400 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals and vacated facilities in

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different centers around the world. In addition, we implemented other cost reduction measures, including travel cuts and reductions in other discretionary costs. As a result of these cost reduction programs, our software and information technology workforce consisted of approximately 7,800 employees as of January 31, 2003. Primarily as a result of the Certen acquisition in July 2003 and a Managed Services agreement signed with an affiliate of SBC in January 2003, we increased our software and information technology workforce by approximately 1,200 employees. Our total software and information technology workforce subsequently increased to approximately 9,000 employees as of November 30, 2003.

Our principal capital expenditures for fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001 have been for computer equipment, for which we spent approximately \$50.5 million, \$42.8 million and \$62.0 million, respectively. Principal capital expenditures currently in progress consist of approximately \$6.5 million for additional computer equipment, with the bulk of these expenditures for computer equipment to be located at our facilities in North America and Israel.

### BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our market focus is primarily the communications industry, and we are a leading provider of software products and services to major communications

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companies in North America, Europe and the rest of the world. Our products and services provide an integrated approach to customer management, which we refer to as "Integrated Customer Management". Our Integrated Customer Management product offerings consist primarily of billing and customer relationship management systems, which we refer to, collectively, as "Customer Care and Billing Systems", or "CC&B Systems". We refer to customer relationship management products included within CC&B Systems as "CRM" products. Our portfolio also includes a full range of directory sales and publishing systems, which we refer to as "Directory Systems", for publishers of both traditional printed yellow page and white page directories and electronic Internet directories.

Our Integrated Customer Management systems are designed to meet the mission-critical needs of leading communications service providers, which include CRM, order management, call rating, invoice calculation and preparation, bill formatting, collections, partner relationship management and directory publishing services. We support a wide range of communications services, including wireline, wireless, voice, data, broadband, content, electronic and mobile commerce and IP based services. We also support companies that offer multiple service packages, commonly referred to as bundled or convergent services. Due to the complexity of our customers' projects and the expertise required for system support, we also provide extensive system implementation, integration, modification, ongoing support, enhancement and maintenance services. In addition, we offer Managed Services, which include a combination of services, such as system modernization and consolidation, management and operation of data centers, purchase and management of related hardware assets, billing operations and application support, in all cases on either or a combination of a fixed or unit charge basis to our customers.

Since the inception of our business in 1982, we have concentrated on providing software products and services to major communications companies. By focusing on this market, we believe that we have been able to develop the innovative products and the industry expertise, project management skills and technological competencies required for the advanced, large-scale, specifications-intensive system projects typical of leading communications providers. Our customer base includes major North American, European and other communications companies, including major wireline companies and wireless companies.

### INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

#### Communications Industry

It is our view that, for close to 20 years, competition in the global communications industry has increased as a result of deregulation and the development of new service technologies. Competition in the U.S. market began to increase in 1984 when AT&T was required to divest its local telephone operations and many new operators began to enter the long distance market. The Telecommunications Act of 1996

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increased competition in the United States even further by allowing new and existing local, long distance and cable companies to offer competing services. Our experience tells us that many companies now compete by providing bundled or convergent services, offering combinations of local exchange, long distance, wireless, broadband access, content and electronic and mobile commerce services. Deregulation is also creating opportunities for new ways of doing business, such as wholesaling and reselling communications services. Privatization and deregulation continue to encourage increased competition worldwide. We believe that, as markets are opened to competition, new competitors within these markets typically compete for market share with more established carriers by offering

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competitive prices, introducing new features and services and being more responsive to customer needs. In parallel, the communications industry has undergone consolidation as companies seek to broaden their global reach and expand service offerings. In addition, global expansion by multinational companies and concurrent technological advances are opening markets in less developed countries to enhanced communications services and competition.

In recent years, there has also been a large increase of new communications technologies, including ATM, IP, xDSL, WiFi, utilization of cable television infrastructure to provide Internet services, GPRS (General Packet Radio Services), UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) for wireless Internet, and intelligent networks. Additionally, the directory publishing industry, which we believe is currently dominated by communications companies that are owned by or affiliated with the public telecommunications carriers, is experiencing significant changes due to the introduction of new technologies and distribution platforms, especially Internet directories.

We believe that recent market conditions in the communications industry have reduced the high growth that the communications industry had experienced earlier in its history. As a result, the market value, financial results and prospects and capital spending levels of many communications companies have declined or degraded. If these market conditions deteriorate further, we and other vendors to the communications industry could be adversely affected.

### Information Systems

While the demand for Integrated Customer Management systems has decreased as a result of the downturn in the communications industry, many communications companies, even in the current business environment, are seeking to improve their systems. It is our belief that these communications companies are looking for systems that reduce IT and operational costs, enhance customer management to support customer retention, and support rapid rollout of new marketing packages and advanced data services, as well as the ability to provide customers with single-contact, single-invoice solutions for convergent or bundled services.

As a result, communications companies require information 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 competitive marketplace. To save scarce capital and operating expenditure resources, some carriers are investing in pre-configured open-architecture software products, which require limited customization, rather than highly customized solutions.

We believe that, in order to implement efficient, flexible, cost-effective information systems on a timely basis, many new and existing communications companies are looking to buy CC&B Systems from external vendors, rather than developing new systems with internal resources. Moreover, as many communications companies strive to become more consumer-oriented, they are concentrating their efforts and internal resources on servicing customers and expanding their service offerings, and many are turning to third-party vendors for their information systems. These factors create significant opportunities for vendors of CC&B Systems and providers of Managed Services, such as Amdocs.

### THE AMDOCS SOLUTION

We believe that our total solutions orientation, product-driven approach and commitment to and support of quality personnel permit us to offer our customers effective products and services that are both

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highly innovative and reliable. We believe that our success derives from a combination of the following factors that differentiate us from most of our competitors.

- Integrated Portfolio of Products. We offer our customers Integrated Customer Management by providing a portfolio of pre-integrated billing and CRM products. This approach is designed to help communications service providers link customer-facing business processes and touch points across back-office and front-office systems. We believe that our Integrated Customer Management portfolio of products helps providers to profitably and effectively manage their customers, while also reducing project risk and cost.
- Integrated Products and Services Solution. We offer our customers total solutions that combine products with a broad range of services, including customization, implementation, integration, maintenance, ongoing support and Managed Services. By providing services directly to the customer, we are able to effectively utilize our intricate technical knowledge of our Integrated Customer Management products in the overall execution of a project, helping to ensure delivery and significantly reducing project risk. Our total solutions approach differs from the multi-party approach commonly used in the market, in which products developed by a software vendor are implemented by a third-party system integrator. We believe that our approach enhances our ability to provide our customers with timely, cost-effective, low-risk solutions at a consistent level of quality.
- Functional and Flexible Integrated Customer Management Products. Our Integrated Customer Management products are based on an open, multi-tier, client-server, rule and table-based architecture that provides the functionality, scalability, modularity and adaptability required by communications companies in today's highly competitive market. The flexibility of our Integrated Customer Management products enables our customers to achieve significant time-to-market advantages and reduce their dependence on technical and other staff.
- Highly Skilled Personnel. 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 and managerial personnel. We invest significantly in the ongoing training of our personnel in key areas such as industry knowledge, software technologies and management capabilities. Primarily based on the skills and knowledge of our employees, we believe that we have developed a reputation for reliably delivering quality solutions within agreed time frames and budgets. We have global recruitment capabilities and have development centers in Israel, the United States, Cyprus, Ireland and Canada.

### BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our goal is to provide advanced information technology software products and related customer service and support to the world's leading communications companies. We seek to accomplish our goal by pursuing the strategies described below.

- Continued Focus on the Communications Industry. We intend to continue to concentrate our main resources and efforts on providing strategic information systems to the communications 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 information systems solutions required by the leading communications companies in the wireless, wireline and convergent service sectors.

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- Target Industry Leaders. We intend to continue to direct our marketing efforts principally towards the major communications companies. We derive a significant portion of our revenues from our customer base of major communications companies in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region. We believe that the development of this premier customer base has helped position us as a market leader, while contributing to the core strength of our business. By targeting industry leaders

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that require the most sophisticated information systems solutions, we believe that we are best able to ensure that we remain at the forefront of developments in the industry.

- Deliver Integrated Products and Services Solutions. Our strategy is to provide customers with total systems solutions consisting of our Integrated Customer Management products and our specialized services. By leveraging our product and industry knowledge, we believe that we can provide more effective system integration and implementation services as well as Managed Services to our customers.
- Provide Customers with a Broad, Integrated Suite of Products. We seek to provide our customers with a broad suite of products to meet all their Integrated Customer Management needs. For communications service providers, we seek to provide CC&B Systems across all lines of their business, such as wireline, mobile and data. This approach also means that we can support global communications service providers throughout their various international operations. We believe that our ability to provide a broad suite of products helps establish us as a strategic partner for our customers, and also provides us with multiple avenues for strengthening and expanding our ongoing customer relationships.
- Maintain and Develop Long-Term Customer Relationships. We seek to maintain and develop long-term, mutually beneficial relationships with our customers. These relationships generally involve additional product sales, as well as ongoing support, system enhancement and maintenance services. We believe that such relationships are facilitated in many cases by the mission-critical strategic nature of the systems provided by us and by the added value we provide through our specialized skills and knowledge. In addition, our strategy is to solidify our existing customer relationships by means of long-term support and maintenance contracts.

### TECHNOLOGY

We have developed core competencies in various advanced technologies that are used in our Integrated Customer Management products. By utilizing technologies such as rule and table-based design, multi-tier architecture, object-oriented techniques, data mining, web-enabling and open application program interfaces, we are able to provide communications companies with the flexibility required in a highly competitive, dynamic environment. For example, the use of rule and table-based technologies allows communications companies to rapidly implement changes to their marketing and customer service activities, such as new services, price plans, discount schemes and bill formats, without the need to modify system code. Similarly, by drawing on web-enabled, Internet technologies, we have been able to improve access to information by remote users, both internally within a communications company's organization and between the organization and its subscribers. These technologies are integrated in an open, multi-tier, service-oriented architecture. The architecture of our Integrated Customer Management products includes the key characteristics described below.

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- Scalability. Our Integrated Customer Management products are designed to take full advantage of the proven scalability of the UNIX platform, allowing progressive system expansion, proportional with the customer's growth in business volumes. Using the same software, our Integrated Customer Management products can support operations for small as well as very large service providers.
- Modularity. Our Integrated Customer Management products are comprised of sets of functional modules. Each module 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 Integrated Customer Management products, while minimizing future disruptions and the overall cost of system implementation.
- Portability. Utilization of the UNIX platform for our Integrated Customer Management products ensures that our customers are able to choose from a variety of hardware vendors, including

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Hewlett Packard, IBM and Sun Microsystems. Certain applications can also be deployed on the MVS or Windows NT platforms. The Integrated Customer Management products utilize, where applicable, Java-based design and programming to augment cross-platform portability.

### PRODUCTS

Our product offerings include an extensive library of Integrated Customer Management software products that we have developed to provide comprehensive information systems functionality for communications service providers. Our Integrated Customer Management systems cover the full range of CRM, order management, call rating, invoice calculation and preparation, bill formatting, collections, partner relationship management and directory publishing services.

We configure individual Integrated Customer Management modules into families of products, which serve as marketing packages oriented to the needs of specific customer segments. We provide our main CC&B Systems offering in a number of versions to serve the different needs of communications operators in the various network and business segments, such as wireline, wireless, broadband and electronic and mobile commerce. Our main packages include:

- Amdocs Enabler: offline and online charging products, supporting prepaid and postpaid billing, for voice and next generation services.
- Amdocs ClarifyCRM: end-to-end customer management products for all operators, providing support for managing customer relationships, including service and support, sales and ordering, and marketing and analytics.

We also offer our new generation, or NG, line of ADS (NG)/Family of Products that provides comprehensive support for directory publishing operations.

Each individual module from the product families can be installed as an independent stand-alone application, interfacing with the customer's legacy and third-party systems, or as part of an integrated Amdocs solution.

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### CC&B Systems

Our CC&B suite of products consists of modules for each of the following key application areas:

- Customer Management -- provides customer account information management and service support, including account initiation, on-line assistance in choosing a price plan, installation scheduling and complaint handling.
- Acquisition and Formatting -- provides for acquisition and formatting of the event records, which are created by usage of the communications network. The event records contain information such as the origin and destination of a telephone call and its duration.
- Rating -- calculates charges for usage of communications services, such as postpaid and prepaid telephone calls, Internet access and data transfer. The rating module calculates the charges for each event based on the service packages and price plans applicable to each individual user.
- Billing -- provides comprehensive functionality for bill preparation (totaling of usage and other charges, application of discounts, taxes and credits) and bill production.
- Bill Formatter -- enables the flexible definition and modification of bill formats, according to user requests (e.g., to combine charges from multiple services onto a single bill or to permit certain types of charges to be highlighted).
- Accounts Receivable and Collections -- provides comprehensive functionality for accounts receivable and collections, including invoice receipt, payment receipt, payment posting, financial reporting and automated handling of customers with outstanding debts.
- Resource Management -- manages the carrier's inventory of telephone numbers and SIM cards.

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- Wireless and IP Provisioning -- manages the interface between the carrier's customer care and billing system and the network, transferring instructions regarding the provision or discontinuation of wireless and IP services to specified users.
- Partner Relationship Management -- calculates, manages and reconciles payments for intercarrier network access, including settlement of roaming charges between cellular carriers, as well as management of agreements and settlements between carriers and their business partners.
- Commerce Payments -- manages real-time payment and exchange of information between buyer and seller for next generation commerce and content transactions.

Our ClarifyCRM suite of products consists of modules for each of the following three main categories:

- Sales and Ordering Solutions -- offer comprehensive sales automation and order management products supporting the broad needs of sales professionals in sales situations. We provide a range of integrated sales automation tools enabling local and remote sales professionals to manage sales opportunities, develop quotes, forecast revenue and communicate



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with other sales team members. Amdocs Order Management applications help companies manage and track the ordering process from order capture and negotiation, through to provisioning and service delivery.

- Service and Support Solutions -- enable companies to maximize efficiencies in customer service organizations. Our offering includes support centers, contact centers and self-service solutions. These applications provide a unified desktop framework that allows agents to support customer care activities, including marketing, ordering, billing and servicing. They enhance customer service and communications to help improve customer satisfaction and retention. Amdocs Service and Support solutions provide companies a complete view of the customer by integrating incoming and outgoing customer contacts from all channels.
- Marketing and Analytics Solutions -- provide an integrated suite of marketing and analytic applications focused on optimizing the key customer metrics that affect a business, including customer acquisition, retention, penetration and lifetime value. Our products help companies identify customer behavioral trends and allow our customers to take proactive measures in order to improve retention rates of their high-value customers and focus offers on their best prospective or existing customers either in real-time or using traditional outbound campaigns. Using our products, communications providers can track the effectiveness their strategies and refine them as necessary.

### Directory Publishing

Our main Directory Systems product offering is the ADS(NG)/Family of Products. These products provide comprehensive support for yellow page and white page directory sales and publishing operations, as well as for Internet directories and catalogs, including fully integrated electronic commerce capabilities. These systems support large directory publishing operations that employ a local sales force numbering thousands of representatives, serve customer bases of hundreds of thousands of businesses and publish hundreds of different directories each year. The directory line of products comprises a series of modules, including:

- Sales -- addresses all aspects of managing sales to advertisers, including preparation and management of the overall sales campaign, which encompasses selecting the advertisers to be targeted, allocating the advertisers to various sales channels (such as field sales or telemarketing sales), assigning the advertisers to sales representatives, tracking advertising sales results and calculating sales commissions. These modules also provide automated support for the advertising sales representative, including laptop-based applications for use by members of the sales force in the field.
- Publishing -- supports the process of entering, proofing and extracting the telephone listing and advertising information that is to be published in the customer's yellow page or white page directory

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or electronic Internet directory. These modules encompass contract processing, service order processing, listing information management and directory extract in preparation for the actual production of the directory.

- Marketing and Information Analysis -- includes corporate data warehousing techniques, online analytical processing and data mining capabilities, oriented to the specific marketing needs of the directory publisher. For

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example, these modules can be used to identify changed patterns of advertisement buying behavior in certain groups of customers, or to perform "what if" analyses on marketing policy parameters. These modules are also used by management to analyze the directory market and customer behavior, assisting in the planning of corporate strategy and marketing tactics.

- Prepress -- manages the production of advertisements that are to be published in a directory and also supports the fully automated pagination of yellow page and white page directories, including the generation of the final typesetting file so that printed copies of the documents can be produced.
- Customer Service -- permits online support for handling customer inquiries and resolving customer complaints, including online correction of advertising data and billing adjustments.
- Financial Management -- specifically designed for the directory publisher's billing, accounts receivable and collections functions.

### SERVICES

We believe that the methodology we employ to deliver Integrated Customer Management products is one of the key factors that enables us to achieve the time-frame, budget and quality objectives of our customers' projects. Our methodology emphasizes rigorous project management, customization, solutions implementation and integration planning, as well as active customer participation at all stages to help prioritize and implement time-critical information system solutions that address the customer's individual needs.

The extent of services provided varies from customer to customer. Some communications service providers prefer a highly customized approach, with extensive modifications to the Integrated Customer Management products and a significant level of ongoing support. In recent years, more of our customers have chosen to implement standard, pre-configured products with limited customization and less ongoing support. We have invested considerable research and development efforts in upgrading our applications suite to address this market requirement.

The process of customizing a system involves creating tailored Integrated Customer Management products to address a customer's specific technical and business requirements. System implementation and integration activities are conducted by joint teams from Amdocs and the customer in parallel with the customization effort. 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 most cases, the role of Amdocs personnel is to provide support services to the customer's own implementation and integration team, which has primary responsibility for the task. Customers sometimes require turnkey solutions, in which case we are able to 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 Integrated Customer Management system has been followed by the sale of additional systems and modules. In recent years, we have established long-term maintenance and support contracts with a number of our customers. These contracts have generally involved an expansion in the scope of support provided, while also ensuring a recurring source of revenue to us.

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As part of our effort to provide comprehensive solutions to our customers, we offer Managed Services to support operation of our Integrated Customer Management products. These Managed Services include a

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combination of services, such as system modernization and consolidation, management and operation of data centers, purchase and management of related hardware assets, billing operations and application support.

Our business is conducted on a global basis. We maintain five development facilities located in Israel, the United States, Cyprus, Ireland and Canada, operate a support center located in Brazil and have operations in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. Support for implementation and integration activities is typically performed at the customer site. Once the system is operational or in production, we provide ongoing support and maintenance through a combination of remote support from the development centers and local support at the customer site.

### SALES AND MARKETING

Our sales and marketing activities are primarily directed at major communications companies. As a result of the strategic importance of our information systems to the operations of such companies, a number of constituencies within a customer's organization are typically involved in purchase decisions, including senior management, information systems personnel and user groups such as the finance 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, including marketing communications, product management, market research and strategic alliances. The management of our operating subsidiaries is closely involved in establishing sales policies and overseeing sales activities. Management's role includes the setting of priorities among the multiple sales opportunities available at any point in time. Management is also responsible for allocating sufficient resources to each project to meet our quality standards while also adhering to the project's cost and schedule parameters.

We also 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.

### CUSTOMERS

Our target market is comprised of communications companies that require information 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 communications industry and that our Integrated Customer Management product offerings continue to address the market's most sophisticated needs. We have an international orientation, focusing on potential customers in the developed, industrialized countries in North America, Europe, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. In addition, we offer CRM applications to selected customers and segments outside of the communications industry.

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Our customers include global communications leaders, as well as other

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leading network operators and service providers and directory publishers in the United States and around the world. Our customers include:

BCP	SBC
Bell Canada	Sprint PCS
BT	Telefonica
Cingular Wireless	Telstra
Deutsche Telekom	Telus
Dex Media	T-Mobile
Far EastOne	Verizon
Group Cegetel	Vimplecom
Netcom	Vodafone Group
Nextel	Western Wireless
Rogers AT&T	

Our three largest groups of customers are comprised of Bell Canada, Nextel Communications ("Nextel") and SBC Communications Inc. ("SBC") and certain of their subsidiaries, each of which accounted for more than 10% of our revenue in fiscal 2003. Aggregate revenue derived from the multiple business arrangements we have with our five largest customer groups accounted for approximately 55% of our revenue in fiscal 2003. SBC has historically been one of our largest shareholders, and, as of November 28, 2003, it beneficially owned approximately 9.4% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

The following is a summary of revenue by geographic area. Revenue is attributed to geographic region based on the location of the customer:

	2003	2002	2001
	----	----	----
North America.....	62.0%	61.9%	53.8%
Europe.....	29.8	28.9	35.8
Rest of the World.....	8.2	9.2	10.4

### COMPETITION

The market for communications information systems is highly competitive and fragmented, and we expect competition to increase. We compete with many independent providers of information systems and services, including American Management Systems, Convergys, CSG Systems International, Portal Software, Saville Systems (a subsidiary of ADC Telecommunications), SchlumbergerSema Group and Siebel Systems, with system integrators and providers of Managed Services solutions, such as EDS, and with internal information systems departments of large communication companies. We expect continued competition in the communications industry and the entrance of new competitors into the software information systems market in the future.

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

- offering customers a total information system from a single vendor,
- providing high quality reliable, scalable products,
- effectively managing the timely implementation of products, and

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- responding to customer service and support needs through a skilled professional organization.

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. 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 prospective customers. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and rapidly acquire

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significant market share. As a result, our competitors may be able to adapt more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the promotion and sale of their products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully with existing or new competitors. Failure by us to adapt to changing market conditions and to compete successfully with established or new competitors may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

### EMPLOYEES

We invest significant resources in training, retention and motivation of high quality personnel. Training programs cover areas such as technology, applications, development methodology, project methodology, programming standards, industry background and management development. Our management development scheme is reinforced by a divisional structure, which provides opportunities for talented managers to gain experience in general management roles at the division level. 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.

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 modules and product offerings in response to an identified market demand, either in conjunction with a customer project or as part of our internal product development programs. 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. As a result of our research and development program, in fiscal 2003 we launched major releases of our flagship products -- our billing platform, which we call Amdocs Enabler version 5, and Amdocs ClarifyCRM version 12. Enabler version 5 supports new revenue streams and business models with advanced online charging capabilities and supports multi-market/multi-national operations, all on a single platform. ClarifyCRM version 12 features advanced user interface technology that delivers real-time, relevant and actionable customer information to the service agent's desktop, transforming the high-volume call center into a more efficient and effective multi-channel customer contact center. We are continuously focusing significant development efforts on the integration between our products in order to provide Integrated Customer Management to our customers. We believe that our research and development efforts are a key element of our strategy and are essential to our success.

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Our software and software systems are largely comprised of software and systems that we have developed and that we regard as proprietary. Our software and software systems are the results of long and complex development processes, and certain aspects of our products make use of readily available software components which we license from third parties. 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. Our software and software systems have never been the subject of a material intellectual property infringement claim. We rely upon a combination of trademarks, contractual rights, trade secret law, copyrights, nondisclosure agreements and technical measures to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our products and technologies. We also enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with our customers, employees and marketing representatives and with certain contractors with access to sensitive information. Additionally, we limit customer access to the source code for our software and software systems. However, these measures taken by us may not be adequate to protect our technology from third-party infringement. In addition, our competitors may also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours.

The Company's technology is not dependent on patents or licenses from third parties.

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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 2,300,000 square feet worldwide, including significant leases in the United States, Israel, Canada, Cyprus and the United Kingdom. Our aggregate annual lease costs are approximately \$48.0 million. The following table summarizes information with respect to the principal facilities leased by us and our subsidiaries as of November 30, 2003:

LOCATION	AREA (SQ. FEET)
United States:	
Chesterfield, MO(*).....	180,000
San Jose, CA.....	129,000
Champaign, IL.....	105,000
Others(*).....	163,000
Total.....	577,000
Israel:	
Ra'anana.....	512,000
Hod-Hasharon.....	201,000
Haifa(*).....	121,000
Others.....	72,000

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Total.....	906,000
Canada:	
Toronto (*).....	334,000
Others.....	168,000
	-----
Total.....	502,000
Cyprus (Limassol).....	96,000
United Kingdom (London) (*).....	59,000
Rest of the world (**).....	126,000

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(\*) Includes space sublet to third parties.

(\*\*) Includes Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Thailand and The Netherlands.

Our leases expire on various dates between 2003 and 2012, not including various options to extend lease terms.

Equipment

We develop our Integrated Customer Management products over a system of UNIX, MVS and Windows NT/2000 servers owned or leased by us. We use a variety of software products in our development centers, including products by Microsoft, Oracle, Synscsort, CA, Merant, IBM, HP and BEA. Our data storage is based on equipment from EMC, SUN, NetApp and Hewlett-Packard. Our development servers are connected to approximately 14,000 personal computers owned or leased by us.

Automatic tape libraries 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 ("WAN"), using telecommunication equipment manufactured by, among others, Cisco and Nortel.

The distributed development sites that we operate worldwide are also connected by a high speed WAN.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

INTRODUCTION

In this section, we discuss the general financial condition and the results of operations for Amdocs Limited and its subsidiaries including:

- the factors that affect our business,
- our revenue and costs for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001,
- the reasons why such revenue and costs were different from year to year,
- the sources of our revenue,

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- how all of this affects our overall financial condition,
- our expenditures for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and
- the sources of our cash to pay for future capital expenditures and possible acquisitions.

In this section, we also analyze and explain the annual changes in the specific line items in our consolidated statements of operations. You should read this section in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, which follow.

### OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS AND TREND INFORMATION

Our market focus is primarily the communications industry, and we are a leading provider of software products and services to major communications companies in North America, Europe and the rest of the world. Our Integrated Customer Management product offerings consist primarily of billing and customer relationship management systems. Our portfolio of products also includes a full range of Directory Systems, consisting of directory sales and publishing systems, for publishers of both traditional printed yellow page and white page directories and electronic Internet directories.

