Company No: 2829165

Paradise Datacom Limited

Annual Report

Year ended 31 March 2007

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Company Information

Directors N L Mills (Resigned 15 September 2006)

I D Brodie K N Edwards J Restivo

P McConnell (Resigned 1 April 2007)

Secretary K N Edwards

Registered office P O Box 25

South Marston Park

Swindon Wiltshire SN3 4TR

Registered number 2829165

Auditors RSM Robson Rhodes LLP

Chartered Accountants Centre City Tower 7 Hill Street Birmingham B5 4UU

Bankers Barclays Bank

Park House Stoke Gifford Bristol

BS34 8TN

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007

Principal activities

The company designs, supports and sells high specification digital satellite communications equipment

Business review and future developments

Paradise Datacom Ltd is part of a global satellite communications group, headquartered in the USA The business provides design, sales and technical support services to the USA operation. During the first half of the year, the business ceased making direct product sales to third parties, with revenues thereafter comprising invoicing for services to the USA operation, plus a few minor residual and support sales to third parties. As part of this change, the extent of sub-contract manufacturing was expanded gradually during the year to eliminate the need for involvement of Paradise Datacom production personnel except for support and new product introduction.

We continue to invest heavily in research and development, in an ongoing drive to differentiate our products from competitors through the incorporation of unique, market-driven features. Significant investment in our Evolution modem product line resulted in a number of key strategic orders being won by the Paradise Datacom group against more heavily favoured incumbents, largely due to superior performance and unique features. Details of the performance of the group are set out in the consolidated accounts of Intelek plc, the ultimate parent company.

We continue to target market sectors that require our specialist technology and have the greatest potential for growth. The single largest application for satellite modems is to link GSM/cellular networks together via satellite in geographic areas that are not well served by terrestrial services. This sector continues to generate substantial growth. With over two billion subscribers world wide, cellular customers represent 77% of the total digital communications market. Though originally used exclusively for voice communications, today's cellular networks support a multitude of high bandwidth applications including the transmission and reception of GPS, video services, web browsing, e-mailing and other internet based services. These networks require sophisticated, bandwidth-efficient products such as our Evolution modem. Some of the Evolution's features provide significant performance enhancements, while reducing operational costs by increasing information throughput. Our revolutionary new multiplexer option allows the combining of multiple communications channels into a single modem, resulting in major cost savings for many network architectures.

Key Performance Indicators

	Sales/Head £000		<u>Return c</u>	on Capital E (ROCE)	mployed
<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	2007
122	151	175	65%	42%	89%

- (a) The change in the nature of the business towards a service centre distorts the annual comparison in sales per head
- (b) Similarly, ROCE has been affected by the changeover, as the business no longer carnes inventory. The ratio will be more meaningful in future years.

(continued)

Dividends

The Directors have not proposed a final dividend for the year ended 31 March 2007 (2006 £Nil) An interim dividend of £130,000 was paid during the year (2006 £26,700) In addition, a dividend in specie of £3,873,207 was made in connection with the disposal of the fixed asset investment

Principal risks and uncertainties facing the company.

The financial statements contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements are made by the Directors in good faith, based on the information available to them up to the time of approval of this report. Actual results may differ from those expressed in such statements, depending on a variety of factors. These factors include customer acceptance of the Company's products, changes in customer requirements and in levels of demand in the market, restrictions to market access, competitive pressure on pricing, delivery or technology, delays or additional cost in product design and launch programmes, fluctuations in manufacturing delivery performance, yields and costs, the loss or lack of key personnel, overall economic conditions.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimates of uncertainty

Management have followed the accounting policies as set out in note 1 of these financial statements. There are no estimates or assumptions that would have a significant impact on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2007.

Financial instruments

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks including the effects of changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise cash and bank deposits and obligations under finance leases together with trade debtors and trade creditors that arise directly from its operations

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments can be analysed as follows

Price risk

The Company has no significant exposure to securities price risk, as it holds no listed equity investments

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed in its trading operations to the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The main foreign currencies in which the Company operates are the euro and the US dollar. The Company uses derivative instruments in its management of this risk.

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets are bank balances, cash and trade debtors, which represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade debtors. Credit risk is managed by monitoring the aggregate amount and duration of exposure to any one customer depending upon their credit rating. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful debts, estimated by the Company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

(continued)

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of customers. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

Liquidity risk

The Company's policy has been to ensure continuity of funding through acquiring fixed asset operations via medium term inter group loans, and arranging funding for operations via credit facilities to aid short-term flexibility

Cash flow interest rate risks

Interest bearing assets comprise cash and bank deposits, all of which earn interest at a market rate. There are no interest bearing borrowings at 31 March 2007. The Directors monitor the overall level of borrowings and interest costs to limit any adverse effects on financial performance of the Company.

