**COGNOTEC UK LIMITED** 

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**30 NOVEMBER 2005** 

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# DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 30 November 2005

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# **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**DIRECTORS** 

B. Maccaba

**SECRETARY** 

S. Delany

**REGISTERED OFFICE** 

21 Wilson Street, London EC2M 2TD,

England.

REGISTERED NUMBER OF INCORPORATION

3240928

**SOLICITORS** 

Dorsey and Whitney, 21 Wilson Street, London EC2M 2TD, England.

**BANKERS** 

Lloyds Bank, Gloucester Branch, 19 Eastgate Street, Gloucester G11 1NU, England.

**AUDITORS** 

Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, Ernst & Young Building, Harcourt Centre, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

## for the year ended 30 November 2005

The directors present herewith their report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2005.

## PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY AND BUSINESS REVIEW

The company distributes licences and transactional dealing services to the banking industry. It also provides sales, marketing and implementation services to Cognotec Limited.

#### DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend. The profit for the year after taxation amounted to US\$177,015 (2004: US\$124,254) and has been credited to reserves.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The current directors are listed on page 2. H. Tolman resigned as company secretary on 30 November 2005 and S. Delany was appointed company secretary on same date.

### DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES

Neither the directors nor the company secretary have any interests requiring disclosure.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS SINCE THE YEAR END

There were no important events since the year end.

## FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BUSINESS

The directors do not anticipate any change in the nature of the business in the forthcoming year.

# CHARITABLE DONATIONS

The company made no donations during the year for charitable purposes.

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

United Kingdom company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 those 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

for the year ended 30 November 2005 (Continued)

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The directors are responsible for keeping proper books of account which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and which enable them to ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting standards generally accepted in the United Kingdom and comply with the provisions of 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.

#### **AUDITORS**

A resolution to re-appoint Ernst & Young, Chartered Accountants, as auditors has been accepted by the members at the recent annual general meeting.

On behalf of the board

Date:

6 October 200



# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGNOTEC UK LIMITED

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 30 November 2005 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 16. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, 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 members 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 members 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 United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and Auditing Standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom.

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 if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if 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 transactions with the company 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 Auditing Standards 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.

Continued /...



**Chartered Accountants** 

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COGNOTEC UK LIMITED

## Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 30 November 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young

Registered Auditor

Dublin

26 October 2006

# PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 30 November 2005

	Note	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
Turnover	3	16,056,896	14,761,226
Cost of sales		(13,425,715)	(11,675,176)
Gross profit		2,631,181	3,086,050
Selling and distribution costs Production, client service and IT costs Administrative expenses Recharge of central costs		(2,720,127) (913,088) (2,027,308) 3,405,363	(1,756,958) (850,315) (2,184,630) 1,841,029
Operating profit		376,021	135,176
Interest receivable		19,398	344
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	6	395,419	135,520
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(218,404)	(11,266)
Profit for the financial year		177,015	124,254
Profit/(loss) brought forward at beginning of ye	ear	53,827	(70,427)
Profit carried forward at end of year		230,842	53,827

There are no recognised gains or losses in either year other than the profit attributable to shareholders of the company.

# BALANCE SHEET at 30 November 2005

ASSETS EMPLOYED	Note	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
FIXED ASSETS Financial assets	9	5	5
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	10	6,866,602 2,111,246	5,727,160 2,252,213
CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	11	8,977,848 (8,747,008)	7,979,373 (7,925,548)
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		230,840	53,825
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		230,845	53,830
FINANCED BY			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Profit and loss account	12	3 230,842	3 53,827
Shareholders' funds (deficit) (all equity interests)	13	230,845	53,830

Director

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 November 2005

#### GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis because, in the opinion of the directors, the improved trading position and strong sales pipeline are generating sufficient working capital to meet the needs of the Group until positive cash flow is achieved.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

# (a) Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

# (b) Turnover and revenue recognition

The turnover of the group arises from the supply to customers of goods and services and is stated net of value added tax. Income relating to software sales involving customisation or modification of the software is generally recognised over the period of delivery of the related services in proportion to the progress to completion of the services. For software sales not involving the customisation or modification of the software the revenue is generally recognised when invoiced in accordance with the contract terms. This is generally in three parts, one payment on signing the contract, a second on installation in a test environment and a third payment on the system being operational. Income relating to service and time and/or transaction volume based rental agreements is time apportioned over the period to which the contracts relate. The balance not credited to the profit and loss account is included in deferred income.

## (c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of tangible assets over their estimated useful lives at the following rates per annum:

Computer equipment Fixtures and fittings

33% to 50% straight line 33% straight line

### (d) Operating leases

The cost of operating leases has been charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

# (e) Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. All revaluation differences and realised foreign exchange differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

## (f) Cash flow statement

Financial Reporting Standard 1 (Revised 1996), "Cash Flow Statements", exempts subsidiary undertakings from the requirement to prepare a cash flow statement where 90% or more of the voting rights are controlled by a group that prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements in which the results of the subsidiary undertaking are included. The company is exempted under this provision from preparing a cash flow statement.

# 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

# (g) Group financial statements

The financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare group accounts because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cognotec Limited, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland, which prepares group accounts in which the company is included.