Our Integrated Customer Management systems are designed to meet the mission-critical needs of leading communications service providers. We support a wide range of communications services, including wireline, wireless, voice, data, broadband, content, electronic and mobile commerce and IP based services. We also support companies that offer bundled or convergent service packages. Due to the complexity of our customers' projects and the expertise required for system support, we also provide extensive implementation, system integration, system modification, ongoing support, system enhancement and maintenance services. In addition, we offer Managed Services, which include a combination of services, such as system modernization and consolidation, management and operation of data centers, purchase and management of related hardware assets, billing operations and application support, in all cases on either or a combination of a fixed or unit charge basis to our customers.

As part of our strategy, we may pursue acquisitions and other initiatives in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths. See the discussion below under the caption "Acquisitions".

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We derive our revenue principally from:

- the initial sales of our products and related services, including license fees and modification, implementation and integration 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 and determinable; and (iv) collectability of



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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 significant customization, modification, implementation and integration. As a result, we generally recognize combined license and service revenue over the course of these long-term projects, using the percentage of completion method of accounting. Initial license fee revenue is recognized as work is performed, 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 level or number of users 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, implementation and modification, also 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. In Managed Services contracts, we typically recognize revenue from the operation of a customer's system either ratably over the service period or as services are performed. Revenue from ongoing support services is recognized as work is performed. Revenue from third-party hardware and software sales is recognized upon delivery and installation. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement. As a result of a significant portion of our revenue being subject to the percentage of completion accounting method, the size and timing of customer projects and our progress in completing such projects may significantly affect our annual and quarterly operating results.

Our business is subject to the effects of general global economic conditions and, in particular, market conditions in the communications industry. As a result of the slowdown in the communications industry, the market value, financial results and prospects, and capital spending levels of communications companies have declined or degraded.

The challenging environment in the communications industry has significantly impacted our business. Delays in customer buying decisions stemming from rigorous management of operating expenses and overall reductions in the capital investment budgets of many communications service providers have led to fewer new contracts, as well as smaller initial spending commitments and reduced discretionary spending under contracts with some of our customers. Our revenue for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 decreased by \$130.2 million, or 8.1%, from fiscal 2002. We continue to encounter delays in obtaining commitments from customers. However, there have been increasing signs of stabilization in the market. During fiscal 2003, total quarterly revenue increased by 4.6% between the first and second quarters, by 6.2% between the second and third quarters and by 9.2% between the third and fourth quarters, primarily as a result of new Managed Services agreements and our acquisition of Certen in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003. Despite continued uncertain conditions in the communications industry, we believe that we will be able to achieve modest sequential growth in revenue and earnings in the coming quarters.

Due to our heavy dependence on the communications industry, we can be adversely affected by consolidations of service providers and by bankruptcies or other business failures in that industry. The potential loss of a customer due to consolidation or failures in the communications industry could harm our business and might have a material adverse effect on our consolidated operating results and financial condition.

We believe that we are a leading global provider of CC&B Systems. We provide a broad set of billing and CRM products, with proven functionality and scalability, accompanied by a comprehensive range of support services.

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We believe that demand for our CC&B Systems is driven by, among other key factors:

- the global penetration of communications service providers,
- the emergence of new communications products and services, especially IP, data and content services,
- technological changes, such as the introduction of wireless Internet services via GPRS (General Packet Radio Services) and UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System) technology,
- the ongoing consolidation within the communications industry,
- the business needs of communications service providers to reduce costs and retain high value customers, and
- a shift from in-house management to vendor solutions.

We also believe that additional drivers of demand are the continuing trend for communications service providers to offer their subscribers multiple service packages, commonly referred to as bundled or convergent services (combinations of voice, broadband, electronic and mobile commerce and IP services), and the ability of our CC&B Systems to improve productivity.

We believe that we are a leading provider of Directory Systems in most of the markets that we serve. As a result of new agreements announced in 2003, we expect that our revenue from Directory Systems will remain relatively stable in fiscal 2004.

License and service revenue from the sale of CC&B Systems and Directory Systems includes revenue from Managed Services arrangements. Managed Services projects are a significant part of our business, and generate 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. As a result, Managed Services projects can be less profitable in the initial period. Margins typically improve over time as we benefit from the operational efficiencies provided by system modernization and consolidation. We expect that our Managed Services relationships will generate margins comparable to sales of our other products and related license and services over the entire relationships.

### OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND COST REDUCTION PROGRAMS

In the first quarter of fiscal 2003, we announced a series of measures designed to reduce costs and improve productivity and recorded a charge of \$10.0 million, consisting primarily of employee separation costs in connection with the termination of employment of approximately 400 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals and for the write-off of leasehold improvements and rent obligations. The employee terminations occurred at various locations around the world. In addition, we implemented other cost reduction measures, including travel cuts and reductions in other discretionary costs.

This cost reduction program is in addition to the measures implemented during the first and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, we recorded a charge of \$20.9 million, consisting primarily of employee separation costs in connection with the termination of employment of approximately 1,000 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals and for the write-off of leasehold improvements and

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rent obligations. In the first quarter of fiscal 2002, we consolidated our Stamford, Connecticut data center into our Champaign, Illinois facility, and closed the Stamford facility. As a direct result of this closure, we recorded a restructuring charge of \$13.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2002, primarily for the write-off of leasehold improvements and rent obligations, with the remainder for employee separation costs.

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For more information on our operational efficiency and cost reduction programs, see Note 21 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

### ACQUISITIONS

As part of our strategy, we may pursue acquisitions in order to offer new products or services or otherwise enhance our market position or strategic strengths.

On November 28, 2001, we purchased from Nortel Networks Corporation substantially all of the assets of its Clarify business, a leading provider of CRM software to communications companies and other enterprise sectors. This acquisition positioned us as a leading provider of CRM software to the communications industry and, through our addition of Clarify's CRM software to our portfolio of product offerings, reinforced our leadership in delivering Integrated Customer Management software applications. This acquisition completed our CRM product suite, enabling us to deliver a pre-integrated CRM, billing and order management solution and stand-alone communications CRM offering to communications providers. Following the acquisition we integrated the Clarify sales to telecommunication customers into our overall sales efforts. Generally, we sell our ClarifyCRM products to telecommunication customers as integral parts of projects that also include license and service arrangements. Following the acquisition, we have continued to sell Clarify's CRM software to customers other than communications service providers. The total purchase price for Clarify, as of September 30, 2002, was \$212.0 million in cash, including transaction costs of \$8.3 million. The purchase price was subject to final price adjustments that were settled in October 2002 and resulted in an \$11.1 million reduction of the purchase price to \$200.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2003.

Our global business is providing Integrated Customer Management systems, software and services, including ClarifyCRM products. Our Integrated Customer Management systems include a portfolio of pre-integrated billing and CRM products. Such systems combine products with a broad range of services, including customization, implementation, integration, maintenance, ongoing support and Managed Services. In addition, following the Clarify acquisition, we combined our own CRM product suite with the acquired product to form our ClarifyCRM products. We also provide our customers with system interfaces, systems integration and conversion services. Therefore, we analyze our sales efforts and revenue development by customer.

On July 2, 2003, we acquired from Bell Canada its 90% ownership interest in Certen, which we formed with Bell Canada in January 2001 to provide customer care and billing solutions to Bell Canada and a number of Bell Canada's affiliated companies. Prior to this acquisition, we owned 10% of Certen. As a result of the acquisition, Certen is now our wholly owned subsidiary. Since Certen's inception, we have provided customer care and billing software required by Certen, including related customization, installation, maintenance and other services. This acquisition expanded our Managed Services offerings and positioned us as a leading provider of Managed Services to the communications industry, and was our next logical step in the evolution of our relationship with Bell Canada. In addition, as a result of this acquisition, we continue to develop an integrated billing platform to replace legacy systems built on a

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product-by-product basis. In fiscal 2002 and 2003, our total revenue from the Bell Canada group was \$137.5 million and \$160.1 million, respectively. We now have a major billing operations Managed Services agreement with Bell Canada through December 2010. The total purchase price for Certen was approximately \$66.0 million in cash. In addition, we incurred transaction related costs of approximately \$5.0 million.

Certen's historical financial reports for the year ended December 31, 2002 and for the six months ended June 30, 2003 are included within this annual report. Following the acquisition, Certen continued to provide Managed Services to Bell Canada as it did prior to the acquisition, and the wholly owned subsidiary contributes a positive cash flow to us. The acquisition did not affect our liquidity position.

For more information on our acquisitions, see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements included in this document.

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### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS AND LICENSES

Our research and development activities involve the development of new software modules and product offerings in response to an identified market demand, either in conjunction with a customer project or as part of our internal product development programs. 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. Research and development expenditures were \$119.3 million, \$124.1 million and \$105.8 million in the fiscal years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, representing 8.0%, 7.7% and 6.9%, respectively, of our revenue in these fiscal years. As a result of our research and development program, in fiscal 2003 we launched major releases of our flagship products - our billing platform, which we call Amdocs Enabler version 5, and Amdocs ClarifyCRM version 12. Enabler version 5 supports new revenue streams and business models with advanced online charging capabilities and supports multi-market/multi-national operations, all on a single platform. ClarifyCRM version 12 features advanced user interface technology that delivers real-time, relevant and actionable customer information to the service agent's desktop, transforming the high-volume call center into a more efficient and effective multi-channel customer contact center. We are continuously focusing significant development efforts on the integration between our products in order to provide Integrated Customer Management to our customers. We believe that our research and development efforts are a key element of our strategy and are essential to our success. Although we intend to continue to devote resources to research and development as required to maintain and further strengthen our market position, our research and development budget, like all of our costs, is sensitive to our overall financial condition. A decrease in our total revenue could, in certain circumstances, lead to reductions in the levels of our research and development expenditures. In the near-term, we intend to continue to make substantial investments in our research and development activities. We believe that this ongoing investment will position us to capitalize on future potential opportunities in the communications industry.

Our software and software systems are largely comprised of software and systems that we have developed and that we regard as proprietary. Our software and software systems are the results of long and complex development processes, and certain aspects of our products make use of readily available software components that we license from third parties. 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. Our software and software systems have never been the

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subject of a material intellectual property infringement claim. We rely upon a combination of trademarks, contractual rights, trade secret law, copyrights, nondisclosure agreements and technical measures to establish and protect our proprietary rights in our products and technologies. We also enter into non-disclosure and confidentiality agreements with our customers, employees and marketing representatives and with certain contractors with access to sensitive information. Additionally, we limit customer access to the source code for our software and software systems. However, these measures taken by us may not be adequate to protect our technology from third-party infringement. In addition, our competitors may also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to ours.

The Company's technology is not dependent on patents or licenses from third parties.

### CONVERTIBLE NOTES

In May 2001, we issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2% Convertible Notes due June 1, 2008, which we refer to as the 2% Notes. On May 3, 2004, we announced a cash offer for the \$395.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes then outstanding. Pursuant to the indenture for the 2% Notes, each holder of the 2% Notes had the right to require us to repurchase on June 1, 2004 all or any part of such holder's 2% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Under the terms of the 2% Notes, we had the option to pay for the 2% Notes with cash, ordinary shares, or a combination of cash and ordinary shares, and we elected to pay for the 2% Notes solely with cash.

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On June 1, 2004, we announced that the offer had expired and that we had accepted for purchase \$395.1 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes in the tender offer. The untendered 2% Notes remain as our outstanding obligations, in accordance with their terms.

On March 5, 2004, we issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024, which we refer as the 0.50% Notes, through a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. We used approximately \$170.1 million of the net proceeds from the sale of the 0.50% Notes to repurchase approximately 6.1 million of ordinary shares sold short by purchasers of the 0.50% Notes in negotiated transactions concurrently with the offering. We intend to use the balance of the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including working capital and capital expenditures, as well as for future possible strategic opportunities, including acquisitions. We also used net proceeds and other cash resources to repurchase approximately \$395.1 million in aggregate principal amount of our 2% Notes.

### SHARE REPURCHASE PROGRAM

On November 5, 2003, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized a share repurchase program of up to five million ordinary shares over the next twelve months. The authorization permitted us to purchase ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions and at prices we deemed appropriate. We stated that one of the main purposes of the repurchase program was to offset the dilutive effect of any future share issuances, including issuances in connection with acquisitions or pursuant to employee equity plans. In accordance with this program, as of December 22, 2003, we had repurchased approximately 5.0 million ordinary shares, at an average price of \$24.82 per share.

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On July 28, 2004, we announced that our Board of Directors had extended the share repurchase program for the additional repurchase of up to \$100 million of our ordinary shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions and at times and prices we deem appropriate. In accordance with this extension, as of September 21, 2004, we had repurchased approximately 4.9 million ordinary shares, at an average price of \$20.40 per share.

Pursuant to a previous share repurchase program, in fiscal 2002 we purchased 7.7 million of our ordinary shares at a weighted average price of \$14.13 per share.

### ADJUSTMENT TO THE BASIS OF INVESTMENTS

We recorded pretax charges of \$5.5 million and \$6.8 million in fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001, respectively, to adjust the carrying value of certain investments accounted for by us under the cost method. Following these adjustments and the Certen transaction, we had no investments accounted for under the cost method as of September 30, 2003, with a carrying value other than zero.

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### OPERATING RESULTS

The following table sets forth for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001 certain items in our consolidated statements of operations reflected as a percentage of total revenue:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Revenue:			
License.....	4.4%	9.5%	11.2%
Service.....	95.6	90.5	88.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Operating expenses:			
Cost of license.....	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cost of service.....	61.2	57.5	55.3
Research and development.....	8.0	7.7	6.9
Selling, general and administrative.....	13.9	13.9	12.7
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	1.4	14.4	14.3
Restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other.....	0.9	3.2	--
	85.8	97.0	89.6
Operating income.....	14.2	3.0	10.4
Interest income and other, net.....	1.0	1.2	1.4
	15.2	4.2	11.8
Income before income taxes.....	15.2	4.2	11.8
Income taxes.....	3.8	4.5	7.5
	11.4%	(0.3)%	4.3%
Net income (loss).....	11.4%	(0.3)%	4.3%

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FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND 2002

The following is a tabular presentation of our results of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003, compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002. Following the table is a discussion and analysis of our business and results of operations for such years.

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		INCREASE (DECREASE)	
	2003	2002	AMOUNT	%
	(IN THOUSANDS)			
Revenue:				
License.....	\$ 65,582	\$ 153,664	\$ (88,082)	(57.3)%
Service.....	1,417,745	1,459,901	(42,156)	(2.9)
	1,483,327	1,613,565	(130,238)	(8.1)
Operating expenses:				
Cost of license.....	5,752	5,984	(232)	(3.9)
Cost of service.....	907,607	927,353	(19,746)	(2.1)
Research and development.....	119,256	124,082	(4,826)	(3.9)
Selling, general and administrative....	206,265	223,551	(17,286)	(7.7)
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	19,940	231,804	(211,864)	(91.4)
Restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other...	14,089	51,630	(37,541)	(72.7)
	1,272,909	1,564,404	(291,495)	(18.6)

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	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		INCREASE (DECREASE)	
	2003	2002	AMOUNT	%
	(IN THOUSANDS)			
Operating income.....	210,418	49,161	161,257	328.0
Interest income and other, net.....	14,759	19,298	(4,539)	(23.5)
Income before income taxes.....	225,177	68,459	156,718	228.9
Income taxes.....	56,294	73,520	(17,226)	(23.4)
Net income (loss).....	\$ 168,883	\$ (5,061)	\$ 173,944	

Revenue. Total revenue decreased by \$130.2 million, or 8.1%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$1,483.3 million from \$1,613.6 million in fiscal 2002. The decrease in revenue was due to the slowdown in customer buying decisions, stemming from overall reductions in the capital investment budgets of

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many communications service providers.

License revenue decreased by \$88.1 million, or 57.3%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$65.6 million from \$153.7 million in fiscal 2002. Service revenue decreased by \$42.2 million, or 2.9%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$1,417.7 million from \$1,459.9 million in fiscal 2002. The decrease in license revenue is attributable primarily to the reduction in capital investments by our communications customers, which resulted in our obtaining fewer new contracts than in fiscal 2002 and smaller initial spending commitments under contracts with some of our customers. The significant new contracts that we did obtain in fiscal 2003 were for Managed Services arrangements, which contain only a small license revenue component. We believe that this reduction in capital spending caused our communications customers to shift from purchasing large-scale end-to-end solutions to purchasing more gradual side-by-side installations with fewer users or fewer modules with the possibility of extending orders in the future. In addition, the current communications market environment has resulted in pricing pressure, particularly with respect to license fees. The decrease in service revenue is attributable to smaller initial spending commitments by our communications customers and reduced discretionary spending under contracts with some of our customers. We did not significantly change our pricing policy for products and services and accordingly, pricing pressure resulted in fewer new customer projects.

Recently, there have been some increasing signs of stabilization in the market. Total quarterly revenue increased by \$15.6 million, or 4.6%, between the first and second quarters and by \$22 million, or 6.2%, between the second and third quarters. These sequential increases were as a result of new Managed Services agreements signed during fiscal 2003. In addition, total quarterly revenue increased by \$34.5 million, or 9.2%, between the third and fourth quarters, consisting of approximately \$45 million resulting from new Managed Services agreements signed during fiscal 2003 (including the effect of the Certen acquisition in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003), offset by a decrease in the volume of services rendered to existing customers of approximately \$10 million.

The recent quarterly trends in our total revenue are summarized below (in millions):

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal 2003.....	\$339.4	\$355.0	\$377.2	\$411.7
Fiscal 2002.....	\$422.6	\$455.3	\$380.2	\$355.5

The decline in our overall revenue in fiscal 2003 was attributable to a decrease in revenue from CC&B Systems. Total CC&B Systems revenue decreased by \$159.6 million, or 11.1%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$1,280.4 million from \$1,440.0 million in fiscal 2002. License and service revenue from the sale of CC&B Systems represented 86.3% and 89.2% of our total revenue in fiscal years 2003 and 2002, respectively. The demand for our CC&B Systems is primarily driven by the need for communications companies to continue to upgrade their billing, CRM and order management systems. In fiscal 2003, many communications companies reduced or delayed expenditures on system upgrades as a result of the slowdown in the communications industry. Approximately \$59.0 million of CC&B Systems revenue for fiscal 2003 was derived from customers other than communications service providers.



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Revenue from Directory Systems increased by \$29.3 million, or 16.9%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$202.9 million from \$173.6 million in fiscal 2002. Approximately \$47 million of the increase in Directory Systems revenue in fiscal 2003 was attributable to new Managed Services agreements signed during fiscal 2003. This revenue was partially offset by completion of certain implementation projects that accounted for approximately \$18 million of revenue in fiscal 2002. License and service revenue from the sale of Directory Systems represented 13.7% and 10.8% of our total revenue in fiscal years 2003 and 2002, respectively.

In fiscal 2003, revenue from customers in North America, Europe and the rest of the world accounted for 62.0%, 29.8% and 8.2% of our total revenue, respectively, compared to 61.9%, 28.9% and 9.2%, respectively, for fiscal 2002. The decrease in the absolute amount of revenue from customers in North America was attributable to a decrease in the volume of services rendered to existing customers, which was offset by a \$74 million increase from new Managed Services arrangements signed during fiscal 2003, including the Certen acquisition.

Cost of License. Cost of license mainly includes amortization of purchased computer software and intellectual property rights. Because such amortization is relatively stable from period to period and, absent impairment, is generally fixed in amount, an increase or decrease in license revenue will cause a significant fluctuation in cost of license as a percentage of license revenue. Cost of license for fiscal 2003 was \$5.8 million compared to \$6.0 million for fiscal 2002, or, as a percentage of license revenue, 8.8% and 3.9%, respectively.

Cost of Service. The decrease in cost of service in fiscal 2003 was 2.1%, which was less than 8.1%, the decrease in our total revenue in fiscal 2003, and resulted in a 3.8% decrease in our gross margin, as a percentage of revenue. The decrease in cost of service in fiscal 2003 is attributable to the cost reduction programs that we implemented in fiscal 2002 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2003. Although our cost of service decreased in fiscal 2003, our gross margin also decreased. The decrease in the gross margin is attributable to the decrease in license revenue of \$88.1 million and to the fact that our cost reductions were proportionally less than the decrease in our service revenue. Our gross margin was also affected by new Managed Services projects, which tend to be less profitable in their initial period. We have taken steps to decrease our costs and increase our gross margin. See the discussion above under the caption "Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction Programs".

Research and Development. Research and development expense was primarily comprised of compensation expense attributable to research and development activities, which involve the development of new software modules and product offerings, either in conjunction with customer projects or as part of our internal product development program. Research and development expense decreased by \$4.8 million, or 3.9%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$119.3 million, or 8.0% of revenue, from \$124.1 million, or 7.7% of revenue, in fiscal 2002. As a result of our research and development program, in fiscal 2003 we launched major releases of our flagship products -- our billing platform, which we call Amdocs Enabler version 5, and Amdocs ClarifyCRM version 12. Enabler version 5 supports new revenue streams and business models with advanced online charging capabilities and supports multi-market/multi-national operations, all on a single platform. ClarifyCRM version 12 features advanced user interface technology that delivers real-time, relevant, and actionable customer information to the service agent's desktop, transforming the high-volume call center into a more efficient and effective multi-channel customer contact center. We are currently focusing significant development efforts on the integration between our products in order to provide Integrated Customer Management to our customers, while continuing to upgrade our existing systems. The majority of our research and development expenditures are aimed to our

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billing and CRM systems, and the remainder to directory, content and order management solutions. Our research and development budget, like all of our costs, is sensitive to our overall financial condition. A decrease in our total revenue could, in certain circumstances, lead to reductions in the levels of our research and development expenditures. See the discussion above under the caption "Research and Development, Patents and Licenses".

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**Selling, General and Administrative.** Selling, general and administrative expense decreased by \$17.3 million, or 77%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$206.3 million, or 13.9% of revenue, in fiscal 2003 from \$223.6 million, or 13.9% of revenue, in fiscal 2002. Selling, general and administration expense was primarily comprised of compensation expense. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expense is attributable to the cost reduction programs that we implemented in fiscal 2002 and in the first quarter of fiscal 2003. Selling, general and administrative expense decreased in fiscal 2003 proportionally with our revenue, resulting in the same percentage of revenue as in fiscal 2002.

**Amortization of Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets.** Effective as of October 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142 and goodwill related to our acquisitions is no longer amortized. Instead, any such goodwill is subject only to periodic impairment tests. See the discussion below under the caption "Adoption of New Accounting Standards". Amortization of goodwill for fiscal 2002 was \$204.6 million. Amortization of purchased intangible assets for fiscal 2003 was \$19.9 million, compared to \$27.2 million in fiscal 2002. Amortization of purchased intangible assets for fiscal 2002 included amortization of purchased intangible assets that were fully amortized in fiscal 2002.

**Restructuring Charges, In-Process Research and Development and Other.** Restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other in fiscal 2003 consisted of a restructuring charge of \$10.0 million related to the cost reduction program we implemented in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 and the cumulative effect of our 10% share in Certen's pre-acquisition results of \$4.1 million. Restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other in fiscal 2002 consisted of a one-time charge of \$17.4 million for write-off of purchased in-process research and development resulting from the Clarify transaction, a restructuring charge of \$13.3 million related to the consolidation of data centers and the resulting closure of our Stamford, Connecticut facility and a restructuring charge of \$20.9 million related to the cost reduction program we implemented in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002. See the discussion above under the caption "Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction Programs".

**Operating Income.** Operating income increased by \$161.3 million, or 328%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003, to \$210.4 million, or 14.2% of revenue, from \$49.2 million, or 3.0% of revenue, in fiscal 2002. The increase is attributable to our adoption of SFAS No. 142, which resulted in no amortization of goodwill in fiscal 2003, which accounted for \$204.6 million in fiscal 2002.

Operating income for fiscal 2003 included amortization of purchased intangible assets of \$19.9 million, restructuring charges of \$10.0 million and the cumulative effect of our 10% share in Certen's pre-acquisition results of \$4.1 million. Operating income for fiscal 2002 included amortization of goodwill of \$204.6 million, amortization of purchased intangible assets of \$27.2 million, restructuring charges of \$34.2 million and the write-off of in-process research and development of \$17.4 million.

**Interest Income and Other, Net.** Interest income and other, net, decreased by \$4.5 million, or 23.5%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 to \$14.8

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million from \$19.3 million in fiscal 2002. The decrease in interest income and other, net, is attributable to a decline in interest rates on our short-term interest-bearing investments which resulted in a decrease of \$4.5 million in interest income, and to the \$6.0 million gain recognized in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 from the repurchases of our 2% Notes that was greater than the \$0.4 million gain from our repurchases in the fourth quarter of 2003. These decreases were offset primarily by the decrease in interest expense of approximately \$4 million related to the 2% Notes that we repurchased in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, and by a decrease of \$1.6 million in other interest expenses. See the discussion above under the caption "Convertible Notes".

**Income Taxes.** Income taxes for fiscal 2003 were \$56.3 million on pretax income of \$225.2 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 25%. As a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 142, we no longer amortize goodwill resulting from acquisitions, thus goodwill amortization that is not tax-deductible no longer affects our effective tax rate. In fiscal 2002, income taxes were \$73.5 million on pretax income of \$68.5 million, or 107% of pretax income. This higher effective tax rate in 2002 was attributable to the fact that non-cash amortization of goodwill related to acquisitions (much of which is not tax deductible) represented a large component of our pretax income. Excluding the effect of such non-deductible non-cash amortization of goodwill (which accounted for 89% of the effective tax rate) and offsetting such 89% by

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the 10% decrease in the tax rate due to the repurchase of our 2% Notes, our effective tax rate for 2002 would have been 28%. See the discussion below under the caption "Effective Tax Rate".