Environment

The Company's policy with regard to the environment is to ensure that we understand and effectively manage the actual and potential environmental impact of our activities. Our operations are conducted such that we comply with all legal requirements relating to the environment in all areas where we carry out our business. During the period covered by this report the Company has not incurred any significant fines or penalties or been investigated for any significant breach of environmental regulations.

Employee involvement

During the year the Company has continued its policy of full involvement of employees wherever possible. This has taken place through the provision of information, consultation on policy issues where appropriate, and the mutual setting of objectives against which performance is measured. The Company takes the approach of maximising performance through the heightening of awareness of corporate objectives and policies.

Disabled persons

It is the Company's policy to offer equal opportunities to disabled persons applying for vacancies, having regard to their abilities in relation to the job for which they apply. It is also Company practice, wherever possible, to continue the employment of any employees who become disabled during the course of their employment.

Directors

The present Directors of the company are set out on page 1. All of the directors served throughout the year with the exception of

N L Mills – resigned 15 September 2006 P A McConnell – resigned 1 April 2007

The interests of the Directors, who are all main board directors of Intelek plc except for those Directors noted below, are disclosed in the financial statements of that company

(continued)

The beneficial interests of the Directors and their families at 31 March 2007 and the beginning of the year in the ordinary share capital of Intelek plc, other than for main board directors are detailed below

		+	Ordinary share Options	-	Options under	Cavinac
	Benefic 2007	ial 2006	the Executive 2007		Related Sci 2007	•
P A McConnell	-	-	25,000	25,000	_	_
J Restivo	62,287	12,823	· -	· -	-	-

There have been no changes in the above since the year end

The options granted under the terms of the Executive Scheme are exercisable between 2007 and 2013 at prices between 10 5p and 34p per share

Statement of directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant information needed by the Company's auditors in connection with preparing their report of which the Company's auditors are unaware

Report of the Directors

(continued)

Auditors

RSM Robson Rhodes LLP ("Robson Rhodes") has announced its intention to merge its audit practice with that of Grant Thornton UK LLP with effect from 1 July 2007. Accordingly a resolution to appoint either Robson Rhodes or (subject to such merger having completed) its successor firm, Grant Thornton UK LLP, as auditors of the company and to authorise Directors to fix their remuneration will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Approval

The report of the Directors was approved by the Board on 29 June 2007 and signed on its behalf by

K N EDWARDS

Director and Secretary

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of Paradise Datacom Limited

We have audited the financial statements on pages 8 to 20 These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's shareholders as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities the company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements. In addition, we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding Directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the Directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985, and

the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

RSM Robson Rhodes LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

Birmingham, England

29 June 2007

Profit and Loss Account

for the year ended 31 March 2007

	Note	2007 £	2006 £
Turnover - continuing operations Cost of sales	2	5,485,037 (3,802,526)	5,980,627 (4,189,480)
Gross profit Distribution costs Administrative expenses		1,682,511 (284,488) (473,122)	1,791,147 (367,081) (599,184)
Operating profit – continuing operations	3	924,901	824,882
Bank interest receivable		15,803	19,277
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Taxation	6	940,704 (277,287)	844,159 (125,718)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	17	663,417	718,441

All recognised gains and losses are reflected in the profit and loss account for the years, accordingly no statement of total recognised gains and losses is provided

Balance Sheet

at 31 March 2007

Fixed assets	Note	2007 £	2006 £
Intangible fixed assets	8	285,356	407,048
Tangible assets Investments	9 10	325,928	544,499 3,873,207
in councile	10		
		611,284	4,824,754
Current assets			
Stocks	11	-	885,456
Debtors	12	794,437	1,179,877
Cash at bank and in hand		1,313,574	677,840
		2,108,011	2,743,173
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	13	(812,135)	(1,820,977)
Net current assets		1,295,876	922,196
Net current assets		1,295,676	922, 190
Total assets less current liabilities		1,907,160	5,746,950
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year Provisions for liabilities and charges	14	(1,788,958) -	(2,288,958)
Totalons for habilities and onlyges			
Net assets		118,202	3,457,992
			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	60,000	60,000
Profit and loss account	17	58,202	3,397,992
Equity shareholders' funds	18	118,202	3,457,992
• •		<u>-</u>	

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 29 June 2007 and signed on its behalf by

I D BRODIE Director K N EDWARDS

31 March 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost convention

Turnover

Turnover is the amount receivable for goods and services supplied, excluding value added tax Turnover is recognised on long term contracts as these progress and comprises the sales value of work performed in the year

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost of tangible fixed assets over their estimated useful lives. No depreciation is provided on assets in the course of construction. The principal annual rates used are

Leasehold property
Plant and machinery
Fixtures, fittings and equipment
Motor vehicles

Period of lease 7-33% straight line 15% straight line 25% straight line

Stocks

Stock and work in progress is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct material and labour and, where appropriate, includes attributable overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated sales price after allowing for all further costs of completion and disposal.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is provided, except as noted below, on timing differences that have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, where the timing differences result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, in the future Timing differences arise because of differences between the treatment of certain items for accounting and taxation purposes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and law enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction, or if hedged at the forward contract rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date, or if hedged the forward contract rate. All exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account.