**Net Income (Loss).** Net income was \$168.9 million in fiscal 2003, compared to a net loss of \$5.1 million in fiscal 2002. Net income for fiscal 2003 included amortization of purchased intangible assets, restructuring charges and the cumulative effect of our 10% share in Certen's pre-acquisition results. Net loss for fiscal 2002 included amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets, restructuring charges, the write-off of in-process research and development and the gain from the repurchase of our 2% Notes.

Prior to fiscal 2003, goodwill was amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated period of benefit. Net income and earnings per share for fiscal 2002, adjusted to exclude amortization of goodwill and workforce-in-place, net of tax, are as follows (in millions, except per share data):

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 -----
Reported net loss.....	\$ (5.1)
Add back: goodwill and workforce-in-place amortization.....	204.6
Attributable tax effect.....	(2.7)
	-----
Adjusted net income.....	\$196.8
	=====
Adjusted basic earnings per share.....	\$ 0.89
	=====
Adjusted diluted earnings per share.....	\$ 0.88
	=====

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Diluted Earnings (Loss) Per Share. Diluted earnings per share were \$0.77 for fiscal 2003, compared to net loss per share of \$0.02 in fiscal 2002.

FISCAL YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002 AND 2001

The following is a tabular presentation of our results of operations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002, compared to the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001. Following the table is a discussion and analysis of our business and results of operations for such years.

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		INCREASE (DECREASE)	
	2002	2001	AMOUNT	%
	(IN THOUSANDS)			
Revenue:				
License.....	\$ 153,664	\$ 171,430	\$ (17,766)	(10.4)%
Service.....	1,459,901	1,362,480	97,421	7.2
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,613,565	1,533,910	79,655	5.2
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:				
Cost of license.....	5,984	5,651	333	5.9
Cost of service.....	927,353	847,591	79,762	9.4
Research and development.....	124,082	105,807	18,275	17.3
Selling, general and administrative.....	223,551	195,592	27,959	14.3
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	231,804	219,988	11,816	5.4
Restructuring charges and in-process research and development.....	51,630	--	51,630	
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,564,404	1,374,629	189,775	13.8
	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		INCREASE (DECREASE)	
	2002	2001	AMOUNT	%
	(IN THOUSANDS)			
Operating income.....	49,161	159,281	(110,120)	(69.1)
Interest income and other, net.....	19,298	22,286	(2,988)	(13.4)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income before income taxes.....	68,459	181,567	(113,108)	(62.3)
Income taxes.....	73,520	115,181	(41,661)	(36.2)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net (loss) income.....	\$ (5,061)	\$ 66,386	\$ (71,447)	
	=====	=====	=====	

Revenue. Total revenue increased by \$79.7 million, or 5.2%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$1,613.6 million from \$1,553.9 million in

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fiscal 2001. This growth rate was significantly less than the 37.2% revenue increase we had been able to achieve between fiscal 2000 and 2001, as a result of the pronounced decrease in our CC&B Systems revenue in the second half of fiscal 2002, partially offset by revenue attributable to our acquisition of Clarify. While CC&B Systems revenue levels in the first six months of fiscal 2002 were 23.8% higher than revenue levels for CC&B Systems in the comparable period of fiscal 2001, and 6.3% higher sequentially based on a comparison of our second to our first fiscal quarters of 2002, CC&B Systems revenue declined significantly in the second six months of fiscal 2002. We experienced a \$130.6 million, or 16.6%, decline in revenue from our CC&B Systems between the first half and second half of fiscal 2002 and sequential declines of \$65.9 million or 16.3% and \$23.0 million or 6.8%, between the second and third fiscal quarters and third and fourth fiscal quarters of 2002, respectively.

The quarterly trends in our total revenue in fiscal 2002 and 2001 are summarized below (in millions):

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fiscal 2002.....	\$422.6	\$455.3	\$380.2	\$355.5
Fiscal 2001.....	\$342.2	\$372.3	\$404.0	\$415.4

License revenue decreased by \$17.8 million, or 10.4%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$153.7 million from \$171.4 million in fiscal 2001. Service revenue increased by \$97.4 million, or 7.2%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$1,459.9 million from \$1,362.5 million in fiscal 2001. The decrease in license revenue and the smaller than expected growth in service revenue are attributable to the slowdown in customer buying decisions in the second half of fiscal 2002, stemming from overall reductions in the capital investment budgets of many communications service providers. This reduction in investment by our customers resulted in our obtaining fewer new contracts than expected and smaller than expected initial spending commitments under contracts with some of our customers. The smaller than anticipated increase in service revenue was also attributable, in part, to reduced discretionary spending under contracts with some of our customers in the second half of fiscal 2002.

Total CC&B Systems revenue increased by \$60.3 million, or 4.4%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$1,440.0 million from \$1,379.7 million in fiscal 2001. As a result of the Clarify acquisition, we derived a portion of our CC&B Systems revenue in fiscal 2002 from customers other than communications service providers. The increase in our CC&B Systems revenue for fiscal 2002 was attributable to such customers. License and service revenue from the sale of CC&B Systems represented 89.2% and 89.9% of our total revenue in fiscal years 2002 and 2001, respectively. During fiscal 2002, the demand for our CC&B Systems was primarily driven by the need for communications companies to continue to upgrade their customer care and billing, CRM software and order management systems in response to competition in the subscriber markets, the need to offer new data services and the need to improve productivity and operational efficiency. In addition, demand for our CC&B Systems was enhanced by our acquisition of Clarify, which added Clarify's CRM software to our CC&B Systems portfolio of offerings.

Revenue from Directory Systems increased by \$19.3 million, or 12.5%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$173.6 million from \$ 154.2 million in fiscal 2001. The increase was attributable to extensions of agreements with, and additional services rendered to, existing customers. License and service

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revenue from the sale of Directory Systems represented 10.8% and 10.1% of our total revenue in fiscal years 2002 and 2001, respectively.

In fiscal 2002, revenue from customers in North America, Europe and the rest of the world accounted for 61.9%, 28.9% and 9.2%, respectively, compared to 53.8%, 35.8% and 10.4%, respectively, for fiscal 2001. As a result of the Clarify acquisition, \$39.9 million of the growth in North American revenue in fiscal 2002 was attributable to customers other than communications service providers, and the remaining \$133.9 million of the increase was attributable to extensions of agreements with, and additional services rendered to, existing customers. The decrease in Europe and in the rest of the world was attributable to the completion of projects, which accounted for \$94.1 million of revenue in fiscal 2001.

**Cost of License.** Cost of license for fiscal 2002 was \$6.0 million, an increase of \$0.3 million, or 5.9%, over the cost of license for fiscal 2001. Cost of license includes amortization of purchased computer software and intellectual property rights. Because such amortization is relatively stable from period to period and, absent impairment, is generally fixed in amount, an increase or decrease in license revenue will cause a significant fluctuation in cost of license as a percentage of license revenue. Cost of license, as a percentage of license revenue, for fiscal 2002 and fiscal 2001, was 3.9% and 3.3%, respectively.

**Cost of Service.** The increase in cost of service in fiscal 2002 was 9.4%, which was higher than 5.2%, the increase in our total revenue in fiscal 2002, and resulted in a 2.1% decrease in our gross margin, as a percentage of revenue. The increase in cost of service as a percentage of revenue was attributable to the decrease in license revenue of \$17.8 million and the slight decrease in the gross margin of our service revenue in the second half of fiscal 2002. As a result of general economic and other factors negatively impacting our markets, we took steps to decrease our costs. See the discussion above under the caption "Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction Programs".

**Research and Development.** Research and development expense was primarily comprised of compensation expense attributable to research and development activities, which involve the development of new software modules and product offerings, either in conjunction with customer projects or as part of our internal product development program. Research and development expense increased by \$18.3 million, or 17.3%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$124.1 million, or 7.7% of revenue, from \$105.8 million, or 6.9% of revenue, in fiscal 2001. The increase in expense reflects ongoing expenditures primarily for CC&B Systems and the remainder for Directory Systems. Our research and development budget, like all of our costs, is sensitive to our overall financial condition. A decrease in our total revenue could, in certain circumstances, lead to reductions in the levels of our research and development expenditures. See the discussion above under the caption "Research and Development, Patents and Licenses".

**Selling, General and Administrative.** Selling, general and administrative expense increased by \$28.0 million, or 14.3%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 \$223.6 million, or 13.9% of revenue, in fiscal 2002 from \$195.6 million, or 12.7% of revenue, in fiscal 2001. The increase in selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage, by 1.2%, of revenue was attributable primarily to the increase in our selling and marketing efforts in fiscal 2002 and, to a lesser degree, to the reduction in our revenue growth, which was not offset by a corresponding decrease in our selling, general and administrative expense.

**Amortization of Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets.** Amortization of

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goodwill and purchased intangible assets for fiscal 2002 was \$231.8 million, compared to \$220.0 million in fiscal 2001. The increase in amortization expense in fiscal 2002 was due to non-goodwill related amortization resulting from the Clarify acquisition. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill related to Clarify, an acquisition completed after July 1, 2001, is not amortized, but is subject to periodic impairment tests. For acquisitions completed prior to July 1, 2001, under SFAS No. 142 amortization of goodwill and certain other intangibles, such as workforce-in-place, ceased on October 1, 2002. In fiscal 2002 and 2001, total amortization related to such goodwill and workforce-in-place was \$204.6 million. Effective as of October 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142 and goodwill related to our acquisitions is no longer amortized. Instead,

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any such goodwill became subject only to the same periodic impairment tests applicable to Clarify-related goodwill.

Restructuring Charges and In-Process Research and Development. Restructuring charges and in-process research and development in fiscal 2002 consisted of a one-time charge of \$17.4 million for write-off of purchased in-process research and development resulting from the Clarify transaction, a restructuring charge of \$13.3 million related to the consolidation of data centers and the resulting closure of our Stamford, Connecticut facility and a restructuring charge of \$20.9 million related to the cost reduction program we implemented in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002. See the discussion above under the caption "Operational Efficiency and Cost Reduction Programs".

Operating Income. Operating income decreased by \$110.1 million, or 69.1%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002, to \$49.2 million, or 3.0% of revenue, from \$159.3 million, or 10.4% of revenue, in fiscal 2001. The decrease resulted primarily from the reduction in our revenue growth in fiscal 2002, which was not offset by a corresponding decrease in our costs, as well as from the Clarify acquisition-related charges and the restructuring charges resulting from the Stamford facility closing and the implementation of our cost reduction program.

Operating income for fiscal 2002 included amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets of \$231.8 million, restructuring charges of \$34.2 million and the write-off of in-process research and development of \$17.4 million. Operating income for fiscal 2001 included amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets of \$220.0 million.

Interest Income and Other, Net. Interest income and other, net, decreased by \$3.0 million, or 13.4%, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 to \$19.3 million from \$22.3 million in fiscal 2001. The decrease in interest income and other, net, was attributable to the full-year interest expense and amortization of debt issuance costs related to our 2% Notes, compared to four months of these costs in fiscal 2001. The decrease in interest income and other, net, was partially offset by gain of \$6.0 million from the repurchase of our 2% Notes. See the discussion above under the caption "Convertible Notes".

Income Taxes. Income taxes for fiscal 2002 were \$73.5 million on pretax income of \$68.5 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 107%. This effective tax rate was attributable to the fact that non-cash amortization of goodwill related to acquisitions (much of which is not tax deductible) represented a large component of our pretax income. Excluding the effect of such non-deductible non-cash amortization of goodwill (which accounted for 89% of the effective tax rate) and offsetting such 89% by the 10% decrease in the tax rate due to the repurchase of our 2% Notes, our effective tax rate for 2002 would

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have been 28%. See the discussion below under the caption "Effective Tax Rate". Income taxes for fiscal 2001 were \$115.2 million on pretax income of \$181.6 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 63%. This effective tax rate was attributable to the fact that non-cash amortization of goodwill related to acquisitions (much of which is not tax deductible) represented a significant component of our pretax income. Excluding the effect of such non-deductible non-cash amortization of goodwill (which accounted for 33% of the effective tax rate), our effective tax rate for 2001 would have been 30%.

**Net (Loss) Income.** We incurred a net loss of \$5.1 million in fiscal 2002, compared to net income of \$66.4 million in fiscal 2001. The net loss in fiscal 2002 resulted primarily from a decrease in our license revenue and the reduction in our revenue growth in fiscal 2002, which was not offset by a corresponding decrease in our costs, as well as from the Clarify acquisition-related charges and the restructuring charges resulting from the Stamford facility closing and the implementation of the cost reduction program. Our adoption of SFAS No. 142 as of October 1, 2002 had a positive impact on our results of operations in fiscal 2003. As a result of the adoption, we no longer amortize the goodwill from any of our acquisitions. Instead, any such goodwill is subject only to periodic impairment tests.

Net income for fiscal 2001 included amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets. Net income for fiscal 2002 included amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets, purchased in-process research and development, restructuring charges and the gain from the repurchase of our 2% Notes.

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Set forth below is the effect of non-amortization of goodwill and workforce-in-place (in millions, except per share data):

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Reported net (loss) income.....	\$ (5.1)	\$ 66.4
Add back: goodwill and workforce-in-place amortizations.....	204.6	204.6
Attributable tax effect.....	(2.7)	(2.7)
	-----	-----
Adjusted net income.....	\$196.8	\$268.3
	=====	=====
Adjusted basic earnings per share.....	\$ 0.89	\$ 1.21
	=====	=====
Adjusted diluted earnings per share.....	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.18
	=====	=====

**Diluted (Loss) Earnings Per Share.** Diluted loss per share was \$0.02 for fiscal 2002, compared to diluted earnings per share of \$0.29 in fiscal 2001.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments totaled \$1,290.9 million as of September 30, 2003, compared to \$1,047.8 million as of September 30, 2002. The increase is attributable primarily to cash flows from operations which was partially offset by the use of \$67.6 million in cash in connection with the acquisition of Certen, less \$25.5 million in cash received



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in connection with that acquisition, and \$44.2 million in cash to repurchase a portion of our 2% Notes. Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$382.0 million for fiscal 2003 and \$412.3 million for fiscal 2002. The decrease in cash flows from operations was primarily due to decreased net income before depreciation and amortization, which was partially offset by a decrease in working capital excluding cash. We currently intend to retain our future operating cash flows to support the further expansion of our business including investments related to new Managed Services projects and acquisitions, although we may also use a portion of our cash for future repurchases of our outstanding securities. See the discussions above under the captions "Share Repurchase Program" and "Convertible Notes".

As of September 30, 2003, we had positive working capital of \$567.3 million, compared to positive working capital of \$938.6 million as of September 30, 2002. The decrease is attributable primarily to the reclassification of the 2% Notes as a short-term liability because the holders of the 2% Notes may require us to redeem the 2% Notes on June 1, 2004. The decrease was partially offset by the increase in cash, cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments. We believe that our current cash balances, cash generated from operations and our current lines of credit will provide sufficient resources to meet our liquidity needs for at least the next fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2003, \$400.5 million aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes was outstanding. In July 2002, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase outstanding 2% Notes, in such amounts, at such prices and at such times considered appropriate by us. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 and the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 we repurchased \$54.9 million and \$44.6 million aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes, respectively. We funded these repurchases with available funds. On May 3, 2004, we announced a cash offer for the \$395.5 million aggregate principal amount of 2% Notes then outstanding. Pursuant to the indenture for the 2% Notes, each holder of the 2% Notes had the right to require us to repurchase on June 1, 2004 all or any part of such holder's 2% Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Under the terms of the 2% Notes, we had the option to pay for the 2% Notes with cash, ordinary shares, or a combination of cash and ordinary shares, and we elected to pay for the 2% Notes solely with cash. On June 1, 2004, we announced that the offer had expired and that we had accepted for purchase \$395.1 million in aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes in the tender offer. The untendered 2% Notes remain as our outstanding obligations, in accordance with their terms. See the discussion above under the caption "Convertible Notes".

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As of September 30, 2003, we had available short-term general revolving lines of credit totaling \$30.0 million, none of which were outstanding. In addition, as of September 30, 2003 we had credit facilities totaling \$40.3 million, limited for the use of letters of credit and bank guarantees from various banks. Outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees as of September 30, 2003 totaled \$22.6 million. These were mostly supported by a combination of the credit facilities described above and compensating cash balances that we maintain with the issuing banks.

As of September 30, 2003, we had outstanding long-term obligations of \$48.2 million in connection with leasing arrangements.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2003 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods (in millions):

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	CASH PAYMENTS DUE BY PERIOD				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	4-5 YEARS	OVER 5 YEARS
Convertible notes(*)	\$400.5	\$400.5	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Financing arrangement	2.8	2.2	0.6	--	--
Capital lease obligations	48.2	25.5	22.7	--	--
Non-cancelable operating leases	146.5	38.8	55.2	33.5	1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$598.0	\$467.0	\$78.5	\$33.5	\$1
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(\*) See the discussion above under the caption "Convertible Notes".

Our capital expenditures were approximately \$63.0 million in fiscal 2003. These expenditures consisted primarily of purchases of computer equipment and, to a lesser degree, leasehold improvements and vehicles. We funded our capital expenditures principally from operating cash flows. We do not anticipate any changes to this policy in the foreseeable future.

NET DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

In September 2003, we released \$13.3 million of valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets derived from carry-forward operating losses incurred by our Canadian subsidiary. In September 2002, we released valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets derived from carry-forward operating losses relating to losses incurred by the subsidiary prior to our acquisition of that company in April 2000, resulting in an offsetting reduction of the goodwill recorded in the acquisition of approximately \$9.0 million. The release of these valuation allowances was made based on our estimation that we will be able to realize the tax benefits associated with those net operating losses.

EFFECTIVE TAX RATE

Our effective tax rate for fiscal year 2003 was 25% due to the corporate income tax rates in the various countries in which we operate and the relative magnitude of our business in those countries.

Effective October 1, 2002, following the adoption of SFAS No. 142, we no longer amortize goodwill resulting from acquisitions. See the discussion below under the caption "Adoption of New Accounting Standards". As a result, goodwill amortization that is not tax-deductible no longer affects our effective tax rate.

In fiscal 2002, our effective tax rate was 107%. This effective tax rate in 2002 was attributable to the fact that non-cash amortization of goodwill related to acquisitions (much of which is not tax deductible) represented a large component of our pretax income. Excluding the effect of such non-deductible non-cash amortization of goodwill (which accounted for 89% of the effective tax rate) and offsetting such 89% by the 10% decrease in the tax rate due to the repurchase of our 2% Notes, our effective tax rate for 2002 would have been 28%. This high effective tax rate was also adversely affected by the revision we made in our third quarter of fiscal 2002 to our annual estimated pretax income levels.

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We expect a reduction in our effective tax rate in fiscal 2004 from 25% to 23%. The reduction is due to our continued expansion into countries with lower effective tax rates.

### ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

#### ACCOUNTING FOR REVENUE ARRANGEMENTS WITH MULTIPLE DELIVERABLES

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements With Multiple Deliverables" ("Issue 00-21"). Issue 00-21 provides guidance for determining the unit(s) of accounting in arrangements that include multiple products, services, and/or rights to use assets. Issue 00-21 is effective for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. We have adopted Issue 00-21 effective July 1, 2003. The guidance in EITF 00-21 did not modify our previous accounting for transactions that includes multiple deliverables.

#### ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

In June 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosure -- an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123". SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require more prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements regarding the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The alternative methods of transition of SFAS No. 148 were effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The disclosure provision of SFAS No. 148 is effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. We follow Accounting Principles Board No. 25 in accounting for our employee stock options. The transition and annual disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 148 were effective for us commencing January 1, 2003. We adopted the interim disclosure provision in the quarter ended March 31, 2003, which is provided in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report.

#### GOODWILL AND PURCHASED INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations" ("SFAS No. 141"), and No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"). SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives will no longer be amortized but will be subject to periodic impairment tests in accordance with the Statement. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. Certain intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their useful lives. According to SFAS No. 141's new definition of intangible assets, workforce-in-place was reclassified to goodwill.

Effective October 1, 2002 we adopted SFAS No. 142. Subsequent to the adoption of the new rules, we performed the transitional impairment tests of goodwill recorded as of October 1, 2002. Thereafter, an annual impairment test will be performed in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements included in this document, Amdocs and its subsidiaries operate in one operating segment, which is the reporting unit under SFAS No. 142. In calculating the fair value of the reporting unit, we used a discounted

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cash flow methodology. There was no impairment of goodwill upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 and as a result of the annual impairment tests.

Prior to fiscal 2003, goodwill and workforce-in-place were amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated period of benefit. We recorded goodwill and workforce-in-place amortization of \$204.6 million in fiscal 2002 and in fiscal 2001.

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### GAINS AND LOSSES FROM EXTINGUISHMENT OF DEBT

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections" ("SFAS No. 145"). SFAS No. 145 eliminates previous requirements to classify gains and losses from extinguishment of debt as extraordinary items in earnings. Gains or losses from extinguishment of debt for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 may not be classified as extraordinary items unless certain provisions are met. Early adoption was encouraged. We adopted SFAS No. 145 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 in connection with the gains related to the repurchases of a portion of our 2% Notes. See the discussion above under the caption "Convertible Notes".

### GUARANTOR'S ACCOUNTING AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR GUARANTEES

In November 2002 the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 45 "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others". FIN No. 45 requires that at the inception of certain types of guarantees, the guarantor must disclose and recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under the guarantee. The initial recognition and measurement requirements of FIN No. 45 are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The additional disclosure requirements of FIN No. 45 are effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2002, and are applicable to certain of our guarantees issued before December 31, 2002.

We are a party to an agreement entered into prior to December 31, 2002 that includes an indemnification of one of our customers for any withholding tax that might be required under the customer's local tax laws from certain payments made to us under this agreement. The indemnification under this agreement expires in December 2005. As of September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2002, the maximum potential amount of our future exposure under this guarantee pursuant to FIN No. 45 was \$4.7 million.

We generally sell our ClarifyCRM products with a limited warranty for a period of 90 days. Our policy is to accrue for warranty costs, if needed, based on historical trends in product failure. Based on our experience, only minimal warranty services have been required and, as a result, we did not accrue any amounts for product warranty liability during fiscal 2003.

We generally indemnify our customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our software. To date, we have incurred only minimal costs as a result of such obligations and have not accrued any liabilities related to such indemnification in our financial statements.

### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

#### COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH EXIT OR DISPOSAL ACTIVITIES

In June 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated

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with Exit or Disposal Activities". SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity, including restructuring activities, be recognized and measured initially at fair value only when the liability is incurred, or for certain one-time employee termination costs over a future service period. Previously, a liability for an exit cost was recognized when a company committed to an exit plan. As a result, SFAS No. 146 may affect both the timing and amounts of the recognition of future restructuring costs. SFAS No. 146 was effective for exit or disposal activities that were initiated after December 31, 2002.

### NON-SOFTWARE ELEMENTS IN AN ARRANGEMENT CONTAINING SOFTWARE

In July 2003, the EITF reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 03-05, "Applicability of AICPA Statement of Position ("SOP") 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, to Non-Software Deliverables in an Arrangement Containing More-Than Incidental Software" ("Issue 03-05"). Issue 03-05 is regarding whether non-software deliverables (e.g., non-software related equipment or services) included in an

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arrangement that contains software that is more than incidental to the products or services as a whole are included within the scope of Statement of Position 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition". Software-related elements include software products, upgrades/enhancements, post-contract customer support, and services as well as any non-software deliverables for which a software deliverable is essential to its functionality. Under Issue 03-05, in an arrangement that includes software, computer hardware that will contain the software, and additional unrelated equipment, if the software is essential to the functionality of the hardware, the hardware would be considered software-related and, therefore, included within the scope of SOP 97-2. Issue 03-05 is effective for arrangements entered into in the first reporting period (annual or interim) beginning after August 13, 2003. We are in the process of analyzing the effect of Issue 03-05 on our consolidated financial position and results of operations and believe it will not be significant.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. 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
- Doubtful accounts

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- Tax accounting
- Derivative and hedge accounting
- Realizability of long-lived assets

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

Our revenue recognition policy is significant because our revenue is a key component of our results of operations. 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.

A significant portion of our revenue is recognized over the course of long-term projects, under the percentage of completion method of accounting. The percentage of completion method requires significant judgment, such as estimations of progress-to-completion, contract revenue, loss contracts and contract costs.

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.

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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.

For arrangements with multiple obligations, we allocate revenue to each component based upon its fair value, which is determined in reliance on the specific objective evidence for that element. Such determination is judgmental and for most contracts is based on normal pricing and discounting practices for those elements in similar arrangements.

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.

### DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS

The allowance for doubtful accounts is for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We evaluate accounts receivable to determine if they will ultimately be collected. In performing this evaluation, significant judgments and estimates are involved, such as past experience, credit quality of the customer, age of the receivable balance and current economic conditions that may affect a customer's ability to pay. If collection is not reasonably assured at the time the transaction is consummated, we do not recognize revenue until collection becomes reasonably assured. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be

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required. The allowance for doubtful accounts is established through a charge to selling, general and administrative expenses.

### 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. This process involves us estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing 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 which 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.

### DERIVATIVE AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Approximately 20% of our revenue and 40% of our operating expenses (excluding acquisition-related charges and restructuring charges) are not denominated in U.S. dollar or linked to the U.S. dollar. We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge a significant portion of our foreign currency exposure to minimize fluctuations in revenue and expenses. The majority of our hedging arrangements are classified as cash flow hedges. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of these forward exchange contracts 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.

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Establishing and accounting for foreign exchange contracts involve judgments, such as 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, actual results differ from these estimates, and such difference could cause fluctuation of our recorded revenue and expenses.

### REALIZABILITY OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

We are required to assess the impairment of long-lived assets, tangible and intangible, on an annual basis, and potentially more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. We assess the impairment based on a number of factors, including any significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired 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.

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Upon determination that the carrying value of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable based upon a comparison of fair value to the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment charge is recorded. We measure fair value based on a projected future cash flow using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model.

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.

### LITIGATION

On December 2, 2003 we announced that the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri had issued an order granting our motion to dismiss the securities class action lawsuits that had been pending against us and certain of our directors and officers since June 2002. The court's order also directed that judgment be entered in favor of the defendants. The consolidated complaint filed in the action alleged that we and the individual defendants had made false or misleading statements about our business and future prospects during a putative class period between July 18, 2000 and June 20, 2002. On December 29, 2003, the lead plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit from the final judgment entered on December 1, 2003.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

We have been informed that the Midwest Regional Office of the SEC is conducting a private investigation into the events leading up to our announcement in June 2002 of revised projected revenue for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. The investigation appears to be focused on, but is not explicitly limited to, our forecasting beginning with our April 23, 2002 press release. Although we believe that we will be able to satisfy any concerns the SEC staff may have in this regard, we are unable to predict the duration, scope, or outcome of the investigation. We are cooperating fully with the SEC staff.

### 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.

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As of November 30, 2003, our directors, senior managers and key employees upon whose work we are dependent were as follows:

NAME ----	AGE ----	POSITION -----
Bruce K. Anderson(1) (3).....	63	Chairman of the Board and President, Amdocs Limited
Avinoam Naor(1) (3).....	55	Vice Chairman, Amdocs Limited
Adrian Gardner(2).....	41	Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee, Amdocs Limited
Julian A. Brodsky.....	70	Director, Amdocs Limited



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Charles E. Foster(2).....	67	Director, Amdocs Limited
James S. Kahan(1)(3).....	56	Director, Amdocs Limited
John T. McLennan(2).....	58	Director, Amdocs Limited
Robert A. Minicucci(1)(3).....	51	Director and Vice President, Amdocs Limited
Mario Segal.....	56	Director, Amdocs Limited
Dov Baharav(1)(3).....	53	Director, Amdocs Limited; President and Chief Executive Officer, Amdocs Management Limited
Eli Gelman.....	45	Director, Amdocs Limited; Executive Vice President, Amdocs Management Limited
Nehemia Lemelbaum.....	61	Director, Amdocs Limited; Senior Vice President, Amdocs Management Limited
Ron Moskovitz.....	40	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Amdocs Management Limited
David Avner.....	52	Senior Vice President, Amdocs Management Limited
Nissim Daunov.....	46	Senior Vice President, Amdocs Management Limited
Thomas G. O'Brien.....	43	Treasurer and Secretary, Amdocs Limited
Melinos Pissourios.....	35	Managing Director and General Manager, Amdocs Development Limited
Burt Podbere.....	37	General Manager, Amdocs Software Systems Limited

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(1) Member of the Executive Committee

(2) Member of Audit Committee

(3) Member of the Compensation Committee

Bruce K. Anderson has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Amdocs since September 1997 and, until September 2004, held the title of President of our holding company, Amdocs Limited. Since August 1978, he has been a general partner of Welsh, Carson, Anderson & Stowe ("WCAS"), an investment firm that specializes in the acquisition of companies in the information services, communications 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, and Headstrong, Inc.

Avinoam Naor served as a director of Amdocs from January 1999 and held the title of Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors from July 2002. Mr. Naor was a member of the team that founded Amdocs in 1982, initially serving as a Senior Vice President. He was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of Amdocs Management Limited in 1995 and he held that position until July 2002. In 1998 he led our initial public offering, and while he was Chief Executive Officer of Amdocs Management

Limited, he directed our major acquisitions and secondary offerings. He has been involved with software development for 29 years. Mr. Naor resigned from our

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Board of Directors in August 2004.

Adrian Gardner has been a director of Amdocs since April 1998 and is Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Gardner is the Chief Financial Officer and a director of Strakan Group, Ltd., a pharmaceuticals company based in the United Kingdom, which he joined in April 2002. Prior to joining Strakan, 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.

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 for more than five years. Prior to November 2002, he served as a director and Vice Chairman of Comcast Holdings for more than five years. Mr. Brodsky is also Chairman of Comcast Interactive Capital, LP, a venture fund affiliated with Comcast. He is also a director of RBB Fund, Inc.

Charles E. Foster has been a director of Amdocs since December 2001. 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. SBC International, Inc. ("SBCI"), a wholly owned subsidiary of SBC, is one of our largest shareholders. SBC, together with its affiliates, is a significant customer of ours. Mr. Foster is a member of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and a director of Storage Technology Corporation, a publicly-traded company engaged in the manufacture of products for storing digital data.

James S. Kahan has been a director of Amdocs since April 1998. He has worked at SBC since 1983, and currently serves as a Senior Executive Vice President, a position he has held since 1992. SBCI, a wholly owned subsidiary of SBC, is one of our largest shareholders. SBC, together with its subsidiaries, is a significant customer of ours. Prior to joining SBC, Mr. Kahan held various positions at several telecommunications companies, including Western Electric, Bell Laboratories, South Central Bell and AT&T.

John T. McLennan has been a director of Amdocs since November 1999. Since May 2000, he has 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 Allstream, Hummingbird Ltd., a Canadian publicly held company engages in the production of enterprise management software, and of several other private software and communication companies.

Robert A. Minicucci has been a director of Amdocs since September 1997 and, until September 2004, held the title of Vice President of our holding company, Amdocs Limited. 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 twelve years with Lehman Brothers (and its predecessors) until his resignation as a Managing Director in 1991. Mr. Minicucci is also a director of Alliance Data Systems, Inc., a publicly held company, and several private companies.

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Mario Segal has been a director of Amdocs since December 2001 and served as a Senior Vice President and the Chief Operating Officer of Amdocs Management Limited until July 2002. He joined Amdocs in 1984 as Senior Vice President and was a leading member of the team that developed the ADS (NG)/Family of Products directory automation systems and the Amdocs CC&B Systems platform. Prior

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to joining Amdocs, Mr. Segal was an account manager for a major North American yellow pages publisher and prior thereto managed the computer department of a major Israeli insurance company, leading large-scale software development projects and strategic planning of automation systems.

Dov Baharav has been a director of Amdocs and the President and Chief Executive Officer of Amdocs Management Limited since July 2002. Mr. Baharav has overall coordination responsibilities for the operations and activities of our operating subsidiaries. In 1991, Mr. Baharav joined Amdocs Inc., our principal U.S. subsidiary, serving as its Vice President and then President in St. Louis, Missouri until 1995. From 1995 until July 2002, Mr. Baharav was a Senior Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer of Amdocs Management Limited. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Baharav served as Chief Operating Officer of Optrotech Ltd., a publicly held company that develops, manufactures and markets electro-optical devices.

Eli Gelman has been a director of Amdocs since July 2002 and is the Executive Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited, where he has responsibility for sales, strategic alliances and corporate and business development. He has more than 26 years of experience in the software industry, including more than 15 years with Amdocs. Prior to his current position, he was a division president, where he headed our United States sales and marketing operations and helped spearhead our entry into the CC&B 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.

Nehemia Lemelbaum has been a director of Amdocs since December 2001 and is a Senior Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited. 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 CC&B Systems, as well as our penetration into the CC&B Systems 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.

Ron Moskowitz is a Senior Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer of Amdocs Management Limited, and has overall coordination responsibility for the financial reporting of our operating subsidiaries. Mr. Moskowitz joined Amdocs in 1998 and served until July 2002 as Vice President of Finance. He has been responsible for the Company's financial organization, and was involved in Amdocs' initial public offering, merger and acquisition activities and various other financial operations. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Moskowitz served in various senior financial positions with Tower Semiconductor, a publicly held semiconductor manufacturer. Mr. Moskowitz is a Certified Public Accountant (Isr).

David Avner is a Senior Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited, where

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he has responsibility for corporate operations. Mr. Avner has had more than 20 years of experience in the software industry, including the four years he has been with Amdocs. Immediately prior to his current position, Mr. Avner was a group president, in which capacity he headed our European and Latin America operations. Before that, Mr. Avner was a vice president in charge of a number of major European and North American installations. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Avner was the General Manager of Strauss Dairy (now part of the Strauss-Elite Group), a leading producer of dairy and other food products in Israel, and prior to that was its Chief Information Officer.

Nissim Daunov was a Senior Vice President of Amdocs Management Limited until June 2004, and was responsible for new initiatives in financial services. For the past 23 years, Mr. Daunov has been involved in design, development and implementation of large-scale data processing systems, handling large data volumes over distributed networks. In the last year, Mr. Daunov was responsible for our product development and marketing organizations. Mr. Daunov joined Amdocs in 1986.

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Thomas G. O'Brien is Treasurer and Secretary of Amdocs Limited and since July 1995 has held other financial management positions within Amdocs. From July 1993 to July 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). Mr. O'Brien is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Melinos Pissourios is Managing Director and General Manager of Amdocs Development Limited. Mr. Pissourios, who joined Amdocs in April 1998, is also the Financial Controller of Amdocs Development Limited in Cyprus. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Pissourios was the Group Financial Controller at AEC Holland Group. He also worked for KPMG Peat Marwick for four years. Mr. Pissourios is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England & Wales and of the Cyprus Institute of Certified Public Accountants and he is a registered auditor in Cyprus.

Burt Podbere has been the General Manager of Amdocs Software Systems Limited in Ireland since October 2002. He joined the Amdocs group in May 2001 as the financial director of Amdocs Canada Inc. Prior to joining Amdocs, Mr. Podbere was the Canadian Group Controller at US Filter Corporation, part of the Vivendi group of companies. He also worked for Ernst & Young LLP for four years. Mr. Podbere is a member of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

### COMPENSATION

Our directors who are not employees of the Company ("Non-Employee Directors") receive compensation for their services as directors in the form of cash and options to purchase ordinary shares. Our compensation policy, as modified as of October 1, 2003, provides that each Non-Employee Director receives an annual cash payment of \$30,000. Each of our Non-Employee Directors also receives an initial option grant for the purchase of 10,000 ordinary shares. Thereafter, Non-Employee Directors receive an annual option grant for the purchase of 5,000 ordinary shares, except for Non-Employee Directors who are members of our Audit Committee, who receive an annual option grant for the purchase of 6,000 ordinary shares. All option grants to our Non-Employee Directors vest as to one-quarter of the shares immediately, with the remainder vesting annually in three equal installments. Each Non-Employee Director receives \$1,500 per meeting of the Board of Directors and \$1,000 per meeting of a committee of the Board of Directors, except for Non-Employee Directors who are members of our Audit Committee, who receive \$2,000 per meeting of the Audit

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Committee. We reimburse all of our directors for their reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with attending Board or committee meetings.

A total of 20 persons who served either as directors of Amdocs or members of its administrative, supervisory or management bodies during all or part of fiscal 2003 received remuneration from Amdocs. The aggregate remuneration paid by us to such persons was approximately \$9.7 million, which includes amounts set aside or accrued to provide 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. Included in this amount is remuneration to three former executive officers and one former director for the applicable portions of fiscal 2003.

During fiscal 2003, we granted options to purchase ordinary shares to certain of our Non-Employee Directors, but did not make any option grants to members of our administrative, supervisory or management bodies. We granted to five Non-Employee Directors options to purchase an aggregate of 51,000 ordinary shares at a weighted average price of \$10.13 per share, with vesting over three year terms. To recognize significant contributions to Amdocs over the years, we also granted to three of our Non-Employee Directors options to purchase an aggregate of 159,000 ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of \$8.83 per share, with vesting over three year terms.

All options were granted pursuant to our 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended. See discussion below -- "Share Ownership -- Employee Stock Option and Incentive Plan".

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### BOARD PRACTICES

Our entire Board of Directors is comprised of up to 13 directors. Eleven directors were elected to our Board of Directors at our annual meeting of shareholders on January 23, 2003, one director was appointed to our Board of Directors effective July 2003 and one director resigned in August 2004. As permitted by our Articles of Association, the Board of Directors may fill the one remaining vacancy at any time. 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.

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

Other than the employment agreements between us and our Chief Executive Officer and Executive Vice President which provide 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.

### BOARD COMMITTEES

Our Board of Directors has formed three committees set forth below. Members

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of each committee are appointed by the Board of Directors.

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

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviews, acts on and reports to the Board of Directors with respect to various auditing and accounting matters, including the selection of our auditors, the scope of the annual audits, fees to be paid to the auditors, the performance of our independent auditors and our accounting practices. The current members of our Audit Committee are Messrs. Gardner (Chair), McLennan and Foster, all of whom are independent directors, as required by the rules of the NYSE.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the salaries and incentive compensation of the officers of Amdocs and our subsidiaries and provides recommendations for the salaries and incentive compensation of other employees and certain consultants. The Compensation Committee also administers various compensation, stock and benefit plans of Amdocs. The current members of our Compensation Committee are Messrs. Anderson (Chair), Kahan and Minicucci. None of the members of the Committee was an employee of ours at any time during fiscal 2003.

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### EMPLOYEES

The following table presents the approximate number of our full-time employees as of each date indicated, by function and by geographical location:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Software and Information Technology			
Israel.....	4,100	4,100	4,200
North America.....	3,500	2,600	2,700
Rest of World.....	1,600	1,700	1,700
	9,200	8,400	8,600
Management and Administration.....	1,000	1,000	1,100
	10,200	9,400	9,700
Total employees.....	10,200	9,400	9,700

During fiscal 2002 and the first quarter of fiscal 2003, we took steps to reduce our costs and achieve increased operational efficiency, including by making reductions in our workforce. In the fourth quarter of 2002, as part of a cost reduction program, we reduced our workforce by approximately 1,000 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals. In November 2002, we announced additional measures to reduce costs, including further reductions in our workforce of approximately 400 software and information technology specialists and administrative professionals. During fiscal 2003, as a result of our acquisition of Certen and our Managed Services agreement with SBC, we increased our workforce by approximately 1,200 employees. As of November 30, 2003, we employed on a full-time basis approximately 9,000

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software and information technology specialists, engaged in research, development, maintenance and support activities, and approximately 1,000 managers and administrative professionals. Approximately 4,000 of these software and information technology specialists are located in Israel and approximately 3,500 are located in North America.

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, Europe, Israel, Japan 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 subsidiary is subject to certain labor-related statutes and to certain provisions of collective bargaining agreements between the Histadrut (General Federation of Labor in Israel) and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations (including the Industrialists' Association), which are applicable to our Israeli employees by virtue of expansion orders of the Israeli Ministry of Labor and Welfare. A significant provision applicable to all employees in Israel under collective bargaining agreements and expansion 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. We consider our relationship with our employees to be good and have never experienced a labor dispute, strike or work stoppage.

In addition, all employees in Brazil, including members of management, 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.

Some employees in Canada have union representation. There is no history of strikes or work stoppages, and our relationships with these employees are good. At the present time, we are appealing a ruling by the Canadian Industrial Relations Board that addresses the structure of the relevant bargaining

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unit and imposes Canadian Federal (as opposed to provincial) jurisdiction. We believe the outcome of the appeal will not have a material adverse effect on our operations or financial results.

### SHARE OWNERSHIP

#### SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND CERTAIN KEY EMPLOYEES

As of August 31, 2004, the aggregate number of our ordinary shares beneficially owned by our directors, senior managers and certain key employees was 23,815,546 shares. This number includes ordinary shares held by SBC, since Mr. Kahan, Senior Executive Vice President of SBC, serves on our Board of Directors, and accordingly, he may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the shares held by SBC. Mr. Kahan disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Historically, this number also included shares held by WCAS, since Messrs. Anderson and Minicucci, affiliates of WCAS, serve on our Board of Directors. As of September 24, 2003, various investment partnerships affiliated with WCAS ceased to be shareholders of the Company. See "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions". As of August 31, 2004, other than Mr. Kahan, none of our

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directors, senior managers or key employees beneficially own 1% or more of our outstanding ordinary shares. As described above, Mr. Kahan may be deemed to beneficially own 15,200,509 ordinary shares, or approximately 7.3% of our ordinary shares outstanding as of August 31, 2004.

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.

### EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION AND INCENTIVE PLAN

Our 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Option Plan"), provides for the grant by Amdocs of restricted shares or stock options to our directors, employees (including officers) and consultants. The purpose of the Option Plan is to enable us to attract and retain qualified personnel and to motivate such persons by providing them with an equity participation in the Company. As of November 28, 2003, of the 32,300,000 ordinary shares available for issuance under the Option Plan, 3,341,837 ordinary shares had been issued as a result of option exercises and 3,842,955 ordinary shares remained available for future grants. As of November 28, 2003, there were outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 25,115,208 ordinary shares at exercise prices ranging from \$1.92 to \$78.31 per share and no restricted shares had been awarded.

The Option Plan provides for the granting of "incentive stock options" and "non-qualified stock options" to purchase ordinary shares and/or the granting of rights to purchase ordinary shares on a "restricted" basis. The terms and conditions of individual grants may vary subject to the following: (i) the exercise price of incentive stock options may not be less than market value on the date of grant; (ii) the term of incentive stock options may not exceed ten years from the date of grant; and (iii) no options or awards may be granted after January 2008.

The Option Plan is administered by the Compensation 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 Option Plan, provided that shareholder approval is required to increase the number of ordinary shares available under the Option 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 acquired upon exercise of an award are subject to certain restrictions on sale, transfer or hypothecation.

As a result of the ITDS and Solec transactions, as of November 28, 2003, we are obligated to issue (and have reserved for issuance) an additional 150,883 and 88,180 ordinary shares, respectively, upon exercise of options that had previously been granted under the ITDS and Solec option plans (the "Predecessor Plans") and were exchanged for options to purchase our ordinary shares. These options have

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exercise prices ranging from \$1.87 to \$71.97 per share. No additional options have been or will be granted under the Predecessor Plans.

In December 2003 our Board of Directors approved, and recommended that the Company's shareholders approve, an amendment to the Option Plan. The amendment to the Option Plan would increase by 6 million shares the number of Ordinary Shares available for issuance and eliminate the Company's ability to conduct option repricing programs in which options are surrendered to the Company in



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exchange for new options and/or restricted stock. The shareholders approved the amendment to the Option Plan at the Company's Annual General Meeting of Shareholders on January 22, 2004.

### 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 August 31, 2004 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 207,183,394 ordinary shares outstanding as of August 31, 2004.

NAME AND ADDRESS -----	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED -----	PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP -----
MFS Investment Management (1)..... 500 Boylston Street, 15th Floor Boston, Massachusetts 02116	19,400,000	9.4%
SBC Communications Inc. (2)..... 175 E. Houston Street San Antonio, Texas 78205-2233	15,147,698	7.3%
Fidelity Management and Research (3)..... 82 Devonshire Street Boston, Massachusetts 02109	12,600,000	6.1%
All directors and executive officers as a group (18 persons) (4).....	23,815,546	11.3%

(1) Based on a third-party report obtained by the Company regarding share ownership by institutional investors, MFS Investment Management owned 19,400,000 ordinary shares at August 6, 2004.

(2) Based upon information provided to us by SBC, SBCI, a wholly owned subsidiary of SBC, holds 7,551,875 of our ordinary shares, and SBC Option Delivery LLC, a majority-owned subsidiary of SBCI holds 7,595,823 of our ordinary shares. James S. Kahan, Senior Executive Vice President of SBC, serves on our Board of Directors.

(3) Based on a third-party report obtained by the Company regarding share ownership by institutional investors, Fidelity Management and Research owned 12,600,000 ordinary shares at August 31, 2004.

(4) Includes ordinary shares held by SBC. See footnote 1 above. Mr. Kahan, Senior Executive Vice President of SBC, serves on the Company's Board of Directors and, accordingly, may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the ordinary shares held by SBC. Mr. Kahan disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. Also includes options granted to such directors and executive

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officers of the Company, which are exercisable within 60 days of August 31, 2004.

Over the last three years, our major shareholders have included our directors and executive officers as a group, SBC, WCAS and other institutional investors. SBC's share ownership has decreased to 7.3% from 14.4% in November 2001. Investment partnerships affiliated with WCAS, which had been major

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shareholders in each of the last three fiscal years, ceased to be shareholders of the Company in September 2003 as a result of distributions made to the partners of such investment partnerships. Although the ownership of our directors and executive officers as a group appears to have decreased substantially in fiscal 2003, excluding the shares held WCAS, the share ownership has not changed significantly during the last three years. Because Messrs. Anderson and Minicucci, affiliates of various WCAS entities, serve on our Board of Directors, the shares owned by WCAS had been included in the aggregate holdings of our executive officers and directors as a group in prior years. Southeastern Asset Management, which had been a major shareholder in fiscal 2002, ceased to be a major shareholder in June 2003. AXA Financial, which had been a major shareholder in fiscal 2001, ceased to be a major shareholder in December 2002. MFS Investment Management became a major shareholder in September 2003. FMR Corp. became a major shareholder in February 2004.

As of August 31, 2004, our ordinary shares were held by 242 recordholders. Based on a review of the information provided to us by our transfer agent, 165 recordholders, holding approximately 97% of our outstanding ordinary shares, were residents of the United States.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to being a major shareholder, SBC, and some of its operating subsidiaries, are also significant customers of ours. During fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, SBC and those subsidiaries accounted for approximately 11%, 11% and 13%, respectively, of our revenue. Based on long-term agreements currently in place with certain SBC subsidiaries and the Managed Services agreement announced in January 2003 with SBC's directory operations, we expect that revenue attributable to SBC entities will remain a significant portion of our revenue in 2004. Mr. Kahan, a member of our Board of Directors, is also Senior Executive Vice President of SBC.

SBC is also a beneficial owner of companies that provide certain miscellaneous support services to us in 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

On December 2, 2003 we announced that the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri had issued an order granting our motion to dismiss the securities class action lawsuits that had been pending against us and certain of our directors and officers since June 2002. The court's order also directed that judgment be entered in favor of the defendants. The consolidated complaint filed in the action alleged that we and the individual defendants had made false or misleading statements about our business and future

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prospects during a putative class period between July 18, 2000 and June 20, 2002. On December 29, 2003, the lead plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit from the final judgment entered on December 1, 2003.

### DIVIDEND POLICY

We did not pay any cash dividends on our ordinary shares in fiscal 2003, 2002 or 2001. 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. 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 any debt that we may incur could effectively limit our ability to pay dividends.

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## ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

### CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS

We manage our foreign subsidiaries as integral direct components of our operations. The U.S. dollar is our functional currency. According to the salient economic factors indicated in SFAS No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation," our cash flow, sale price, sales market, expense, financing and intercompany transactions and arrangement indicators are denominated in the U.S. dollar. The operations of our foreign subsidiaries provide the same type of services with the same type of expenditures throughout Amdocs' group. In fiscal 2003, approximately 80% of our revenue was in U.S. dollars or linked to the U.S. dollar, and approximately 60% of our operating expenses (excluding acquisition-related charges and restructuring charges) were paid in dollars or linked to dollars. As a result of long-term contracts in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and more customers seeking contracts that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, we expect that the percentage of our revenue and operating expenses denominated in U.S. dollars will decrease slightly over time. Historically, fluctuations in currency exchange rates have had a minimal impact on our consolidated operations. As more of our customers seek contracts that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, 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. As of September 30, 2003, we had substantially hedged our significant exposures in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. We periodically assess the applicability of the U.S. dollar as our functional currency by reviewing the salient indicators.

### FOREIGN CURRENCY RISK

We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge most of our foreign currency exposure. We use such contracts to hedge exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with revenue denominated in a foreign currency, primarily British pounds, Canadian dollars and the ECU, and anticipated costs to be incurred in a foreign currency, primarily Australian dollars, Canadian dollars and Israeli shekels. We also use forward contracts to hedge the impact of the variability in exchange rates on certain accounts receivables, denominated in British pounds and the ECU. We seek to minimize the risk that the anticipated cash flow from sales of our products and services and cash flow required for our expenses denominated in a currency other than our functional currency will be affected by changes in exchange rates. See Note 22 to our consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report. The following table summarizes our foreign currency forward exchange agreements as

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of September 30, 2003. All the forward contracts are expected to mature during fiscal 2004. The table below (all dollar amounts in millions) presents the notional amounts and fair value of the total derivative instruments as of September 30, 2003. Notional values are calculated based on forward rates as of September 30, 2003, U.S. dollar translated.

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003	
	NOTIONAL AMOUNT TRANSLATED TO U.S. DOLLAR(*)	FAIR VALUE OF DERIVATIVES
Revenue.....	\$ 33.1	\$(1.5)
Costs.....	(93.4)	7.2
Balance sheet items.....	7.6	(0.4)
	\$ (52.7)	\$ 5.3
	=====	=====

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 (\*) Positive notional amounts represent forward contracts to sell foreign currency. Negative notional amounts represent forward contracts to buy foreign currency.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, we entered into foreign exchange forward contracts for approximately \$100 million notional amount. These derivatives were entered to hedge exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with revenue denominated in a foreign currency, including long-term exposures.

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### 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, other than the 2% Notes, are subject to interest rate changes. Excess liquidity is invested in short-term interest-bearing investments. Such short-term interest-bearing investments consist primarily of commercial paper, Treasury notes, Federal agency securities, corporate bonds, corporate backed obligations, mortgages and money market funds and currently bear minimal interest rate risk. As of September 30, 2003, we had nothing outstanding on either of our revolving lines of credit or our short-term credit facilities. As of September 30, 2003, we had outstanding long-term lease obligations of \$48.2 million and a financing arrangement of \$2.8 million, which in the aggregate bear minimal interest rate risk.