31 March 2007

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Research and development

Research expenditure is written off as incurred Expenditure on a development project will be written off as incurred unless and until

- (i) the project is identified as being
 - a for a new or substantially improved product or process,
 - b technically feasible.
 - c commercially feasible, with a high probability that recovery will take place
- and (II) measurable costs can be attributed to the asset and adequate resources are available to complete the project

For a project meeting these criteria, subsequent costs will be capitalised and amortised from the date the product or process is available for use on a straight line basis over the product's estimated life up to a maximum of 3 years

Investments

Investments are stated at cost less provision for impairment in value. Cost is purchase price including acquisition expenses, but excluding any payment for accrued interest or fixed dividend entitlement.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are invested and managed independently of the finances of the company. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable in the year.

Group accounts

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare consolidated accounts on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Intelek Plc for which consolidated financial statements have been prepared

Leased assets

Fixed assets subject to finance leases are capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy stated above. The corresponding liability for the capital element is included in creditors, and the interest, calculated on the basis of the amount outstanding, is charged against profits over the period of the lease.

The rental and operating lease costs of all other assets are charged against profit before interest, as incurred

Cash flow Statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to prepare a cashflow statement on the basis that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Intelek Pic for which consolidated financial statements have been prepared

31 March 2007

2. TURNOVER BY GEOGRAPHICAL MARKET

		2007 £	2006 £
	United Kingdom	842,836	1,345,028
	Rest of Europe	677,489	1,848,348
	America	3,105,050	1,111,139
	Africa	575,249	1,623,767
	Rest of world	284,413	52,345
		5,485,037	5,980,627
3.	OPERATING PROFIT		
	Operating profit is arrived at after charging/(crediting)		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	243,649	266,804
	Amortisation of development cost	148,506	22,528
	Operating lease rental on land and buildings	100,562	100,025
	Research and development expenditure	993,915	746,981
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	24,264	45,432
	Realised foreign exchange losses	12,961	12,472
	Rental income Royalty income	(3,591)	(3,900)
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services	-	(13,763)
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services Auditors' remuneration – taxation services	8,675	9,154
	Additions remaineration – taxation services	5,928	4,000
4.	EMPLOYEES		
	Average monthly number of employees, including executi	ve directors	
		2007 No.	2006 No.
	Production	20	
	Administration and distribution	22 9	28 11
		31	39
			

31 March 2007

4. E	EMPLOYEES ((Continued)
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Staff costs, including directors

		2007 £	2006 £
	Wages and salaries	1,278,883	1,350,990
	Social security costs	123,647	143,333
	Pension costs	39,422	68,978
		1,441,952	1,563,301
5.	DIRECTORS		
	Emoluments of the company's directors		
		2007	2006
		£	£
	Emoluments	84,289	73,601
	Pension contributions	4,208	4,093
		88,497	77,694
	Emoluments excluding pension contributions		
		2007 £	2006 £
	Highest paid director	84,289	73,601
	No of directors who accrue benefits under a money		
	purchase scheme	1	1
	All other directors accrue retirement benefits within the pa	arent company or oth	er group
6.	TAXATION		
-		2007	2006
		£	£
	United Kingdom Corporation Tax		
	Current tax on income for the year	-	8,908
	Double tax relief	-	(8,908)
	Total	-	_
			<u> </u>
			

31 March 2007

	2007 £	2006 £
Group relief payable	~	~
Current tax on income for the year	311,537	329,801
Adjustment in respect of prior year	15,901	(43,263)
Total current tax	327,438	286,538
Deferred taxation		<u></u>
Net origination of timing differences	(66,196)	(96,926)
Adjustment to prior years	6,021	(63,894)
Impact of future change in corporation tax rate	10,024	<u>-</u>
Deferred taxation	(50,151)	(160,820)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	277,287	125,718
Current tax reconciliation		
	2007	2006
	2007 £	2006 £
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	940,704	844,159
·	940,704	844,159 ———
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%)	940,704 ————————————————————————————————————	253,248
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30%		
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%)		
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit	282,211 15,901	253,248 (43,263) (37,500)
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible	282,211	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable	282,211 15,901 - (41,599)	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable - Accelerated capital allowances	282,211 15,901 - (41,599) - 71,705	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812 98,240
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable - Accelerated capital allowances - Other timing differences	282,211 15,901 - (41,599)	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812 98,240 (1,314)
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable - Accelerated capital allowances - Other timing differences - Transfer pricing adjustments	282,211 15,901 - (41,599) - 71,705	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812 98,240 (1,314) (35,100)
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable - Accelerated capital allowances - Other timing differences	282,211 15,901 - (41,599) - 71,705	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812 98,240 (1,314)
Theoretical tax at UK corporation tax rate of 30% (2006 30%) Effects of - Adjustments in respect of prior years - Research and development credit - Expenditure that is not tax deductible - Income that is not taxable - Accelerated capital allowances - Other timing differences - Transfer pricing adjustments	282,211 15,901 - (41,599) - 71,705	253,248 (43,263) (37,500) 4,571 52,812 98,240 (1,314) (35,100)