### PART III

#### 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, 2003, 2002 and 2001, are included at the end of this Annual Report:

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### AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AMDOCS LIMITED

Report of Independent Registered Public Accountants

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2003 and 2002

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE OF AMDOCS LIMITED

Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

The following Financial Statements of Certen Inc., with respect to the acquisition by Amdocs Limited of Certen Inc. on July 2, 2003, are included at the end of this Annual Report:

### AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CERTEN INC.

Independent Registered Chartered Accountants' Report

Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2002

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2002

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2002

Notes to Financial Statements

### UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CERTEN INC.

Unaudited Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2003

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Unaudited Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2003

Unaudited Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended June 30, 2003

### ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

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

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### SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for

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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: September 21, 2004

### EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----
1.	Memorandum and Articles of Association of Amdocs Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibits 3.1 and 3.2 to Amdocs' Registration Statement on Form F-1 dated June 19, 1998; Registration No. 333-8826)
2.a.1	Indenture dated May 30, 2001 between Amdocs and United States Trust Company of New York (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amdocs' Form 6-K dated May 31, 2001)
2.a.2	Registration Rights Agreement dated May 30, 2001 between Amdocs and Goldman, Sachs & Co. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Amdocs' Form 6-K dated May 31, 2001)
4.a.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of September 3, 1999 among Amdocs Limited, Ivan Acquisition Corp. and International Telecommunication Data Systems, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Amdocs' Current Report on Form 6-K dated September 10, 1999)
4.a.2	Combination Agreement dated as of February 28, 2000 among Amdocs Limited, Solect Technology Group Inc., Amdocs (Denmark) ApS. and Amdocs Holdings ULC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Amdocs' Current Report on Form 6-K dated March 3, 2000)
4.a.3	Acquisition Agreement dated as of October 1, 2001, between Amdocs Limited and Nortel Networks Corporation. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Amdocs' Current Report on Form 6-K dated October 10, 2001)
4.b.1	Information Technology Services Agreement between Amdocs, Inc. and SBC Services, Inc. dated January 9, 2003 (confidential material has been redacted and complete exhibits have been separately filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission)(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.b.1 to Amdocs' Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003)
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.c.1	Amdocs Limited 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan, as amended January 24, 2001 (incorporated by reference to

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Exhibit 4 to Amdocs' Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated April 6, 2001; Registration No. 333-58454)

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
14.2	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP

-----  
 \* Previously filed.

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

AMDOCS LIMITED

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CERTEN INC.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholders of Amdocs Limited

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Amdocs Limited as of September 30, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2003. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 18 of Part III. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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, 2003 and 2002, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2003, 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 consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth herein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, effective October 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG

October 30, 2003, except for paragraphs 4 and 5  
of Note 12, as to which the dates are June 1, 2004 and  
March 5, 2004, respectively  
New York, New York

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AMDOCS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
2003	2002
-----	-----



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### ASSETS

#### CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 847,600	\$ 466,655
Short-term interest-bearing investments.....	443,292	581,164
Accounts receivable, net(*).....	198,274	312,732
Deferred income taxes and taxes receivable.....	60,868	48,154
Prepaid expenses and other current assets(*).....	85,902	72,196
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS.....	1,635,936	1,480,901
Equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements, net.....	203,467	160,902
Deferred income taxes.....	105,943	37,582
Goodwill.....	797,134	705,862
Intangible assets, net.....	58,841	44,668
Other noncurrent assets(*).....	76,196	110,179
	-----	-----
TOTAL ASSETS.....	\$2,877,517	\$2,540,094
	=====	=====

### LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

#### CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable.....	\$ 101,116	\$ 44,704
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities.....	123,223	147,425
Accrued personnel costs.....	106,857	86,942
Convertible notes.....	400,454	--
Short-term portion of financing arrangement.....	2,179	--
Deferred revenue.....	174,616	149,590
Short-term portion of capital lease obligations.....	27,140	10,347
Deferred income taxes and taxes payable.....	133,002	103,315
	-----	-----
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	1,068,587	542,323
Convertible notes.....	--	445,054
Deferred income taxes.....	44,835	12,363
Noncurrent liabilities and other.....	172,495	124,079
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	1,285,917	1,123,819
	-----	-----

#### SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

Preferred Shares -- Authorized 25,000 shares; L0.01 par value; 0 shares issued and outstanding.....	--	--
Ordinary Shares -- Authorized 550,000 shares; L0.01 par value; 223,790 and 223,315 issued and 216,058 and 215,583 outstanding, in 2003 and 2002, respectively....	3,580	3,572
Additional paid-in capital.....	1,820,956	1,818,345
Treasury stock, at cost -- 7,732 Ordinary Shares.....	(109,281)	(109,281)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	3,715	(108)
Accumulated deficit.....	(127,370)	(296,253)
	-----	-----
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	1,591,600	1,416,275
	-----	-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	\$2,877,517	\$2,540,094
	=====	=====

(\*) See Note 4.

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

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### CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
<b>REVENUE:</b>			
License(*).....	\$ 65,582	\$ 153,664	\$ 171,430
Service(*).....	1,417,745	1,459,901	1,362,480
	1,483,327	1,613,565	1,533,910
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>			
Cost of license.....	5,752	5,984	5,651
Cost of service(*).....	907,607	927,353	847,591
Research and development.....	119,256	124,082	105,807
Selling, general and administrative(*).....	206,265	223,551	195,592
Amortization of goodwill and purchased intangible assets.....	19,940	231,804	219,988
Restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other.....	14,089	51,630	--
	1,272,909	1,564,404	1,374,629
Operating income.....	210,418	49,161	159,281
Interest income and other, net(*).....	14,759	19,298	22,286
	225,177	68,459	181,567
Income before income taxes.....	56,294	73,520	115,181
	168,883	(5,061)	66,386
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS).....</b>	<b>\$ 168,883</b>	<b>\$ (5,061)</b>	<b>\$ 66,386</b>
<b>BASIC EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE.....</b>	<b>\$ 0.78</b>	<b>\$ (0.02)</b>	<b>\$ 0.30</b>
<b>DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE.....</b>	<b>\$ 0.77</b>	<b>\$ (0.02)</b>	<b>\$ 0.29</b>
<b>BASIC WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING.....</b>	<b>215,849</b>	<b>220,361</b>	<b>222,002</b>
<b>DILUTED WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING....</b>	<b>219,876</b>	<b>220,361</b>	<b>226,832</b>

(\*) See Note 4.

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

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AMDOCS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(IN THOUSANDS)

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	ORDINARY SHARES		ADDITIONAL	TREASURY	ACCUMULATED	UNEARNED
	SHARES	AMOUNT	PAID-IN	STOCK	OTHER	COMPENSATI
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
BALANCE AS OF OCTOBER 1, 2000.....	221,165	\$3,539	\$1,784,816	\$ --	\$ 1,159	\$ (1,164)
Comprehensive income:						
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Decrease in unrealized gain on derivatives, net of \$(3,891) tax...	--	--	--	--	(9,078)	--
Increase in unrealized gain on cash equivalents and short-term interest- bearing investments, net of \$659 tax.....	--	--	--	--	1,537	--
Comprehensive income....						
Employee stock options exercised.....	1,463	21	13,946	--	--	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	7,345	--	--	--
Stock options granted....	--	--	183	--	--	--
Amortization of unearned compensation.....	--	--	--	--	--	979
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001.....	222,628	3,560	1,806,290	--	(6,382)	(185)
Comprehensive income:						
Net loss.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Decrease in unrealized loss on foreign currency hedging contracts, net of \$1,357 tax.....	--	--	--	--	2,682	--
Decrease in unrealized loss on cash equivalents and short-term interest- bearing investments, net of \$1,336 tax.....	--	--	--	--	3,592	--
Comprehensive income....						
Employee stock options exercised.....	687	12	5,149	--	--	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	6,808	--	--	--
Expense related to vesting of stock options.....	--	--	98	--	--	--
Repurchase of shares.....	(7,732)	--	--	(109,281)	--	--
Amortization of unearned compensation.....	--	--	--	--	--	185
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2002.....	215,583	3,572	1,818,345	(109,281)	(108)	--

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Comprehensive income:						
Net income.....	--	--	--	--	--	--
Unrealized gain on foreign currency hedging contracts, net of \$3,258 tax.....	--	--	--	--	8,903	--
Decrease in unrealized gain on cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments, net of \$(1,977) tax...	--	--	--	--	(5,080)	--
Comprehensive income....						
Employee stock options exercised.....	475	8	2,312	--	--	--
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	--	--	262	--	--	--
Expense related to vesting of stock options.....	--	--	37	--	--	--
-----						
BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2003.....	216,058	\$3,580	\$1,820,956	\$(109,281)	\$ 3,715	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives, net of tax, of \$3,683, \$(5,220) and \$(7,902) and unrealized gain on cash equivalents and short-term interest-bearing investments, net of tax, of \$32, \$5,112 and \$1,520, as of September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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

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AMDOCS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(IN THOUSANDS)

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss).....	\$ 168,883	\$ (5,061)	\$ 66,386
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization.....	97,452	309,821	282,625
Adjustment to the basis of investments.....	--	5,500	6,750
In-process research and development expenses and other.....	4,133	17,400	--
Loss on sale of equipment.....	396	549	593
Gain on repurchase of convertible notes.....	(448)	(6,012)	--

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Deferred income taxes.....	4,001	(1,665)	5,018
Tax benefit of stock options exercised.....	262	6,808	7,345
Unrealized other comprehensive income (loss).....	5,103	8,967	(10,773)
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:			
Accounts receivable.....	58,485	97,055	(121,751)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	(4,025)	(22,992)	(3,718)
Other noncurrent assets.....	(26,882)	(9,875)	(7,826)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	(5,429)	(2,461)	71,772
Deferred revenue.....	53,294	(21,253)	6,487
Income taxes payable.....	21,854	(4,798)	20,703
Noncurrent liabilities and other.....	4,892	40,293	14,376
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	381,971	412,276	337,987
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from sale of equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements.....	2,532	1,795	2,062
Payments for purchase of equipment, vehicles, leasehold improvements and other.....	(62,410)	(58,562)	(91,891)
Proceeds from sale (purchase) of short-term interest-bearing investments, net.....	137,872	(344,095)	(237,069)
Investment in noncurrent assets.....	--	(39,584)	(12,291)
Net cash paid for in acquisitions.....	(30,980)	(213,180)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities.....	47,014	(653,626)	(339,189)
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from employee stock options exercised.....	2,320	5,161	13,967
Repurchase of shares.....	--	(109,281)	--
Repurchase of convertible notes.....	(44,153)	(48,934)	--
Payments under short-term finance arrangements.....	--	--	(20,000)
Net proceeds from issue of long-term convertible notes.....	--	--	488,000
Borrowings under financing arrangement.....	3,345	--	--
Principal payments under financing arrangement.....	(595)	--	--
Proceeds from sale-leaseback transaction.....	8,076	--	--
Principal payments on capital lease obligations.....	(17,033)	(11,939)	(10,067)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities.....	(48,040)	(164,993)	471,900
	-----	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	380,945	(406,343)	470,698
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	466,655	872,998	402,300
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 847,600	\$ 466,655	\$ 872,998
	=====	=====	=====

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

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AMDOCS LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS -- (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

-----  
2003            2002            2001  
-----

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### SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

#### Interest and Income Taxes Paid

##### Cash paid for:

Income taxes, net of refunds.....	\$30,823	\$75,371	\$77,429
Interest.....	9,690	11,221	2,901

### NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Capital lease obligations of \$0, \$2,245 and \$13,116 were incurred during the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, when the Company (as defined below) entered into lease agreements for vehicles.

Accrued transaction costs of \$3,283 related to an acquisition made in the fourth quarter of the year ended September 30, 2003 will be paid over the next fiscal year.

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

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

#### NOTE 1 -- NATURE OF ENTITY

Amdocs Limited (the "Company") is a leading provider of software products and services to the communications industry. The Company and its subsidiaries operate in one operating segment, providing integrated customer management systems and related services primarily for the communications industry. The Company designs, develops, markets, supports, operates and provides Managed Services for information system solutions primarily to leading communications companies throughout the world.

The Company is a Guernsey corporation, which directly or indirectly holds several wholly owned subsidiaries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Israel, Latin America and North America. 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 Israel, the United States (U.S.), Cyprus, Canada and Ireland.

#### NOTE 2 -- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

##### CONSOLIDATION

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

##### FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

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The Company manages its foreign subsidiaries as integral direct components of its operations. According to the salient economic factors indicated in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 52, "Foreign Currency Translation", the Company's cash flow, sale price, sales market, expense, financing and intercompany transactions and arrangement indicators are denominated in the U.S. dollar. The operations of the Company's foreign subsidiaries provide the same type of services with the same type of expenditures throughout Amdocs' group. Accordingly, 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.

### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

### INVESTMENTS

When excess funds are available, the Company invests in short-term interest-bearing 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 commercial paper, Treasury notes, Federal agency securities, corporate bonds, corporate backed obligations, mortgages and money market funds, 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 (loss)" in shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on short-term interest-

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

bearing investments are included in earnings and are derived using the specific identification method for determining the cost of securities.

From time to time the Company also makes certain investments in non-publicly traded companies. Such investments are included in other noncurrent assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and are generally carried at cost. The Company monitors such investments for impairment and makes appropriate reductions in carrying values if necessary.

### EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS

Equipment, vehicles 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 ranges from 2 to 10 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 AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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The total purchase price of product line or 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. Goodwill associated with acquisitions completed prior to July 1, 2001 was amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Commencing October 1, 2002 goodwill is no longer amortized, but is subject to periodical impairment tests. See the discussion below under the caption "Adoption of New Accounting Standards".

Other intangible assets consist primarily of purchased computer software, intellectual property rights, core technology and customer arrangements.

Intellectual property rights, purchased computer software and core technology acquired by the Company are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis. Workforce-in-place acquired by the Company was amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis through fiscal 2002. Commencing October 1, 2002, workforce-in-place is considered goodwill and no longer is amortized. See the discussion below under the caption "Adoption of New Accounting Standards".

Some of acquired customer arrangements are amortized over their estimated useful lives based on the pro-rata amount of the future revenue expected to be realized from the customer arrangements. This accounting policy results in accelerated amortization of purchased computer software as compared to the straight-line method. All other acquired customer arrangements are amortized over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis.

### LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The Company considers whether there are indicators of impairment that would require the comparison of the estimated net realizable value of intangible assets with finite lives, equipment, leasehold improvements and vehicles and other long-lived assets, using a discounted cash flow analysis, to their carrying value under SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets". Any impairment would be recognized when the fair market value of such long-lived assets is less than their carrying value. No impairments were identified as of September 30, 2003.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

### COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The Company accounts for comprehensive income under the provisions of SFAS No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income", which established standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components. Comprehensive income represents the change in shareholders' equity during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from nonowner sources. It includes all changes in equity except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners.

### CONVERTIBLE NOTES

The Company presents the outstanding principal amount of the convertible notes as part of current liabilities. Accrued interest on the convertible notes is included in "accrued expenses and other current liabilities". The Company amortizes the issuance costs related to the convertible notes on a straight-line



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basis over the term of the convertible notes. Gain or loss on repurchase of convertible notes represents the difference between the principal amount and the purchase price. Such gains, aggregating \$448 and \$6,012, are included in "interest income and other, net" in fiscal 2003 and 2002, respectively. The amortized issuance cost calculated on a pro-rata basis, related to the repurchased convertible notes, is included in "interest income and other, net".

### TREASURY STOCK

The Company repurchases its Ordinary Shares from time to time on the open market 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 (under applicable laws at the time the financial statements are prepared) 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 that future deductibility is uncertain. In the event that a valuation allowance relating to a business acquisition is subsequently reduced, the adjustment will reduce the original amount allocated to goodwill.

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.

### 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 and determinable; and (iv) collectability of the fee is reasonably assured. The Company usually sells its 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. 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 conformity with Accounting Research Bulletin ("ARB") No. 45 "Long Term Construction-Type Contracts", Statement of Position ("SOP") 81-1 "Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

Contracts" and SOP 97-2 "Software Revenue Recognition". Losses are recognized on contracts in the period in which the loss is identified in accordance with SOP 81-1. 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 number of users when

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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, implementation and modification, is recognized as work is performed, under the percentage of completion method of accounting. In cases where extended payment terms exist, license and related customization fees are recognized when payments are due, in accordance with SOP 97-2. Revenue from software solutions that does not require significant customization and modification, is recognized upon delivery, in accordance with the principles emphasized in Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") 104 "Revenue Recognition" and SOP 97-2. In Managed Services contracts, revenue from the operation of a customer's system is recognized either ratably over the service period or as services are performed. 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 according to the criteria established in Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 99-19 "Recording Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent" and SAB 104. Revenue is recorded at gross amounts for transactions in which the Company is the primary obligor under the arrangement and/or that possess other attributes such as pricing and supplier selection latitude. In specific circumstances where the Company does not meet the criteria for gross recognition in EITF 99-19, particularly when the contract stipulates that the Company is not the primary obligor, the Company recognizes revenue on a net basis. Maintenance revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the maintenance agreement, which in most cases is one year or less. 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 elements arrangements, the fair value of each component is determined based on specific objective evidence for that element and revenue is allocated to each component based upon its fair value. The revenue associated with each element is recognized using the respective methodology discussed above. The Company uses the residual method in accordance with SOP 97-2 in multiple elements arrangements that include license for the sale of software solutions that do not require significant customization and modification and first year maintenance to determine the appropriate value for the license component.

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, in accordance with SAB 104, certain costs incurred by the Company at the inception of the contract. These costs include costs associated with migration of data and the establishment of software interfaces. The deferred costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the respective customer contract. Revenue associated with these capitalized costs is deferred and will be recognized over the life of the respective customer contract.

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

Deferred revenue represents billings to customers for licenses, services and third-party products for which revenue has not been recognized. Unbilled accounts receivable include all amounts that had not been billed as of the balance sheet date due to contractual or other arrangements with customers. Allowances that are netted against accounts receivable represent amounts provided for accounts, which their collectibility is not reasonably assured.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

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 and was less than 10% of total revenue in each of fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001.

### COST OF LICENSE AND COST OF SERVICE

Cost of license and service consists of all costs associated with providing 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 in accordance with SOP 81-1. 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 royalty payments to software suppliers, amortization of purchased computer software and intellectual property rights.

Included in cost of service are 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 services.

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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

Based on the Company's product development process, technological feasibility, as defined in SFAS No. 86, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed", 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.

### EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company maintains a non-contributory defined benefit plan for one of its Canadian subsidiaries that provide for pensions for substantially all of that subsidiary's employees based on length of service and rate of pay. Additionally, the Company provides to these employees other retirement benefits such as certain health care and life insurance benefits on retirement and various disability plans, workers' compensation and medical benefits to former or inactive employees, their beneficiaries and covered dependants, after employment but before retirement, under specified circumstances.

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 and expected health care costs.

The fair value of the employee benefit plans assets is based on market values. The plan assets are valued at market-related value for the purpose of

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calculating the expected return on plan assets and the amortization of experience 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 active at the date of amendment. The excess of the net actuarial gain (loss) over 10% of the greater of the benefit

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

obligation and the market-related value of plan assets is amortized over the average remaining service period of active employees.

### STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees". Pursuant to this accounting standard, the Company records deferred compensation for share options granted to employees at the date of grant based on the difference between the exercise price of the options and the market value of the underlying shares at that date. Deferred compensation is amortized to compensation expense over the vesting period of the underlying options. No compensation expense is recorded for stock options that are granted to employees and directors at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Ordinary Shares at the time of the grant. Net income (loss) for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, reflect employee stock-based compensation cost of \$0, \$185 and \$979, respectively. Compensation expenses that are deductible in a tax return in a period different from the one in which they are reported as expenses in measuring net income are temporary differences that result in deferred taxes. To the extent that compensation is not recorded for stock-based compensation, the benefit of the related tax deduction is recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital in the period of the tax reduction.

In December 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation -- Transition and Disclosure -- an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 123". SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123 to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, SFAS No. 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require more prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements regarding the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The alternative methods of transition of SFAS No. 148 are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002. The disclosure provision of SFAS No. 148 is effective for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2002. The transition and annual disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 148 were effective for the Company commencing January 1, 2003. The Company adopted the disclosure provision during fiscal 2003.

The Company determined pro forma net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share information as if the fair value method described in SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, had been applied to its employee stock-based compensation. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate fair value, which is one of several methods that can be used under SFAS No. 123. The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. Option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected share price volatility. The Company's options have characteristics significantly different from those of

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traded options, and changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

The fair value of options granted was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following assumptions for the presented periods (all in weighted averages):

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Risk-free interest rate.....	2.70%	2.85%	5.15%
Expected life of options.....	2.93	2.89	3.26
Expected annual volatility.....	0.568	0.756	0.660
Expected dividend yield.....	None	None	None
Fair value per option.....	\$ 4.00	\$10.93	\$23.07

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The pro forma effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share is as follows for the presented periods:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Net income (loss), as reported.....	\$168,883	\$ (5,061)	\$66,386
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in net income (loss), net of related tax effect.....	--	185	979
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects.....	(23,539)	(94,559)	(62,331)
Pro forma net income (loss).....	\$145,344	\$ (99,435)	\$ 5,034
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
As reported.....	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.30
Pro forma.....	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.02
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
As reported.....	\$ 0.77	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.29
Pro forma.....	\$ 0.67	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.02

The pro forma results for fiscal years 2002 and 2001 have been modified due

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to a recalculation of the amounts for such years. These recalculations resulted in a reduction of pro forma stock-based compensation expense, net of tax, of \$15,789 and \$8,536 in fiscal 2002 and 2001, respectively, and increased pro forma diluted earnings per share, or decreased pro forma diluted loss per share, by \$0.07 and \$0.04 in fiscal 2002 and 2001, respectively.

### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial instruments of the Company consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, short-term interest-bearing investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, short-term financing arrangements, forward exchange contracts, lease obligations and convertible notes. In view of their nature, the fair value of the financial instruments, including the convertible notes, included in the accounts of the Company does not significantly vary from their carrying amount. The fair values of the Company's foreign currency exchange contracts are estimated based on quoted market prices of comparable contracts.

### CONCENTRATION 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. The Company invests its excess cash primarily in highly liquid U.S. dollar-denominated securities with major U.S. institutions. The Company does not expect any credit losses with respect to these items. The Company's revenue is generated primarily in North America and Europe. To a lesser extent, revenue is generated in the Asia-Pacific region and Latin America. Most 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. As of September 30, 2003 the Company had two customers that had accounts receivable balances of more than 10% of total accounts receivable, aggregating 27.4% (16.7% and 10.7%).

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

### EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company accounts for earnings per share based on SFAS No. 128 "Earnings per Share". SFAS No. 128 requires companies to compute earnings per share under two different methods, basic and diluted earnings per share, and to disclose the methodology used for the calculations. Basic earnings per share are 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 and the effect of dilutive outstanding stock options using the treasury stock method and the effect of dilutive outstanding convertible notes using the if-converted method.

### DERIVATIVES AND HEDGING

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging based on SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities", as amended and related Interpretations. SFAS No. 133 requires the Company to recognize all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. If a derivative meets the definition of a hedge and is so designated, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative will either be offset against

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the change in fair value of the hedged assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is recognized in earnings.

### RECLASSIFICATIONS

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

### ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

#### Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements With Multiple Deliverables" ("Issue 00-21"). Issue 00-21 provides guidance for determining the unit(s) of accounting in arrangements that include multiple products, services, and/or rights to use assets. Issue 00-21 is effective for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company has adopted Issue 00-21 effective July 1, 2003. The guidance in EITF 00-21 did not modify our previous accounting for transactions that includes multiple deliverables.

#### Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations", and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001. SFAS No. 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives will no longer be amortized but will be subject to periodic impairment tests in accordance with the Statement. Goodwill impairment is deemed to exist if the net book value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. Other intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their useful lives. According to SFAS No. 141's new definition of intangible assets, workforce-in-place was reclassified to goodwill.

Effective October 1, 2002 the Company adopted SFAS No. 142. At which time the Company performed the transitional tests of goodwill recorded as of October 1, 2002. Thereafter, an annual

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

impairment test will be performed in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. As discussed in Note 1 above, the Company and its subsidiaries operate in one operating segment, and this segment comprises its only reporting unit. In calculating the fair value of the operating unit, the Company used a discounted cash flow methodology. There was no impairment of goodwill upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 and there was no impairment at the annual impairment test date.

Prior to fiscal 2003, goodwill and workforce-in-place were amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated period of benefit. Net (loss) income and earnings (loss) per share for the twelve months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 adjusted to exclude amortization of goodwill and workforce-in-place, net of tax, are as follows:

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	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2002	2001
Reported net (loss) income.....	\$ (5,061)	\$ 66,386
Add back: goodwill and workforce-in-place amortizations.....	204,561	204,566
Attributable tax effect.....	(2,717)	(2,717)
Adjusted net income.....	\$196,783	\$268,235
Adjusted basic earnings per share.....	\$ 0.89	\$ 1.21
Adjusted diluted earnings per share.....	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.18

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

As of September 30, 2002.....	\$705,862
Decrease in goodwill as a result of a settlement (see Note 3).....	(13,524)
Goodwill resulted from acquisition (see Note 3).....	104,796
As of September 30, 2003.....	\$797,134

The following table presents details of amortization expense of purchased intangible assets as reported in the consolidated statements of operations:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Cost of license.....	\$ 4,075	\$ 3,550	\$ 5,577
Amortization of purchased intangible assets.....	19,940	27,243	15,422
Total.....	\$24,015	\$30,793	\$20,999

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
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The following table presents details of the Company's total purchased intangible assets:



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	GROSS -----	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION -----	NET -----
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003			
Core technology.....	\$ 44,535	\$ (43,418)	\$ 1,117
Customer arrangements.....	70,073	(26,653)	43,420
Intellectual property rights and purchased computer software.....	51,996	(37,692)	14,304
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$166,604	\$ (107,763)	\$58,841
	=====	=====	=====
SEPTEMBER 30, 2002			
Core technology.....	\$ 44,535	\$ (36,718)	\$ 7,817
Customer arrangements.....	36,658	(13,413)	23,245
Intellectual property rights and purchased computer software.....	47,223	(33,617)	13,606
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$128,416	\$ (83,748)	\$44,668
	=====	=====	=====

The estimated future amortization expense of purchased intangible assets as of September 30, 2003 is as follows:

	AMOUNT -----
FISCAL YEAR:	
2004.....	\$19,430
2005.....	10,203
2006.....	7,871
2007.....	6,857
2008 and after.....	14,480

Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees

In November 2002 the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 45 "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others". FIN No. 45 requires that, at the inception of certain types of guarantees, the guarantor must disclose and recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation it assumes under the guarantee. The initial recognition and measurement requirements of FIN No. 45 are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The additional disclosure requirements of FIN No. 45 are effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2002, and are applicable to certain of the Company's guarantees issued before December 31, 2002.

The Company is a party to an agreement entered into prior to December 31, 2002 that includes an indemnification of one of its customers for any withholding tax that might be required under the customer's local tax laws from certain payments made to the Company under this agreement. The indemnification under this agreement expires in December 2005. As of September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2002, the maximum potential amount of the Company's future exposure under this guarantee pursuant to FIN No. 45 was \$4,717.

The Company generally sells its ClarifyCRM products with a limited warranty for a period of 90 days. The Company's policy is to accrue for warranty costs,

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if needed, based on historical trends in product failure. Based on the Company's experience, only minimal warranty services have been required and, as a result, the Company did not accrue any amounts for product warranty liability during fiscal 2003.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

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 only minimal costs as a result of such obligations and has not accrued any liabilities related to such indemnification in its financial statements.

#### Gains and Losses From Extinguishment of Debt

In April 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 145, "Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44 and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections". SFAS No. 145 eliminates previous requirements to classify gains and losses from extinguishment of debt as extraordinary items in earnings. Gains or losses from extinguishment of debt for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002 shall not be classified as extraordinary items unless certain provisions are met. Early adoption was encouraged. The Company adopted SFAS No. 145 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 in connection with the gains related to the repurchases of its convertible notes. See Note 12.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

##### Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

In June 2002 the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities". SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for costs associated with an exit or disposal activity, including restructuring activities, be recognized and measured at fair value when the liability is incurred, or, for certain one-time employee termination costs, over a future service period. Previously, a liability for an exit cost was recognized when a company committed to an exit plan. As a result, SFAS No. 146 may affect the timing of amounts recognized for future restructuring activities that are not associated with a business combination. SFAS No. 146 was effective for exit or disposal activities that were initiated after December 31, 2002.

##### Non-Software Elements in an Arrangement Containing Software

In July 2003, the EITF reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 03-05, "Applicability of AICPA Statement of Position 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, to Non-Software Deliverables in an Arrangement Containing More-Than Incidental Software" ("Issue 03-05"). Issue 03-05 is regarding whether non-software deliverables (e.g., non-software related equipment or services) included in an arrangement that contains software that is more than incidental to the products or services as a whole are included within the scope of Statement of Position 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition". Software-related elements include software products, upgrades/enhancements, post-contract customer support, and services as well as any non-software deliverables for which a software deliverable is essential to its functionality.

Under Issue 03-05, in an arrangement that includes software, computer hardware that will contain the software, and additional unrelated equipment, if the software is essential to the functionality of the hardware, the hardware

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would be considered software-related and, therefore, included within the scope of SOP 97-2. Issue 03-05 is effective for arrangements entered into in the first reporting period (annual or interim) beginning after August 13, 2003. The Company is in the process of analyzing the effect of Issue 03-05 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations and believes it will not be significant.

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

### NOTE 3 -- ACQUISITIONS

#### CLARIFY

On November 28, 2001, the Company purchased from Nortel Networks Corporation substantially all of the assets of its Clarify business ("Clarify"), a leading provider of Customer Relationship Management ("CRM") software to communications companies and other enterprise sectors. This acquisition positioned the Company as a leading provider of CRM software to the communications industry and, through the addition of Clarify's CRM software to the Company's portfolio of product offerings, reinforced the Company's leadership in delivering Integrated Customer Management software applications. This acquisition completed the Company's CRM product suite, enabling the Company to deliver pre-integrated CRM, billing and order management solution and stand-alone communications CRM offering for communications providers. Following the acquisition the Company integrated the Clarify sales to telecommunication customers into its overall sales efforts. Generally, the Company sells its ClarifyCRM products to telecommunication customers as integral parts of projects that also include license and service arrangements. Following the acquisition, the Company has continued to sell Clarify's CRM software to customers other than communications service providers, although this is not the focus of the Company's business. The aggregate initial purchase price for Clarify as of September 30, 2002 was \$212,000 in cash, including transaction costs of \$8,250. The purchase price was subject to final price adjustments that were settled in October 2002 and resulted in an \$11,111 reduction of the purchase price to \$200,889 in the first quarter of fiscal 2003. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination using the purchase method of accounting, as required by SFAS No. 141. The fair market value of Clarify's assets and liabilities has been included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and the results of Clarify's operations are included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations, commencing on November 29, 2001. The Company obtained a valuation of the intangible assets acquired in the Clarify transaction. The value of acquired technology included both existing technology and in-process research and development. The valuation of these items was made by applying the income forecast method, which considered the present value of cash flows by product lines. Of the \$65,600 of acquired identifiable intangible assets, \$17,400 was assigned to in-process research and development and was written off as of the closing date of the acquisition, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 4, "Applicability of FASB Statement No. 2 to Business Combinations Accounted for by

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the Purchase Method". The fair value assigned to core technology was \$13,400 and is being amortized over two years commencing on November 29, 2001. The fair value assigned to customer arrangements was \$34,800 and is being amortized over three years commencing on November 29, 2001. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired, or goodwill, following the settlement was \$147,734, of which \$144,182 is tax deductible. The goodwill is accounted for under SFAS No. 142. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill from acquisitions after June 30, 2001 is no longer amortized, but is subject to periodic impairment tests. As a result, goodwill associated with the acquisition of Clarify is not amortized.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The following is the final allocation of the purchase price and deferred tax liability:

Net liabilities acquired.....	\$ (9,574)
Core technology.....	13,400
Customer arrangements.....	34,800
In-process research and development.....	17,400
Deferred tax liability.....	(2,871)
Goodwill.....	147,734
	-----
	\$200,889
	=====

#### CERTEN

On July 2, 2003, the Company acquired from Bell Canada ("Bell") its 90% ownership interest in Certen Inc. ("Certen", which was renamed Amdocs Canada Managed Services, Inc.) for approximately \$66,000 in cash. In addition the Company had related transaction costs of approximately \$5,000. The Company and Bell formed Certen in January 2001 to provide customer care and billing solutions to Bell and a number of Bell's affiliated companies. This acquisition expanded the Company's Managed Services operation and positioned it as a major provider of Managed Services to the communications industry, and was its next logical step in the evolution of the Company's relationship with Bell. In addition, as a result of this acquisition, the Company continued to develop an integrated billing platform to replace legacy systems built on a product-by-product basis. Prior to this acquisition, Bell's ownership interest in Certen was 90% and the Company owned the remainder. As a result of the acquisition, Certen is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Since Certen's inception, the Company has provided customer care and billing software required by Certen, including related customization, installation, maintenance and other services. The Company now has a major billing operations Managed Services agreement with Bell through December 2010.

The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, as required by SFAS No. 141. The fair market value of Certen's assets and liabilities has been included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet and the results of Certen's operations are included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations, commencing on July 2, 2003. The Company is in the process of obtaining a valuation of the intangible assets acquired in the Certen transaction. A final determination of purchase accounting adjustments will be

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made following the completion of the valuation. The total purchase price is being allocated to Certen's assets and liabilities, including identifiable intangible, based on their respective estimated fair values, on the date the transaction was consummated. Because the Company had a preexisting right to utilize the Amdocs billing software and customization prior to the acquisition, the software and customization on Certen's books has no value to the Company. The value of the acquired customer arrangement was made by applying the income forecast method. The value assigned to the customer arrangement was \$33,415 and is being amortized over seven and half years commencing on July 2, 2003 (the remaining life of the Managed Services agreement). The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets and identifiable intangible acquired, or goodwill, was \$104,796, which is not tax deductible. The goodwill is accounted for under SFAS No. 142. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill from acquisitions after June 30, 2001 is no longer amortized, but is subject to periodic impairment tests. As a result, goodwill associated with the acquisition of Certen is not amortized. In addition, deferred taxes were recognized for the difference between the book and tax basis of certain assets and liabilities.

As mentioned above, prior to the acquisition Bell's ownership interest in Certen was 90% and the Company owned the remainder, and therefore the Company accounted for the investment in Certen under

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

the cost method for its 10% ownership. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company recognized its 10% share in Certen's results prior to the acquisition. The Company's share in Certen's pre-acquisition results was a charge of \$4,133, and is included in "restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other" for the year ended September 30, 2003.

The following is the preliminary allocation of the purchase price and deferred tax liability:

Purchase price.....	\$ 65,887
Estimated transaction costs.....	5,000
	-----
Total purchase price.....	70,887
Write-off of deferred revenue and allowance on Amdocs books, net of tax.....	(33,666)
	-----
Net amount for purchase price allocation.....	\$ 37,221
	=====
Allocation of purchase price:	
90% tangible assets acquired, net of capitalized Amdocs system on Certen's books.....	\$ 87,769
90% liabilities assumed.....	(244,112)
	-----
Net tangible assets.....	(156,343)
Customer arrangement.....	33,415
Adjustment to fair value of pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities.....	(10,202)
EITF 95-3 and other liabilities.....	(8,704)
Deferred taxes resulting from the difference between the assigned value of certain assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.....	74,259

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Net fair value of tangible assets acquired.....	(67,575)
Goodwill.....	104,796
	-----
	\$ 37,221
	=====

Set forth below is the unaudited pro forma revenue, operating income, net income (loss) and per share figures for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, as if Clarify had been acquired as of October 1, 2000 and as if Certen had been acquired as of October 1, 2001 excluding the write-off of purchased in-process research and development:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Revenue.....	\$1,621,957	\$1,774,678	\$1,776,063
Operating income (loss).....	189,978	(5,835)	27,218
Net income (loss).....	151,441	(44,097)	(33,521)
Basic earnings (loss) per share.....	0.70	(0.20)	(0.15)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share.....	0.69	(0.20)	(0.15)

As a result of SFAS No. 142, goodwill associated with acquisitions completed after June 30, 2001 is not amortized and, accordingly, the pro forma information above reflects no amortization of goodwill related to the Clarify and Certen acquisitions.

NOTE 4 -- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The financial information presented below includes balances with SBC Communications, Inc. ("SBC") and Certen, prior to its acquisition by the Company in July 2003. During the quarter ended

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

December 31, 2002, SBC ceased to be a principal shareholder of the Company, according to SFAS No. 57, "Related Party Disclosures", and thus is no longer a related party.

The following related party balances are included in the consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2002:

Accounts receivable.....	\$55,458
Prepaid expenses and other current assets(1).....	1,550
Other noncurrent assets(2).....	48,453

-----

(1) Consists of interest receivable accrued on convertible debentures issued to

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the Company by Certen.

- (2) Consists of an investment by the Company in equity and convertible debentures of Certen. The investment in Certen was accounted for under the cost method, based on the Company's 10% ownership of Certen as of September 30, 2002.

The Company has licensed software and provided computer systems integration and related services to affiliates of SBC and to Certen. The following related party revenue is included in the consolidated statements of operations:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Revenue:			
License.....	\$ 3,827	\$ 30,551	\$ 37,356
Service.....	84,122	314,341	264,278

The year ended September 30, 2003 includes license and service revenue related only to Certen through the acquisition date, July 2, 2003. The years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 include license and service revenue related to SBC and Certen.

The following related party expenses are included in the consolidated statements of operations:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Operating expenses(1):			
Cost of service.....	\$ --	\$2,642	\$3,232
Selling, general and administrative.....	--	336	663
Interest income and other, net(2).....	1,662	1,886	89

-----  
 (1) The Company leased office space on a month-to-month basis and purchases other miscellaneous support services from affiliates of SBC.

(2) Represents interest and exchange rate differences, net of hedging, on the convertible debentures of Certen for the years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, and for the year ended September 30, 2003 only through the acquisition date, July 2, 2003. Absent hedging, these amounts would be \$9,344, \$1,402 and \$89 for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
 (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 5 -- SHORT-TERM INTEREST-BEARING INVESTMENTS

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Short-term interest-bearing investments consisted of the following:

	AMORTIZED COST		MARKET VALUE	
	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,		AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Federal agencies.....	\$ 50,371	\$110,743	\$ 50,403	\$112,092
U.S. government treasuries.....	23,373	77,279	23,674	79,276
Corporate backed obligations.....	197,243	178,455	197,157	179,879
Corporate bonds.....	64,153	100,544	64,151	102,646
Mortgages (including government and corporate).....	44,743	76,138	44,724	76,148
Commercial paper/CD.....	35,643	--	35,457	--
Private placement.....	26,219	7,330	26,225	7,546
Municipal bonds.....	1,501	13,543	1,501	13,543
Other.....	--	10,025	--	10,034
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	443,246	574,057	443,292	581,164
Allowance for unrealized gain.....	46	7,107	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$443,292	\$581,164	\$443,292	\$581,164
	=====	=====	=====	=====

As of September 30, 2003, short-term interest-bearing investments had the following expected maturity dates:

	MARKET VALUE
	-----
2004.....	\$138,419
2005.....	130,818
2006.....	128,555
2007.....	45,500
	-----
Total.....	\$443,292
	=====

### NOTE 6 -- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

Accounts receivable, net consists of the following:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	-----	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Accounts receivable --billed.....	\$200,220	\$314,828
Accounts receivable --unbilled.....	16,072	24,144
Less --allowances.....	(18,018)	(26,240)
	-----	-----



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Accounts receivable, net.....	\$198,274	\$312,732
	=====	=====

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 7 -- EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, NET

Components of equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements, net are:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Computer equipment.....	\$311,319	\$211,010
Vehicles furnished to employees.....	50,080	53,696
Leasehold improvements.....	49,834	54,319
Furniture and fixtures.....	40,109	38,672
	-----	-----
	451,342	357,697
Less accumulated depreciation.....	247,875	196,795
	-----	-----
	\$203,467	\$160,902
	=====	=====

The Company has entered into various arrangements for the leasing of vehicles for periods of five years, carrying interest rates of LIBOR plus an interest rate ranging 0.5% to 0.9% (between 1.66% to 2.06% as of September 30, 2003). Vehicles under capital lease arrangements had cost of \$43,918 and \$49,582 with related accumulated depreciation of \$26,121 and \$21,520 as of September 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively. As a result of the Certen acquisition, the Company assumed various arrangements for the leasing of computer equipment (hardware and software) for remaining periods of two to three years, denominated in Canadian dollars with interest rates ranging between 5.16% to 11.7%. Computer equipment under capital lease arrangements had a cost of \$48,203 with related accumulated depreciation of \$2,111 as of September 30, 2003.

The Company has accounted for these as capital leases and amortization costs have been included in depreciation expense.

Capital lease payments, excluding interest, due over the next five years are as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

-----	
2004.....	\$25,472
2005.....	18,859
2006.....	3,761
2007.....	69

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The above capital lease payments do not reflect a liability of \$2,804, reflecting adjustment to fair value, resulting from the preliminary valuation of capital lease agreements assumed in the acquisition of Certen. This adjustment will be amortized over the life of the lease.

The above capital lease payments include a sale-leaseback transaction that was recognized on Certen's books as of the acquisition date. The proceeds for this transaction were received after the acquisition date, and are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for fiscal 2003 as "proceeds from sale-leaseback transaction".

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

#### NOTE 8 -- GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Goodwill and other intangible assets, net are:

	ESTIMATED USEFUL LIFE (IN YEARS)	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	-----	2003	2002
	-----	-----	-----
Intellectual property rights and purchased computer software.....	2-10	\$ 96,531	\$ 91,758
Other intangible assets.....	3-7.5	70,073	36,658
		-----	-----
		166,604	128,416
Less accumulated amortization.....		107,763	83,748
		-----	-----
		58,841	44,668
Goodwill, net (1) (2).....		797,134	705,862
		-----	-----
		\$855,975	\$750,530
		=====	=====

-----

(1) In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill from acquisitions completed after June 30, 2001 is not amortized, but is subject to periodic impairment tests. Under SFAS No. 142, amortization of goodwill ceased, for acquisitions completed prior to July 1, 2001, on October 1, 2002. In accordance with SFAS No. 141's new definition of intangible assets, workforce-in-place was reclassified to goodwill.

(2) In September 2002, the Company recorded a reduction of the goodwill related to an acquisition due to a release of a valuation allowance with respect to a tax asset that existed at the acquisition date. See Note 10.

#### NOTE 9 -- OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following:

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	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
Funded employee benefit costs(1).....	\$49,020	\$ 40,495
Managed services costs(2).....	15,916	--
Noncurrent investments, at cost(3)(4).....	--	7,596
Noncurrent investment in convertible debentures(3).....	--	40,857
Convertible notes issuance cost, net.....	2,096	5,934
Restricted cash and cash equivalents(5).....	234	5,072
Other.....	8,930	10,225
	-----	-----
	\$76,196	\$110,179
	=====	=====

(1) See Note 16.

(2) See Note 2.

(3) As of September 30, 2002 consisted of investment in Certen under the cost method. As of September 30, 2003, Certen is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company and is consolidated as of that date. See Note 3.

(4) In fiscal 2002, the Company recorded pretax charges of \$5,500 to adjust the carrying value of two investments, accounted for by the Company under the cost method. The declines in the fair values of the investments were judged to be other than temporary and, therefore, the cost basis was written down. The write-downs were taken due to the severe financial difficulties the individual companies were facing, combined with a lack of earnings potential and other going concern issues in accordance

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

with SAB 59, "Accounting for Noncurrent Marketable Equity Securities." Further, the fair value of each investee had been substantially less than the cost of the investment and the Company's management did not expect a recovery in fair value. Some of the companies have ceased operations and the others are privately-held companies with minimal operations. All of the companies were small private companies that had prospects for developing technology that might be of interest to the Company. In fiscal 2001, the Company recorded pretax charges of \$6,750 to adjust the carrying value of four investments, accounted for by the Company under the cost method. Following these adjustments, as of September 30, 2002, the Company had one remaining investment, the investment in Certen. As of September 30, 2003, following the acquisition of Certen and the adjustments described above, all the Company's remaining cost method investments are presented at nil fair value.

(5) The Company was required to maintain restricted cash and cash equivalents balances relating to letters of credit and bank guarantees.

NOTE 10 -- INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

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	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2001	2000
Current.....	\$52,293	\$75,185	\$110,163
Deferred.....	4,001	(1,665)	5,018
	-----	-----	-----
	\$56,294	\$73,520	\$115,181
	=====	=====	=====

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.

Deferred income taxes are comprised of the following components:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue.....	\$ 27,056	\$ 23,303
Accrued employee costs.....	26,333	19,367
Equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements, net...	47,932	3,315
Intangible assets, computer software and intellectual property.....	15,052	14,790
Net operating loss carry forwards.....	13,629	19,342
Other.....	23,061	11,899
Valuation allowances.....	--	(10,704)
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets.....	153,063	81,312
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Anticipated withholdings on subsidiaries' earnings....	(43,046)	(42,149)
Equipment, vehicles and leasehold improvements, net...	(6,634)	(4,254)
Intangible assets, computer software and intellectual property.....	(28,563)	(10,007)
Other.....	(14,867)	(4,268)
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liabilities.....	(93,110)	(60,678)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets.....	\$ 59,953	\$ 20,634
	=====	=====

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The effective income tax rate varied from the statutory Guernsey tax rate

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as follows:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Statutory Guernsey tax rate.....	20%	20%	20%
Guernsey tax-exempt status.....	(20)	(20)	(20)
Foreign taxes.....	30	28	30
Valuation allowance.....	(5)	--	--
	---	---	---
Income tax rate before effect of acquisition-related costs, restructuring charges and gains from the repurchases of convertible notes.....	25	28	30
Effect of:			
Acquisition-related costs.....	--	59	33
Restructuring charges.....	--	30	--
Gains from the repurchases of convertible notes.....	--	(10)	--
	---	---	---
	25%	107%	63%
	===	===	===

As a Guernsey company with tax-exempt status, the Company's overall effective tax rate is attributable solely to foreign taxes. Effective October 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142. As a result, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill, the majority of which is not tax-deductible. Therefore, this non tax-deductible item did not negatively impact the Company's effective tax rate in fiscal 2003.

The high effective tax rates in the years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 were primarily attributable to amortization of goodwill related to the Company's acquisitions, much of which is not tax deductible. In the year ended September 30, 2002 the Company's effective tax rate was also adversely affected by the fixed non-deductible expenditures representing a larger component of the Company's pretax income.

As of September 30, 2003 the Company estimated that operating losses related to its Canadian subsidiary would be realized through future taxable earnings. As a result, related valuation allowance of \$13,282 was released through the income tax provision. The decrease in the Company's effective tax rate following the release of the valuation allowance was reflected in the Company's results of operations. As of September 30, 2002, the Company estimated that operating losses incurred by the subsidiary prior to the Company's acquisition of that company in April 2000 would be realized through future taxable earnings. As a result, the related valuation allowance of \$8,957 was released as an offsetting reduction of the goodwill recorded in that transaction. As of September 30, 2003, there was no valuation allowance balance. The valuation allowance related to the Company's Canadian subsidiary was changed during fiscal 2003 due to changes in timing differences prior to the Company's conclusion that the operating losses related to this subsidiary would be realized through future taxable earnings.

NOTE 11 -- FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS

SHORT-TERM

The Company's financing transactions are described below:

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As of September 30, 2003, the Company had available a short-term general revolving line of credit totaling \$30,000. During fiscal 2003 and as of September 30, 2003, there was no outstanding balance under this credit line. The cost of maintaining this revolving line of credit was insignificant.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

In addition, as of September 30, 2003, the Company had credit facilities totaling \$40,340, limited for the use of letters of credit and bank guarantees from various banks. Outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees as of September 30, 2003 totaled \$22,624. These were mostly supported by a combination of the credit facilities described above and restricted cash balances that the Company maintains with the issuing banks. See Note 9.

#### LONG-TERM

Following the Company's acquisition of Certen (see Note 3), the Company assumed a loan bearing an annual interest rate of 7.53% denominated in Canadian dollars. The proceeds from this loan, that was recognized on Certen's books as of the acquisition date, were received after the acquisition date, and are reflected in the consolidated cash flow statement for fiscal 2003 as "borrowings under financing arrangement". The principal and interest is payable in quarterly installments and matures in fiscal 2005. Future repayment of the loan is as follows:

#### FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

2004.....	\$2,179
2005.....	571
	-----
	\$2,750
	=====

#### NOTE 12 -- CONVERTIBLE NOTES

In May 2001 the Company issued \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of 2% Convertible Notes due June 1, 2008 (the "2% Notes"). The Company is obligated to pay interest on the 2% Notes semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year. The 2% Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Company and rank equal in right of payment with all of existing and future senior unsecured indebtedness of the Company. The 2% 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 10.8587 shares per one thousand dollars principal amount, representing a conversion price of approximately \$92.09 per share. The 2% Notes are subject to redemption at any time on or after June 1, 2006, 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. The 2% Notes are subject to repurchase, at the holders' option, on June 1, 2004 and June 1, 2006, at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, on such repurchase date. Due to the high conversion price for the 2% Notes, it is likely that the holders of the 2% Notes will require the Company to redeem their 2% Notes on June 1, 2004. The Company may

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choose to pay the repurchase price in cash, Ordinary Shares or a combination of cash and Ordinary Shares. As of September 30, 2003, the 2% Notes are presented as current liabilities.

On July 23, 2002, the board of directors authorized the Company to repurchase the 2% Notes, in such amounts, at such prices and at such times considered appropriate. Such repurchases may be made on the open market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with any applicable laws and the terms of the 2% Notes. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company repurchased \$44,600 aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes at an average price of \$990 per \$1,000 principal amount, resulting in a gain of \$448. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company repurchased \$54,946 aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes at an average price of \$890 per \$1,000 principal amount, resulting in a gain of \$6,012. See Note 14. The Company funded these repurchases, and intends to fund any future repurchases, with available funds. As of September 30, 2003, \$400,454 aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes was outstanding.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

During the three months ended December 31, 2003, the Company repurchased \$5,000 aggregate principal amount of the 2% Notes for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,987.

On June 1, 2004, the Company completed a cash offer for the 2% Notes. Pursuant to the indenture for the 2% Notes, each holder of the 2% Notes had the right to require the Company to repurchase on June 1, 2004 all or any part of such holder's notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. Under the terms of the 2% Notes, the Company had the option to pay for the 2% Notes with cash, ordinary shares, or a combination of cash and ordinary shares. The Company elected to pay for the notes solely with cash. The Company accepted for payment \$395,110 principal amount of 2% Notes surrendered for repurchase pursuant to the offer. The untendered \$344 principal amount of 2% Notes will remain as obligations of the Company, due June 1, 2008, in accordance with their terms.