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7.	DIVIDENDS

7.	DIVIDENDS	2007 £	2006 £
	Interim dividend paid	130,000	26,700
	Final dividend paid Dividend in specie (note 10)	3,873,207 ————	220,737
		4,003,207	247,437
8	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Total £
	Development cost At 1 April 2006 Additions		429,576 26,814
	At 31 March 2007		456,390
	Depreciation At 1 April 2006 Charge for year		22,528 148,506
	At 31 March 2007		171,034
	Net book value At 31 March 2007		285,356
	At 31 March 2006		407,048

The above expenditure on intangible fixed assets relates to development costs, which will be amortised over 3 years from date of first production

31 March 2007

9. TANGIBLE ASSETS

otal £
,880 ,342 ,264)
,958
,381 ,649
,030
,928
,499

10. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS	Shares in subsidiary undertaking £
Cost and net book value At 1 April 2006	3,873,207
Disposal	(3,873,207)
	
At 31 March 2007	-

The company owned a 100% share in Paradise Datacom LLC, a limited liability corporation incorporated and operating in the USA $\,$

Paradise Datacom LLC designs and manufactures high specification digital satellite communications equipment

The company is itself a wholly owned subsidiary and has therefore not presented consolidated financial statements

In March 2007, Paradise Datacom Ltd disposed of Paradise Datacom LLC The disposal was made at the investment's book value as the company was sold to a group undertaking via a dividend in specie to Intelek Pic As a result the profit on disposal was £Nil

31 March 2007

1	1	•	S	TC	C	KS	

5100K5	2007 £	2006 £
Raw materials	-	531,157
Work in progress	-	199,417
Finished Goods	-	154,882
	-	885,456
		=======================================

The replacement cost of the above would not be significantly different from the values stated.

12. DEBTORS

DEDICKO	2007 £	2006 £
Trade debtors	35,884	896,213
Amounts owed by group undertakings	523,914	5,118
Other debtors	7,334	38,854
Prepayments and accrued income	26,787	89,325
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	200,518	150,367
		
	794,437	1,179,877

13. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2007 £	2006 £
Trade creditors	230,155	727,831
Corporation Tax	327,438	606,240
Other taxation and social security	65,941	79,429
Other creditors	25,817	252,375
Accruals and deferred income	162,784	155,102
	812,135	1,820,977

31 March 2007

16.

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2007 £	2006 £
Loan from parent company	1,788,958	2,288,958

The loan from the parent company is interest free, unsecured and has no fixed term of repayment. The parent company has confirmed that no substantial repayment will be requested within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

15. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred taxatıon £		DEI EINED TAXATION	•
~		Movement in year	
150,367 50,151		Asset at 1 April 2006 Credit to profit and loss account	
200,518		Asset at 31 March 2007	
2006 £	2007 £	Deferred taxation asset comprises	
148,305 2,062	200,518	Accelerated capital allowances Short term timing differences	
150,367	200,518	Deferred tax asset	
2006 £	2007 £	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	•
250,000	250,000	Authorised 250,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	
60,000	60,000	Allotted and fully paid 60,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	

31 March 2007

17 RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £
At 1 April 2006	3,397,992
Profit for the year Dividends paid (note 7) Dividends specie (note 10)	663,417 (130,000) (3,873,207)
At 31 March 2007	58,202
At 31 March 2007	58,202

18. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS

	2007 £	2006 £
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation	663,417	718,441
Dividends	(4,003,207)	(247,437)
Net addition to shareholders' funds	(3,339,790)	471,004
Opening shareholders' funds	3,457,992	2,986,988
Closing shareholders' funds	118,202	3,457,992

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The company has given an unlimited cross currency guarantee in favour of Barclays Bank plc as security for the borrowings of certain group companies

31 March 2007

20. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

Operating lease commitments

The annual commitments under operating leases are analysed to the year in which each lease expires, as follows

	2007 £	2006 £
Land and buildings, leases expiring beyond five years	105,000	100,025

21. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Advantage has been taken of the special exemption for group companies regarding related party disclosures

22 PARENT UNDERTAKING

The ultimate parent company is Intelek plc, which is registered in England and Wales Its group accounts are available on the Intelek web-site, www intelek plc uk