On March 5, 2004, the Company issued \$450,000 aggregate principal amount of 0.50% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (the "0.50% Notes") through a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act. The Company used \$170,061 of the net proceeds from the sale of the 0.50% Notes to repurchase 6,074 ordinary shares sold short by purchasers of the 0.50% Notes in negotiated transactions concurrently with the offering.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 13 -- NONCURRENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER

Noncurrent liabilities and other consist of the following:

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,

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	2003	2002
Accrued employees costs.....	\$ 75,654	\$ 66,850
Accrued pension liability(1).....	16,372	--
Noncurrent customer advances.....	34,725	24,146
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations.....	23,825	15,138
Accrued lease obligations.....	10,235	14,031
Other.....	11,684	3,914
	-----	-----
	\$172,495	\$124,079
	=====	=====

(1) See Note 16.

NOTE 14 -- INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER, NET

Interest income and other, net consists of the following:

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Interest income.....	\$ 26,580	\$ 31,856	\$32,156
Interest expense.....	(11,425)	(16,004)	(8,678)
Gain from repurchase of Notes(1).....	448	6,012	--
Other, net.....	(844)	(2,566)	(1,192)
	\$ 14,759	\$ 19,298	\$22,286
	=====	=====	=====

(1) See Note 12.

NOTE 15 -- 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 required after October 1, 2003 are as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

2004.....	\$ 38,757
2005.....	30,920
2006.....	24,263
2007.....	19,558
2008.....	13,915
Thereafter.....	19,074
	-----



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\$146,487

=====

Future minimum non-cancelable lease payments, as stated above, do not reflect committed future sublease income of \$5,812, \$4,572, \$3,625, \$3,050, \$2,007 and \$4,752 for the years ended September 30,

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and thereafter, respectively. Of the \$122,669 net operating leases, net of \$23,818 of sublease income, \$9,006 has been included in accrued restructuring charges as of September 30, 2003.

Rent expense, including accruals for future lease losses, was approximately \$33,039, \$39,141 and \$40,506 for fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

LITIGATION

On December 2, 2003 the Company announced that the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri had issued an order granting the Company's motion to dismiss the securities class action lawsuits that had been pending against the Company and certain of its directors and officers since June 2002. The court's order also directed that judgment be entered in favor of the defendants. The consolidated complaint filed in the action alleged that the Company and the individual defendants had made false or misleading statements about the Company's business and future prospects during a putative class period between July 18, 2000 and June 20, 2002. On December 29, 2003, the lead plaintiffs appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit from the final judgment entered on December 1, 2003.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is involved in various other 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.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION INVESTIGATION

The Company has been informed that the Midwest Regional Office of the SEC is conducting a private investigation into the events leading up to the Company's announcement in June 2002 of revised projected revenue for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. The investigation appears to be focused on, but is not explicitly limited to, the Company's forecasting beginning with its April 23, 2002 press release. Although the Company believes that it will be able to satisfy any concerns the SEC staff may have in this regard, the Company is unable to predict the duration, scope, or outcome of the investigation. The Company is cooperating fully with the SEC staff.

NOTE 16 -- 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

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liability, which is included in noncurrent liabilities and other, is partially funded by amounts on deposit with insurance companies, which are included in other noncurrent assets. Severance expenses were approximately \$15,036, \$9,953 and \$17,242 for fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company sponsors defined contribution plans covering certain employees in the U.S., U.K. and Canada. The plans provide for Company matching contributions based upon a percentage of the employees' voluntary contributions. The Company's fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001 plan contributions were not significant.

Following the Company's acquisition of Certen (see Note 3) and commencing on the acquisition date, July 2, 2003, the Company maintains several non-contributory defined benefit plans that provide for

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

pension, other retirement and post employment benefits for the Certen employees based on length of service and rate of pay. The funding policy is to make contributions to the plans based on various generally accepted actuarial methods. Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions concerning future investment returns, salary projections and future service benefits. Plan assets consist primarily of Canadian and other equities, government and corporate bonds, debentures and secured mortgages, which are held in units of the BCE Master Trust Fund, a Trust established by Bell.

The net periodic benefit cost for the year ended September 30, 2003 (commencing July 2, 2003), related to pension and other benefits were as follows:

	PENSION BENEFITS	OTHER BENEFITS
	-----	-----
Service costs.....	\$ 493	\$ 90
Interest on benefit obligations.....	564	98
Expected return on plan assets.....	(409)	--
	-----	-----
	\$ 648	\$188
	=====	=====

The following table sets forth the funded status of the plans as of September 30, 2003:

	PENSION BENEFITS	OTHER BENEFITS
	-----	-----
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets in acquisition acquired.....	\$ 27,060	\$ --
Actual return on plan assets.....	1,032	--
Foreign exchange loss.....	(107)	--

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Benefits paid.....	(14)	--
	-----	-----
Fair value of plan assets as of September 30, 2003.....	27,971	--
	-----	-----
Change in benefit obligations:		
Benefit obligations assumed in acquisition.....	(37,400)	(5,262)
Service costs.....	(493)	(90)
Interest on benefit obligations.....	(564)	(98)
Foreign exchange gain.....	149	24
Benefits paid.....	14	--
	-----	-----
Benefit obligations as of September 30, 2003.....	(38,294)	(5,426)
	-----	-----
Funded status-plan deficit as of September 30, 2003.....	(10,323)	(5,426)
Unrecognized net loss.....	(623)	--
	-----	-----
Accrued benefit costs as of September 30, 2003.....	\$ (10,946)	\$ (5,426)
	=====	=====

The significant assumptions adopted in measuring the Canadian subsidiary's pension and other benefit obligations were as follows:

Weighted average discount rate.....	6.5%
Weighted average expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.....	7.5
Weighted average rate of compensation increase.....	3.5

For measurement purposes, a 4.5% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits (the health care cost trend rate) was assumed for the year ended September 30, 2003 (commencing July 2, 2003), except for the cost of medication, which was assumed to increase 10.5%

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

annual rate for 2003. This rate was assumed to gradually decline to 4.5% by 2008 and remain stable thereafter.

NOTE 17 -- CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

The following are details of the Ordinary Shares issued and outstanding:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Voting Ordinary Shares.....	223,790	220,780
Non-Voting Ordinary Shares.....	--	2,535
	-----	-----
Ordinary Shares issued.....	223,790	223,315

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Less -- treasury stock.....	(7,732)	(7,732)
	-----	-----
Ordinary Shares outstanding.....	216,058	215,583
	=====	=====

The Company's capital transactions are described below:

Total proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options amounted to \$2,320, \$5,161 and \$13,967 in fiscal 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

During fiscal 2002 the Company repurchased 7,732 Ordinary Shares, at an average price of \$14.13 per share pursuant to a share repurchase program. The Company funded these repurchases, and intends to fund any future repurchases, with available funds. On November 5, 2003, the Company announced that its board of directors had authorized a share repurchase program of up to five million Ordinary Shares over the next twelve months. The authorization permits the Company to purchase Ordinary Shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions and at prices the Company deems appropriate. The Company stated that one of the main purposes of the repurchase program was to offset the dilutive effect of any future share issuances, including issuances in connection with acquisitions or pursuant to employee equity plans.

On July 28, 2004, the Company announced that its board of directors had extended the share repurchase program for the additional repurchase of up to \$100,000 of its Ordinary Shares in open market or privately negotiated transactions and at times and prices the Company deems appropriate. In accordance with this extension, as of August 10, 2004, the Company had repurchased 2,219 Ordinary Shares, at an average price of \$21.10 per share.

### NOTE 18 -- STOCK OPTION AND INCENTIVE PLAN

In January 1998, the Company first adopted, and in each of January 1999, January 2000 and January 2001 the Company has amended, the Amdocs Limited 1998 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). Under the provisions of the Plan, 32,300 Ordinary Shares are available to be granted to officers, directors, employees and consultants. Such options fully vest over one to nine years and have a term of ten years.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The following table summarizes information about share options, as well as changes during the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001:

	NUMBER OF SHARE OPTIONS	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
	-----	-----
Outstanding as of October 1, 2000.....	11,228.1	\$30.62
Granted.....	5,745.2	50.15
Exercised.....	(1,462.8)	9.73
Forfeited.....	(1,359.3)	49.59
	-----	

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Outstanding as of September 30, 2001.....	14,151.2	38.89
Granted.....	16,648.5	23.88
Exercised.....	(688.9)	7.49
Forfeited.....	(2,418.8)	44.02
	-----	
Outstanding as of September 30, 2002.....	27,692.0	30.30
Granted.....	3,151.2	10.49
Exercised.....	(474.5)	4.89
Forfeited.....	(4,803.0)	37.16
	-----	
Outstanding as of September 30, 2003.....	25,565.7	27.04
	=====	

As of September 30, 2003, 4,126.3 Ordinary Shares remained available for grant pursuant to the Plan.

The following table summarizes information about share options outstanding as of September 30, 2003:

OUTSTANDING				EXERCISABLE	
EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER OUTSTANDING	WEIGHTED AVERAGE REMAINING CONTRACTUAL LIFE (IN YEARS)	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	NUMBER EXERCISABLE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$ 1.87 - 3.01	629,737	4.59	\$ 1.98	629,737	\$ 1.98
6.40 - 18.60	8,860,695	8.67	9.11	1,625,693	10.32
19.21 - 28.60	3,719,059	7.38	26.09	1,302,006	25.50
30.94 - 31.90	5,231,767	8.20	31.01	2,165,264	31.01
33.07 - 45.07	3,598,976	7.30	38.16	1,880,373	38.06
47.90 - 65.01	2,937,206	6.99	58.32	1,793,317	58.06
66.25 - 78.31	588,251	6.86	70.53	413,387	70.33

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 19 -- EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

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

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
Numerator:			
Net income (loss).....	\$168,883	\$ (5,061)	\$ 66,386
	=====	=====	=====

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Denominator:

Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share -- weighted average number of shares outstanding(1).....	215,849	220,361	222,002
Effect of dilutive stock options granted(2).....	4,027	--	4,830
	-----	-----	-----
Denominator for dilutive earnings(loss) per share -- adjusted weighted average shares and assumed conversions(1).....	219,876	220,361	226,832
	=====	=====	=====
Basic earnings (loss) per share.....	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.30
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted earnings (loss) per share.....	\$ 0.77	\$ (0.02)	\$ 0.29
	=====	=====	=====

(1) The weighted average number of shares outstanding includes exchangeable shares issued to shareholders of Amdocs Canada, Inc. (formerly Solect Technology Group Inc. ("Solect")) pursuant to the Company's acquisition of Solect in April 2000, which were exchangeable for the Company's Ordinary Shares on a one-for-one basis. As of September 30, 2003, none of the exchangeable shares remained outstanding.

(2) Due to net loss, 2,201 anti-dilutive securities are excluded from the computation of diluted average number of shares outstanding in the year ended September 30, 2002.

The effect of the 2% Notes on diluted earnings (loss) per share was anti-dilutive for the years ended September 30, 2003, 2002 and 2001, and therefore was not included in the calculation above. The weighted average effect of the repurchase of Ordinary Shares by the Company has been included in the calculation of basic earnings (loss) per share. See Note 17.

NOTE 20 -- SEGMENT INFORMATION AND SALES TO SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

The Company and its subsidiaries operate in one operating segment, providing business support systems and related services primarily for the communications 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.

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	-----	-----	-----
	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----

REVENUE

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United States.....	\$ 732,400	\$ 817,728	\$ 690,444
Canada.....	183,973	178,240	133,201
Europe.....	442,673	466,098	549,106
Rest of the world.....	124,281	151,499	161,159
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$1,483,327	\$1,613,565	\$1,533,910
	=====	=====	=====

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,

	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
LONG-LIVED ASSETS			
United States(1).....	\$ 308,959	\$302,950	\$152,827
Canada(2).....	686,748	539,832	714,019
Rest of the world.....	90,911	138,334	132,365
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$1,086,618	\$981,116	\$999,211
	=====	=====	=====

-----  
(1) Primarily goodwill, computer software and hardware.

(2) Primarily goodwill.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMER INFORMATION

Customer care and billing, customer relationship management or CRM, and order management systems (collectively, "CC&B") include systems for wireline, wireless, voice, data, broadband, content, electronic and mobile commerce and IP services. Directory includes directory sales and publishing systems for publishers of both traditional printed yellow pages and white pages directories and electronic Internet directories.

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

	2003	2002	2001
	-----	-----	-----
CC&B.....	\$1,280,430	\$1,439,980	\$1,379,654
Directory.....	202,897	173,585	154,256
	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$1,483,327	\$1,613,565	\$1,533,910
	=====	=====	=====

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

SALES TO SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

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The following table summarizes the percentage of sales to significant customers groups (when they exceed 10 percent of total revenue for the year).

	YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2003	2002	2001
Nextel Communications group.....	15%	12%	10%
SBC Communications Inc. group(1).....	11	11	13
Bell Canada group(2).....	11	(*)	(*)
Vodafone group.....	(*)	10	11

-----  
 (\*) Less than 10 percent of total revenue

(1) During the quarter ended December 31, 2002, SBC has ceased to be a principal shareholder of the Company, according to SFAS No. 57 and thus is no longer a related party.

(2) Bell Canada group includes Certen through June 30, 2003. In July 2003, the Company acquired Bell's ownership interest in Certen, and Certen became a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. See Note 3.

### NOTE 21 -- OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY AND COST REDUCTION PROGRAMS

#### FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

In the first quarter of fiscal 2003, the Company implemented a series of measures designed to reduce costs and improve productivity, with targeted quarterly savings of approximately \$8,000. As part of this plan, the Company reduced its workforce by approximately 400 employees, representing approximately 4% of the Company's worldwide workforce of 9,000 full-time employees, vacated facilities in different centers around the world and implemented other cost reduction measures, including travel cuts and reduction in other discretionary costs.

The restructuring charge associated with these actions and recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 was \$9,956. Approximately \$4,451 of the total charge was paid in cash as of September 30, 2003. The remaining employee separation costs, are expected to be paid out through the first quarter of fiscal 2004. The remaining facility related costs, are expected to be paid out through June 2008.

#### Details of \$9,956 Restructuring Charge:

The Company recorded a charge of \$4,011 related to employee separation costs in connection with the termination of employment of software information technology specialists and administrative professionals from various locations around the world. The Company recorded a charge of \$4,022 related to facilities, representing rent obligations relating to vacated facilities in Raanana, Israel and St. Louis, Missouri. The Company also recorded a provision of \$1,829 for asset write-offs, principally for leasehold improvements in Raanana, Israel and St. Louis, Missouri that were abandoned.



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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The first quarter of fiscal 2003 restructuring charge is comprised of the following as of September 30, 2003:

	EMPLOYEE SEPARATION COSTS	FACILITIES	ASSET WRITE-OFFS	OTHER	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of October 1, 2002.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Charges.....	4,011	4,022	1,829	94	9,956
Cash payments.....	(3,890)	(467)	--	(94)	(4,451)
Non cash.....	--	--	(1,829)	--	(1,829)
Adjustments(1).....	38	(453)	--	--	(415)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2003.....	\$ 159	\$3,102	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,261
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

-----

(1) Reflects differences in foreign exchange rates from balances paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar of \$81 that were credited to "interest income and other, net" and adjustments of \$334 due to changes in previous estimates. These adjustments resulted in a decrease of restructuring liabilities related to facilities of \$453 and an increase of restructuring liabilities related to employee separation costs of \$119. The net amount was credited to "cost of service" and "selling, general and administrative" expenses.

The financial savings of these actions, of approximately \$8,000 quarterly commencing in the second quarter of 2003, is reflected as a reduction in operating expense. These cost savings may not be permanent as increased activity levels resulting from, among other factors, acquisitions, new Managed Services agreements and increased revenue, may require an increase in headcount and other increased spending.

### FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2002

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002, the Company implemented a cost reduction program targeted to reduce costs by approximately \$30,000 quarterly in response to a decline of the forecasted revenue for the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2002. The decline resulted from, among other factors, slowdowns in customer buying decisions in the third quarter of fiscal 2002, stemming from overall reductions in the capital investment budgets of many communications service providers, leading to fewer new contracts than expected, as well as from smaller than expected initial spending commitments and reduced discretionary spending under contracts with some customers.

The restructuring charge associated with these actions and recorded in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 was \$20,919. Approximately \$15,933 of the total charge was paid in cash as of September 30, 2003. The remaining employee separation costs, are expected to be paid out through the first quarter of fiscal 2004. The remaining facility related costs, are expected to be paid out through April 2012.

Details of \$20,919 Restructuring Charge:

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The Company recorded a charge of \$11,353 related to employee separation costs in connection with the termination of employment of approximately 1,000 employees, representing approximately 10% of the Company's worldwide workforce of 9,900 full-time employees. The actual number of employees terminated approximated original estimates. There was not a single group of employees or business function that was solely impacted by these measures; instead it impacted information technology specialists and administration professionals across a broad range of functions according to the areas with reduced activities. The Company recorded a charge of \$7,880 related to facilities, representing rent obligations

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

relating to vacated facilities in various locations in Canada, Israel and the United States. The Company also recorded a provision of \$1,584 for asset write-offs, principally for leasehold improvements in Canada, Israel and the United States that were abandoned.

The fourth quarter of fiscal 2002 restructuring charge is comprised of the following as of September 30, 2003:

	EMPLOYEE SEPARATION COSTS	FACILITIES	ASSET WRITE-OFFS	OTHER	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of October 1, 2001.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Charges.....	11,353	7,880	1,584	102	20,919
Cash payments.....	(8,053)	(456)	--	(57)	(8,566)
Non cash.....	--	--	(1,584)	--	(1,584)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2002.....	3,300	7,424	--	45	10,769
Cash payments.....	(3,240)	(4,082)	--	(45)	(7,367)
Adjustments(1).....	22	(148)	--	--	(126)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2003.....	\$ 82	\$ 3,194	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 3,276
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(1) Reflects differences in foreign exchange rates from balances paid in currencies other than the U.S. dollar of \$21 that were credited to "interest income and other, net" and adjustments of \$105 due to changes in previous estimates. These adjustments resulted in a decrease of restructuring liabilities related to facilities of \$148 and an increase of restructuring liabilities related to employee separation costs of \$43. The net amount was credited to "cost of service" and "selling, general and administrative" expenses.

The financial savings of these actions of approximately \$30,000 quarterly commencing in the first quarter of fiscal 2003 is reflected as a reduction in operating expense. These cost savings may not be permanent as increased activity levels resulting from, among other factors, acquisitions, Managed Services

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agreements and increased revenue, may require an increase in headcount and other increased spending.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2002, as part of a plan to achieve increased operational efficiency and to more closely monitor and reduce costs, the Company consolidated its Stamford, Connecticut data center into its Champaign, Illinois facility and closed the Stamford facility.

The restructuring charge associated with this action and recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2002 was \$13,311. Approximately \$5,996 of the total charge was paid in cash as of September 30, 2003. The remainder of the charge, comprised of facility related costs, is expected to be paid out through August 2008.

Details of \$13,311 Restructuring charge:

Approximately \$6,255 of the total restructuring charge related to facilities and represented rent obligations outstanding for the Stamford site. Approximately \$4,126 of the total restructuring charge related to the write-off of leasehold improvements at the Stamford site that were abandoned. The Company also recorded a provision of \$2,530 related to employee separation costs in connection with the termination of employment of 166 employees.

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

The restructuring charge related to the consolidation of the Stamford and Champaign facilities is comprised of the following as of September 30, 2003:

	EMPLOYEE SEPARATION COSTS	FACILITIES	ASSET WRITE-OFFS	OTHER	TOTAL
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of October 1, 2001.....	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Charges.....	2,530	6,255	4,126	400	13,311
Cash payments.....	(2,473)	(2,592)	--	(5)	(5,070)
Non cash.....	--	--	(4,126)	--	(4,126)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2002.....	57	3,663	--	395	4,115
Cash payments.....	--	(785)	--	(141)	(926)
Adjustments(1).....	(57)	(168)	--	(254)	(479)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2003.....	\$ --	\$ 2,710	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 2,710
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

-----

(1) Reflects adjustments of \$479 due to changes in previous estimates. These adjustments resulted in a decrease of restructuring liabilities related to facilities of \$168, a decrease of restructuring liabilities related to employee separation costs of \$57 and a decrease in other related costs of \$254. The net amount was credited to "cost of service" and "selling, general and administrative" expenses.

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The operating costs related to the Stamford site that were eliminated were approximately \$8,500 in its last quarter of activity.

Actual future cash requirements may differ materially from the accrual as of September 30, 2003, particularly if actual sublease income differs significantly from current estimates.

These charges are included in "restructuring charges, in-process research and development and other" for the years ended September 30, 2003 and 2002.

### NOTE 22 -- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company enters into forward contracts to purchase and sell foreign currencies to reduce the exposure associated with revenue denominated in a foreign currency and exposure associated with anticipated expenses (primarily personnel costs), in non-U.S. dollar-based currencies and designates these as cash flow hedges. The Company also may enter into forward contracts to sell foreign currency in order to hedge its exposure associated with some firm commitments from customers in non-U.S. dollar-based currencies and designates these for accounting purposes as fair value hedges. As of September 30, 2003, the Company had no outstanding fair value hedges. The derivative financial instruments are afforded hedge accounting because they are effective in managing foreign exchange risks and are appropriately assigned to the underlying exposures. The Company does not engage in currency speculation. The Company currently enters into forward exchange contracts exclusively with major financial institutions. Forward contracts, which are not designated as hedging instruments under SFAS No. 133, are used to offset the effect of exchange rates on certain assets and liabilities.

The hedges are evaluated for effectiveness at least quarterly. As the critical terms of the forward contract and the hedged transaction are matched at inception, the hedge effectiveness is assessed generally based on changes in forward rates for cash flow hedges as compared to the changes in the fair value of the cash flows associated with the underlying hedged transactions. The effective portion of the change in the fair value of forward exchange contracts, which are classified as cash flow hedges, is recorded as

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### AMDOCS LIMITED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED) (DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

comprehensive income until the underlying transaction is recognized in earnings. For fair value hedges, changes in the fair value of forward exchange contracts offset the change in the fair value of the hedged item to the extent of the arrangement's effectiveness. Any residual change in fair value of the forward contracts, such as time value, excluded from effectiveness testing for hedges of estimated receipts from customers, is recognized immediately in "interest income and other, net". Hedge ineffectiveness, if any, is also included in current period in earnings in "interest income and other, net".

The Company discontinues hedge accounting for a forward contract when (1) it is determined that the derivative is no longer effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of cash flows of hedged item; (2) the derivative matures or is terminated; (3) it is determined that the forecasted hedged transaction will no longer occur; (4) a hedged firm commitment no longer meets the definition of a firm commitment, or (5) management decides to remove the designation of the derivative as a hedging instrument.

When hedge accounting is discontinued, and if the derivative remains

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outstanding, the Company will record the derivative at its fair value on the consolidated balance sheet, recognizing changes in the fair value in current period earnings in "interest income and other, net". When the Company discontinues hedge accounting because it is no longer probable that the forecasted transaction will occur, the gains and losses that were accumulated in other comprehensive income will be recognized immediately in earnings in "interest income and other, net".

The fair value of the open contracts recorded by the Company in its consolidated balance sheets as an asset or a liability is as follows:

	AS OF SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	\$ 7,447	\$ 1,165
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities.....	(2,138)	(8,290)
	-----	-----
Net fair value.....	\$ 5,309	\$(7,125)
	=====	=====

All forward contracts outstanding as of September 30, 2003 are expected to mature within the next twelve months.

During fiscal years 2003 and 2002, the gains or losses recognized in earnings for hedge ineffectiveness, including the time value portion excluded from effectiveness testing, were not significant. During fiscal years 2003 and 2002 the Company recognized losses of \$143 and \$0, respectively for a hedged firm commitment that no longer qualified as a fair value hedge. During fiscal years 2003 and 2002, the Company recognized losses of \$16 and \$25, respectively resulting from hedged forecasted cash flows that no longer qualified as cash flow hedges.

Derivatives gains and losses, that are included in other comprehensive income, are reclassified into earnings at the time the forecasted revenue or expenses are recognized. The Company estimates that a \$3,489 net gain related to forward contracts that is included in other comprehensive income as of September 30, 2003 will be reclassified into earnings within the next twelve months. The amount ultimately realized in earnings will likely differ due to future changes in foreign exchange rates.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company entered into material foreign exchange forward contracts for approximately \$100,000 notional amount. These derivatives were designated as cash flow hedges, to hedge exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates associated with revenue denominated in a foreign currency, including long-term exposures.

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AMDOCS LIMITED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(DOLLAR AND SHARE AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

NOTE 23 -- SELECTED QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

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

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	SEPTEMBER 30,	JUNE 30,	MARCH 31,	DECEMBER
	-----	-----	-----	-----
2003(1)				
Revenue.....	\$411,759	\$377,168	\$355,014	\$339,38
Operating income.....	56,167	59,982	56,314	37,95
Net income.....	43,871	47,438	45,375	32,19
Basic earnings per share.....	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.1
Diluted earnings per share.....	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.1
2002(2)				
Revenue.....	\$355,520	\$380,135	\$455,269	\$422,64
Operating (loss) income.....	(25,385)	2,503	50,813	21,22
Net (loss) income.....	(8,986)	(26,851)	26,441	4,33
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share.....	(0.04)	(0.12)	0.12	0.0

-----

(1) In fiscal 2003, the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2002 included a restructuring charge of \$9,956, and the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2003 included a charge related to the Company's 10% share in Certen's pre-acquisition results of \$4,133.

(2) In fiscal 2002, the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2001 included a restructuring charge and purchased in-process research and development expense of \$13,311 and \$17,400, respectively, and the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2002 included a restructuring charge and gain from the repurchases of 2% Notes of \$20,919 and \$6,012, respectively.

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AMDOCS LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE  
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS  
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE ALLOWANCES	VALUATION ALLOWANCES ON DEFERRED TAX AS
	-----	-----
Balance as of October 1, 2000.....	\$ 6,868	\$ 16,743
Additions:		
Charged to costs and expenses.....	--	11,164
Charged to revenue.....	899	--
Deductions.....	(3,649)	--
Balance as of September 30, 2001.....	4,118	27,907
Additions:		
Charged to costs and expenses.....	--	--
Charged to revenue.....	9,082	--
Charged to other accounts.....	13,777 (1)	--
Deductions.....	(737)	(17,203)

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Balance as of September 30, 2002.....	26,240	10,704
Additions:		
Charged to costs and expenses.....	--	--
Charged to revenue.....	17,585	--
Charged to other accounts.....	--	2,578
Deductions.....	(25,807) (3)	(13,282)
	-----	-----
Balance as of September 30, 2003.....	\$ 18,018	\$ --
	=====	=====

-----

- (1) Accounts receivable allowance acquired as part of the acquisition of Clarify.
- (2) Includes valuation allowances on net deferred tax assets incurred during fiscal 2003.
- (3) Includes accounts receivable allowance eliminated as a result of the acquisition of Certen and write-off of accounts receivable previously reserved.
- (4) Release of valuation allowance.

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(DELOITTE & TOUCHE LOGO)

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of  
Certen Inc.

We have audited the balance sheet of Certen Inc. as at December 31, 2001 and 2002 and the statements of operations and retained earnings and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. These standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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.

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In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2001 and 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

(signed) DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP

Chartered Accountants

March 19, 2003

(July 2, 2003 as to Note 17)

(DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU LOGO)

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CERTEN INC.

### STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	2002	2001
	(12 MONTHS)	(11 MONTHS)
	\$	\$
REVENUE		
Billing services.....	365,286	312,444
Professional services.....	71,499	52,352
	-----	-----
	436,785	364,796
Cost of services, selling and administrative expenses.....	331,224	287,490
Net benefit plans expense (Note 6).....	2,233	1,900
	-----	-----
Operating earnings before the undernoted.....	103,328	75,406
Amortization (Notes 4 and 5).....	60,518	18,234
Restructuring charge (Note 3).....	721	--
	-----	-----
Operating earnings.....	42,089	57,172
Interest expense -- long-term debt.....	4,991	1,111
Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party (Note 9).....	5,457	908
Other expenses.....	2,030	1,415
	-----	-----
Earnings before income taxes.....	29,611	53,738
	-----	-----
Income taxes		
Current.....	70	2,491
Future.....	14,247	14,473
	-----	-----
	14,317	16,964
	-----	-----
NET EARNINGS.....	15,294	36,774
Retained earnings, beginning of year.....	35,774	--
Related party adjustment (Note 6).....	--	(1,000)
	-----	-----
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF YEAR.....	51,068	35,774
	=====	=====



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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CERTEN INC.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
	\$	\$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets		
Cash.....	33,590	59,500
Accounts receivable.....	5,021	20,858
Other current receivables.....	4,359	48,695
Prepaid expenses.....	420	--
	-----	-----
	43,390	129,053
Property, plant and equipment (Note 4).....	49,494	36,822
Intangible assets (Note 5).....	365,386	196,345
Future income taxes.....	1,418	642
Accrued benefit asset (Note 6).....	4,572	8,000
	-----	-----
	464,260	370,862
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness.....	--	1,807
Promissory note due to related party (Note 7).....	--	6,133
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	117,286	162,646
Income and other taxes payable.....	12,106	11,217
Current portion of obligation under capital leases (Note 8).....	34,491	10,249
Other current liabilities.....	1,345	26
	-----	-----
	165,228	192,078
Convertible debentures due to related party (Note 9).....	33,227	13,212
Obligation under capital leases (Note 8).....	31,910	36,231
Future income taxes.....	30,138	15,115
Accrued benefit liability (Note 6).....	9,705	10,900
Other long-term liabilities.....	2,855	98
	-----	-----
	273,063	267,634
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Option on convertible debentures due to related party.....	37,960	18,659
Common shares (Note 11).....	102,169	48,795
Retained earnings.....	51,068	35,774
	-----	-----
	191,197	103,228
	-----	-----
	464,260	370,862
	=====	=====

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

----- Director

----- Director

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CERTEN INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	2002	2001
	----- (12 MONTHS)	----- (11 MONTHS)
	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings.....	15,294	36,774
Adjustments for:		
Amortization (Notes 4 and 5).....	60,518	18,234
Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party (Note 9).....	5,457	908
Future income taxes.....	14,247	14,473
Net benefit plans expense (Note 6).....	2,233	1,900
Net change in non-cash working capital items (Note 12)....	15,556	104,433
	-----	-----
	113,305	176,722
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditures.....	(208,259)	(154,920)
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of convertible debentures due to related party...	33,859	30,963
Issuance of common shares (Note 11).....	47,241	4,928
Payment of capital leases.....	(10,249)	--
	-----	-----
	70,851	35,891
	-----	-----
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(24,103)	57,693
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year.....	57,693	--
	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR (Note 12).....	33,590	57,693
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002  
(ALL TABULAR AMOUNTS ARE IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED)

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### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

On September 28, 2000, 3814840 Canada Inc. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and was renamed on January 22, 2001, Certen Inc. ("Certen" or the "Company"). On January 26, 2001, Certen commenced its operations. The Company's shareholders consist of Bell Canada and Solect Technology Group Inc. (subsequently renamed Amdocs Canada Inc. ("Amdocs")).

Effective January 26, 2001, Bell Canada transferred to Certen, at book value, which approximates fair value of \$50 million of capital assets in return for a \$45 million promissory note due to related party and 50,000 common shares of the Company for a total value of \$5 million. Additionally, on the same date, Certen issued to Amdocs a \$3.5 million, 6% convertible debenture, maturing on January 26, 2008 and 5,617 common shares for a total value of \$561,735. At December 31, 2002, Bell Canada and Amdocs hold an 89.9% and 10.1% interest, respectively in Certen.

Certen provides billing solutions to its primary customer and controlling shareholder, Bell Canada.

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation. The significant differences relevant to the Company between Canadian and United States GAAP are described and reconciled in Note 16. All amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

For the period ended December 31, 2001, the statements of operations and retained earnings and cash flows cover the period of January 26, 2001 to December 31, 2001.

#### USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with 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 date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. As a result of the use of estimates inherent in the financial reporting process, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company recognizes revenues as services are rendered to its customers.

#### CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consists primarily of cash and temporary investments having an initial maturity of three months or less.

#### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated amortization where applicable. Assets under development are not amortized until put into service. Amortization of property, plant and

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CERTEN INC.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

equipment is computed using the straight-line method, with rates based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Computer hardware.....	5 years
Furniture and fixtures.....	12 years
Leasehold improvements.....	Term of lease

### INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Finite life intangible assets consisting of software and licenses are carried at cost less accumulated amortization where applicable. Internal use software and related licenses under development are not amortized until placed into production. Amortization of software and licenses is computed using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the assets of three to five years.

### LEASES

Assets recorded under capital leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the economic life of the asset or based on the lease term, as appropriate. Obligations recorded under capital leases are reduced by rental payments net of imputed interest.

### TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates prevailing during the year. Translation exchange gains and losses on monetary assets and liabilities are reflected in net earnings for the year.

### EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Certen maintains non-contributory defined benefit plans that provide for pensions for substantially all its employees based on length of service and rate of pay. Additionally, the Company provides other retirement benefits such as certain health care and life insurance benefits on retirement and various disability plans, workers' compensation and medical benefits to former or inactive employees, their beneficiaries and covered dependants, after employment but before retirement, under specified circumstances.

Certen accrues its obligations under employee benefit plans and the related costs net of 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 estimate of expected plan investments performance, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and expected health care costs.

The fair value of employee benefit plans assets is based on market values. The plan assets are valued at market-related value for the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets. 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 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 value of plan assets is amortized over

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the average remaining service period of active employees. When the restructuring of a benefit plan gives rise to both a curtailment and a settlement of obligations, the curtailment is accounted for prior to the settlement. A valuation will be performed every three years to determine the actuarial present value of the accrued pension and other retirement benefits.

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### INCOME TAXES

Certen uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Future income taxes relate to the expected future tax consequences of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. Future tax assets are recognized only to the extent that, it is more likely than not that the future tax asset will be realized. Future income tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

### 3. RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

During 2002, Certen recorded a pre-tax restructuring charge of \$721,000, as a result of a decision to streamline management, clerical and other support functions. The restructuring charge related mainly to employee severance and other directly related employee costs for approximately 20 employees. This restructuring program was substantially completed by December 31, 2002. The remaining unpaid balance of this restructuring provision as at December 31, 2002 amounted to approximately \$459,000.

As a result of this restructuring, Certen recognized a gain on the settlement of the Company's retirement benefit plans obligation of \$2,769,000 as well as previously unrecognized net actuarial losses of \$1,670,000 on the transfer of approximately 110 employees to Bell Canada. These amounts have been reflected in the net benefit plans expense (Note 6).

### 4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2002			2001		
	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET BOOK VALUE	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET BOOK VALUE
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Computer hardware.....	11,810	7,348	4,462	11,389	3,480	7,909
Furniture and fixtures.....	2,301	337	1,964	2,031	147	1,884
Leasehold improvements.....	990	523	467	535	38	497
Computer hardware under capital leases.....	47,399	5,824	41,575	26,579	47	26,532
Assets under development.....	1,026	--	1,026	--	--	--
	63,526	14,032	49,494	40,534	3,712	36,822
	63,526	14,032	49,494	40,534	3,712	36,822

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The amortization expense for property, plant and equipment for 2002 amounts to \$12,394,000 (\$3,712,000 in 2001) of which \$5,777,000 (\$47,000 in 2001) relates to computer hardware under capital leases.

### 5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	2002			2001		
	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET BOOK VALUE	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET VALUE
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Software and licenses.....	159,696	53,854	105,842	101,930	14,522	87,408
Software and licenses under capital leases.....	29,127	7,064	22,063	19,902	--	19,902
Assets under development.....	237,481	--	237,481	89,035	--	89,035
	426,304	60,918	365,386	210,867	14,522	196,345
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

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CERTEN INC.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The amortization expense for intangible assets for 2002 amounts to \$48,124,000 (\$14,522,000 in 2001) of which \$7,064,000 (nil in 2001) relates to software and licenses under capital leases. During 2002, \$215,437,000 (\$210,867,000 in 2001) intangible assets were acquired.

### 6. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Certen maintains non-contributory defined benefit plans that provide for pension, other retirement and post employment benefits for substantially all its employees based on length of service and rate of pay. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to its pension fund based on actuarial methods permitted by pension regulatory bodies. Contributions reflect actuarial assumptions concerning future investment returns, salary projections and future service benefits. Plan assets are represented primarily by Canadian and foreign equities, government and corporate bonds, debentures and secured mortgages.

Effective April 1, 2001, Bell Canada transferred approximately 700 employees to Certen. Accordingly, on April 1, 2001 Certen recorded, at fair value, an accrued benefit asset of \$9 million with respect to its pension benefits and an accrued benefit liability of \$10 million relating to other employee benefits. The \$1 million related party adjustment difference was recorded as reduction of retained earnings.

The benefit obligations, the fair value of assets and the funded status of the defined benefit plans at December 31 were as follows:

PENSION BENEFITS		OTHER BENEFITS	
2002	2001	2002	2001
-----	-----	-----	-----

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	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fair value of plan assets.....	48,700	69,921	--	--
Benefit obligation.....	60,061	67,464	10,413	11,813
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Funded status-plan (deficit) surplus.....	(11,361)	2,457	(10,413)	(11,813)
Unamortized net actuarial loss.....	15,933	5,543	708	913
	-----	-----	-----	-----
ACCRUED BENEFIT ASSET (LIABILITY).....	4,572	8,000	(9,705)	(10,900)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The net benefit plans expense for 2002, related to pension benefits, amounted to \$3,428,000 (\$1,000,000 in 2001); whereas, other benefits reflected a credit of \$1,195,000 (\$900,000 expense in 2001).

The plans assets are held in units of the BCE Master Trust Fund.

The significant assumptions adopted in measuring Certen's pension and other benefit obligations were as follows:

	2002	2001
	-----	-----
	%	%
Discount rate.....	6.50	6.50
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets.....	8.30	8.75
Rate of compensation increase.....	3.50	3.50

For measurement purposes, a 4.5% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered health care benefits (the health care cost trend rate) was assumed for 2002, except for the cost of medication, which was assumed to increase at a 10.5% annual rate for 2002. This rate was assumed to gradually decline to 4.5% by 2008 and remain stable thereafter.

7. PROMISSORY NOTE DUE TO RELATED PARTY

The promissory note due to related party was non-interest bearing and payable on demand to Bell Canada. On January 29, 2002, Certen opted to repay the promissory note through the issuance of 61,334 common shares of the Company at an issuance price of \$100 per share.

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

8. OBLIGATION UNDER CAPITAL LEASES

In 2002 and 2001, Certen entered into sale-leaseback transactions for the acquisition of hardware and software. The capital leases bear interest rates of 11.7% and 5.5%, respectively, per annum and are payable in monthly installments, maturing in 2005.

In 2002, included in other long-term liabilities is a deferred gain of \$3,802,000 recorded on the sale and subsequent leaseback of the assets which will be amortized over the three-year term of the lease.

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Repayment of the capital leases over the next five years is as follows:

	\$
	-----
2003.....	37,541
2004.....	24,270
2005.....	9,712
2006.....	--
2007.....	--
	-----
Total minimum payments under capital leases.....	71,523
Less: amount representing interest.....	5,122
	-----
Net minimum payments under capital leases.....	66,401
	=====
Current portion.....	34,491
Long-term portion.....	31,910
	-----
	66,401
	=====

### 9. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES DUE TO RELATED PARTY

The convertible debentures bear a compounded annual interest rate of 6% and mature on January 26, 2008. However, if Bell Canada extends the terms of the Master Outsourcing Agreement beyond seven years, then the maturity date will be extended accordingly. Amdocs has the option to convert the debentures into common shares of the Company at any time following 30 months from the issuance date. Each \$100 of principal is convertible into one common share of the Company.

During 2002 and 2001, Certen issued to Amdocs convertible debentures in the amounts of \$33,859,000 and \$30,963,000, respectively, for a total balance outstanding at December 31, 2002 of \$64,822,000. The conversion option associated with the convertible debentures was separated and presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity. The accretion of the convertible debentures is equal to the value of the conversion option, and is charged to earnings over the term of the convertible debentures.

### 10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### CREDIT RISK

Certen is exposed to a concentration of credit risk given that the Company's primary customer is Bell Canada and affiliates.

#### CURRENCY EXPOSURES

Certen is exposed to currency risk on its trade accounts payable. At December 31, 2002, an amount of US\$49,254,000 (CDN\$77,110,000) (US\$19,281,000 (CDN\$30,608,000) in 2001) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)



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### INTEREST RATE EXPOSURES

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates, specifically on its long-term debt at fixed interest rates.

### FAIR VALUE

At December 31, 2002 and 2001, the carrying value of the cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current receivables, prepaid expenses, bank indebtedness, promissory note due to related party, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, income and other taxes payable, and other current liabilities approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of the obligation under capital leases also approximates its carrying value. The fair value of the Company's convertible debentures due to related party is based on estimates using present value techniques, which is significantly affected by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates which reflect varying degree of risk. At December 31, 2002 the estimated fair value of the convertible debentures due to related party was approximately \$27 million (\$12 million at December 31, 2001). Due to the use of subjective judgment and uncertainties, the fair value amount should not be interpreted as being payable in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

### 11. COMMON SHARES

An unlimited number of common shares are authorized with no par value.

	2002		2001	
AT DECEMBER 31	NUMBER OF SHARES	STATED CAPITAL	NUMBER OF SHARES	STATED CAPITAL
		\$		\$
Outstanding, beginning of year.....	487,949	48,795	--	--
Shares issued for cash consideration.....	472,408	47,241	49,283	4,928
Shares to repay promissory note due to related party.....	61,334	6,133	438,666	43,867
	1,021,691	102,169	487,949	48,795
	1,021,691	102,169	487,949	48,795

### 12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following are the components of cash and cash equivalents at December 31:

	2002	2001
	\$	\$
Cash.....	33,590	59,500
Bank indebtedness.....	--	(1,807)
	33,590	57,693
	33,590	57,693

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

WORKING CAPITAL COMPONENTS:

Net change in non-cash working capital items for the periods ended December 31 are as follows:

	2002 ----- (12 MONTHS) \$	2001 ----- (11 MONTHS) \$
Accounts receivable.....	15,837	(20,858)
Other current receivables.....	44,336	(48,695)
Prepaid expenses.....	(420)	--
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(45,360)	162,646
Income and other taxes payable.....	889	11,217
Other.....	274	123
	-----	-----
	15,556	104,433
	=====	=====

12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The non-cash operating, investing and financing activities, which are excluded from the statement of cash flows for the periods ended December 31 were as follows:

	2002 ----- (12 MONTHS) \$	2001 ----- (11 MONTHS) \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Transfer of accrued benefit liability.....	--	10,000
Transfer of accrued benefit assets.....	--	(9,000)
Excess of accrued benefit liability over accrued benefit assets.....	--	(1,000)
	-----	-----
	--	--
	-----	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of assets under capital leases.....	(30,170)	(46,480)
Acquisition of capital assets through the issuance of a promissory note due to related party and common shares.....	--	(50,000)
	-----	-----
	(30,170)	(96,480)
	-----	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Obligation under capital leases.....	30,170	46,480

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Issuance of common shares in acquisition of capital assets.....	--	5,000
Issuance of promissory note due to related party in acquisition of capital assets.....	--	45,000
Promissory note due to related party repaid by issuance of common shares.....	(6,133)	(38,867)
Issuance of common shares to repay promissory note due to related party.....	6,133	38,867
Separation of option from convertible debentures due to related party.....	(19,301)	(18,659)
Option on convertible debentures due to related party.....	19,301	18,659
	-----	-----
	30,170	96,480
	=====	=====

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Interest paid and income tax paid for the periods ended December 31:

	2002 ----- (12 MONTHS) \$	2001 ----- (11 MONTHS) \$
Interest paid.....	2,658	--
Income taxes paid.....	3,072	--
	=====	=====

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of business, the Company engaged in the following transactions with related parties and such transactions were measured at exchange value:

	2002 ----- (12 MONTHS)		2001 ----- (11 MONTHS)	
	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES ----- \$	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATES ----- \$	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES ----- \$	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATE ----- \$
REVENUE				
Sale of goods and services.....	436,380	--	364,505	--
COST OF SERVICES, SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE				
Purchase of goods and services.....	113,104	51,701	106,621	25,887
Rent.....	6,766	--	5,309	--
INTEREST EXPENSE.....	--	3,418	--	583
ACCRETION ON CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES.....	--	5,457	--	908
OTHER EXPENSE				

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Interest income.....	970	--	995	--
Management fee.....	3,453	--	583	--
Lease guarantee.....	384	--	--	--

The balance sheet includes the following balances with related parties at December 31:

	2002		2001	
	(12 MONTHS)		(11 MONTHS)	
	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATES	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATE
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash.....	7,500	--	59,500	--
Accounts receivable.....	4,830	--	20,776	--
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities...	21,507	78,436	92,247	30,658
Promissory note.....	--	--	6,133	--
Other liabilities.....	229	--	--	--
Convertible debentures.....	--	33,227	--	13,212
Option on convertible debentures.....	--	37,960	--	18,659

The following purchases of goods and services were capitalized for the years ended December 31:

	2002		2001	
	(12 MONTHS)		(11 MONTHS)	
	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATES	BELL CANADA, BCE AND AFFILIATES	AMDOCS AND AFFILIATES
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capitalized goods and services.....	28,027	153,827	17,234	100,879

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

14. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

Substantially all of Certen's revenue is generated from services rendered to Bell Canada and affiliates. The Master Outsourcing Services Agreement sets out the services to be provided to Bell Canada and extends to January 26, 2008, at which time the agreement may be extended. However, Bell Canada may terminate the agreement with one year's prior written notice to Certen and Bell Canada will incur a termination charge.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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### COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2002, the minimum payments under operating leases, primarily consisting of rental payments, were as follows:

	\$
	-----
2003.....	8,072
2004.....	7,952
2005.....	7,512
2006.....	7,408
2007.....	--

Additionally, in 2003, Certen has contractual obligations to acquire intellectual property totaling US\$7,000,000 and site licenses and services in the amount of US\$58,545,000 from Amdocs. Certen also has contractual obligations in 2003 to acquire various services from other non-related parties totaling \$7,683,000.

In the event Certen terminates for convenience the BCH Modernization program, the following amount in US dollars will become due to Amdocs according to the year in which the termination would occur:

	US\$
	-----
2003.....	60,000
2004.....	50,000
2005.....	40,000
2006.....	30,000

### CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of operations, Certen has become involved in a claim. As the outcome of the claim and the estimated amount of the loss, if any, cannot be determined at this time, management has not made a provision for any potential eventual loss.

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### 16. RECONCILIATION OF RESULTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CANADIAN GAAP TO UNITED STATES GAAP

The significant differences between Canadian and United States GAAP affecting Certen's net earnings and shareholders' equity are detailed as follows:

#### RECONCILIATION OF NET EARNINGS:

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	2002 ----- (12 MONTHS) \$	2001 ----- (11 MONTHS) \$
CANADIAN GAAP -- NET EARNINGS.....	15,294	36,774
Adjustments:		
Accretion of convertible debentures due to related party(a).....	5,457	908
Capitalization of training costs(b).....	(3,243)	--
Capitalization of interest(c).....	2,609	79
	-----	-----
UNITED STATES GAAP -- NET EARNINGS.....	20,117	37,761
	=====	=====

RECONCILIATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

	2002 ----- \$	2001 ----- \$
CANADIAN GAAP -- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	191,197	103,228
Adjustments:		
Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party(a).....	6,365	908
Option on convertible debentures due to related party(a).....	(37,960)	(18,659)
Capitalization of training costs(b).....	(3,243)	--
Capitalization of interest(c).....	2,688	79
	-----	-----
UNITED STATES GAAP -- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY.....	159,047	85,556
	=====	=====

-----

- (a) Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party  
Under Canadian GAAP the issuer of financial instruments that contain both a liability and an equity component must separate and classify the instruments according to their nature. Under United States GAAP, the issuer is not required to separate such financial instruments. Consequently, the accretion on convertible debentures due to related party is added back to United States GAAP net earnings.
- (b) Capitalization of training costs  
Under Canadian GAAP, training costs incurred in the development of internal-use software is capitalized. Under United States GAAP, these costs are expensed as incurred.
- (c) Capitalization of interest expense  
Under United States GAAP interest expense related to internally developed capital assets must be capitalized. Canadian GAAP makes no such requirements and therefore, Certen has expensed all interest costs.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 1, 2003, 126 employees transferred from the Company to Bell Canada. Management is currently assessing the impact of such a transfer on the accrued benefit asset and accrued benefit liability.

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On July 2, 2003, Amdocs Limited announced the completion of its acquisition of Bell Canada's ownership interest in Certen (subsequently renamed Amdocs Canadian Managed Services Inc.). As part of this transaction, Certen will extend the terms of its billing operations outsourcing agreement with Bell

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CERTEN INC.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Canada by three years to December 2010 as per the Further Amended and Restated Master Outsourcing Services Agreement (FARMOSA).

Under the terms of the FARMOSA, Certen must maintain minimum service level standards.

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CERTEN INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30,  
2003  
(IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS)

	\$
	-----
	(UNAUDITED)
REVENUE	
Billing services.....	215,881
Professional services.....	11,799
	-----
	227,680
Cost of services, selling and administrative expenses.....	169,270
Net benefit plans expense.....	2,139
	-----
Operating earnings before undernoted.....	56,271
Amortization.....	56,453
Restructuring charge.....	80
	-----
Operating loss.....	(262)
Interest expense-long-term debt.....	3,615
Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party....	3,054
Other income.....	(1,414)
	-----
Loss before income taxes.....	(5,517)
	-----
Income taxes	
Current.....	--
Future.....	(691)
	-----
	(691)
	-----
NET LOSS.....	(6,208)
Retained earnings, beginning of period.....	51,068
	-----
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF PERIOD.....	44,860

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CERTEN INC.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2003  
(IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS)

\$

-----  
(UNAUDITED)

ASSETS

Current assets	
Cash.....	34,358
Accounts receivable.....	4,891
Other current receivables.....	24,292
Prepaid expense.....	7,471
	-----
	71,012
Property, plant and equipment.....	53,495
Intangible assets.....	384,277
Future income taxes.....	10,082
Accrued benefit asset.....	3,046
	-----
	521,912
	=====

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	155,110
Income and other taxes payable.....	8,241
Current portion of loan payable.....	2,976
Current portion of obligation under capital leases.....	27,740
Other current liabilities.....	4,920
	-----
	198,987
Convertible debentures due to related party.....	36,281
Loan payable.....	1,529
Obligation under capital leases.....	25,179
Future income taxes.....	39,493
Accrued benefit liability.....	10,318
Other long-term liabilities.....	25,136
	-----
	336,923
	-----

Commitments and contingencies

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Option on convertible debentures due to related party.....	37,960
Common shares.....	102,169
Retained earnings.....	44,860
	-----
	184,989
	-----
	521,912
	=====



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CERTEN INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2003  
(IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN DOLLARS)

	\$
	-----
	(UNAUDITED)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net loss.....	(6,208)
Adjustments for:	
Amortization.....	56,453
Accretion on convertible debentures due to related party.....	3,054
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment.....	(11)
Future income taxes.....	691
Net benefit plans expense.....	2,139
Net change in non-cash working capital items.....	47,987
	-----
	104,105
	-----
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Capital expenditures.....	(79,311)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment...	332
	-----
	(78,979)
	-----
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Repayment of capital leases.....	(24,358)
	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	768
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	33,590
	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD.....	34,358
	=====

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