## (h) Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax, in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences are differences between profit as computed for taxation purposes and profit as stated in the financial statements which arise because certain items of income and expenditure in the financial statements are dealt with in different periods for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that the Directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

## 3. TURNOVER

Turnover is attributable to one continuing activity, the provision of transactional dealing services to the banking industry.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

	2005	2004
	US\$	US\$
United Kingdom	2,308,980	1,599,627
Europe	6,821,856	7,353,526
Rest of the World	6,926,060	5,808,063
	16,056,896	14,761,216

# 4. EMPLOYEES

The average number of persons employed by the company in the financial year was 13 (2004: 10) and is analysed into the following categories:

	2005	2004
	Number	Number
Managers	2	1
Analysts and programmers	7	5
Administration	1	1
Sales	3	3
	<del></del>	
	13	10
The staff costs comprise:	US\$	US\$
Wages and salaries	2,170,226	1,417,426
Social welfare costs	197,878	129,811
Pension costs	337,986	73,820
	<del></del>	
	2,706,090	1,621,057

# 5. FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The functional currency of the company is US dollars.

6.	PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
	The profit on ordinary activities before taxation is stated after charging:		
	Directors' remuneration Depreciation Operating lease rentals:	950,983 -	617,053* -
	Land and buildings	255,045	298,843

<sup>\*</sup> The number disclosed in the 2004 accounts was inadvertently stated in sterling instead of in US dollars as now shown above.

The charge for taxation comprises:  UK Corporation tax: UK Corporation tax on profit for the year 130,626 47,494 Adjustment in respect of prior years 87,778 (36,228)  218,404 11,266  Effective tax rate Profit on ordinary activities before tax 395,419 135,520  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax 55.2% 8.3%  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit % of profit before tax UK Corporation tax 30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years 22.2 (26.7)	7.	TAX ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
UK Corporation tax on profit for the year Adjustment in respect of prior years  218,404  218,404  11,266  Effective tax rate Profit on ordinary activities before tax  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  55.2%  8.3%  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		The charge for taxation comprises:		
Adjustment in respect of prior years  218,404  218,404  11,266  Effective tax rate Profit on ordinary activities before tax  395,419  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  55.2%  8.3%  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30  30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes  218,404  11,266  87,778  228,419  135,520  8.3%  8.3%  8.3%  8.3%  2005 2004 % of profit before tax before tax  UK Corporation tax  30  30  30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes		UK Corporation tax:		
Effective tax rate Profit on ordinary activities before tax  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes		UK Corporation tax on profit for the year	130,626	47,494
Effective tax rate Profit on ordinary activities before tax  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		Adjustment in respect of prior years	87,778	(36,228)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax  As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes  395,419 135,520 8.3% 8.3% 2005 2004 % of profit before tax rate to the effective tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax 2005 2004 % of pr			218,404	11,266
As a percentage of profit before tax Current tax  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes  55.2% 8.3%  2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2004 2005 2006 2007 2007 2008 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009 2009		Effective tax rate	<del></del>	
Current tax 55.2% 8.3%  The following table relates the applicable United Kingdom statutory tax rate to the effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax 30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years 22.2 (26.7) Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		Profit on ordinary activities before tax	395,419	135,520
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effective current tax rate of the company:  2005 2004 % of profit before tax  UK Corporation tax  30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		Current tax	55.2%	8.3%
2005 2004 % of profit before tax before tax  UK Corporation tax 30 30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years 22.2 (26.7) Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Kingdom statutory	tax rate to the
UK Corporation tax  30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes  before tax  before tax  20  (26.7)  (26.7)  (2.91)  7.91		• •	2005	2004
UK Corporation tax  30  Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years Excess of capital allowances over depreciation Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes  5.3  7.91			% of profit	% of profit
Effect of: Under (over) provision in respect of prior years 22.2 (26.7) Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91			before tax	before tax
Under (over) provision in respect of prior years 22.2 (26.7) Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		UK Corporation tax	30	30
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation (2.3) (2.91) Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		Effect of:		
Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes 5.3 7.91		Under (over) provision in respect of prior years	22.2	(26.7)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	(2.3)	(2.91)
Current tax charge rate for the year 55.2 8.3		Other expenses not deductible for tax purposes	5.3	7.91
		Current tax charge rate for the year	55.2	8.3

# Circumstances affecting future tax charges

The Company has decelerated capital allowances and other timing differences carried forward of approximately US\$46,000 (2004: US\$55,000) at the year end. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of such timing differences as it is not certain there will be suitable taxable profits in the foreseeable future from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

8.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Computer equipment US\$	Fixtures and fittings US\$	Total US\$
	Cost			
	At 30 November 2004 and 2005	384,035	8,081 ———	392,116 ———
	Depreciation			
	At 30 November 2004 and 2005	384,035	8,081 ======	392,116 ======
	Net book value			
	At 30 November 2005 and 2004	_	_	-
9.	FINANCIAL ASSETS		2005	2004
			US\$	US\$
	Shares in subsidiary undertakings –		- <del></del>	
	unlisted at cost		5	5

The company has three wholly owned subsidiary companies, Cognotec Holdings Limited, FX DEAL Limited and Cognotec Services Limited, all of which are dormant and all of which have their registered offices at 21 Wilson Street, London EC2M 2TD.

10.	DEBTORS	2005	2004
	Amounto follon describbio and cons	US\$	US\$
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Trade debtors	3,418,028	3,748,893
	Amounts due from fellow subsidiary		
	undertakings	3,300,451	1,771,145
	Prepayments and accrued income	148,123	207,122
		6,866,602	5,727,160
		<del></del>	

11.	CREDITORS (amounts falling due within one year)	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
	Trade creditors and accruals Amounts due to parent undertaking	1,333,159 5,589,435	474,372 4,850,222
	Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings Corporation tax	414,911	586,716
	Other taxes and social security	177,167 129,764	47,494 43,137
	VAT payable	119,007	63,853
	Deferred revenue	983,565	1,859,754
		8,747,008	7,925,548
12.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL	2005	2004
	Authorised 100 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	Stg£ 100	Stg£ 100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	<del>-</del>
	2 ordinary shares of Stg£1 each	US\$ 3 —	US\$ 3
13.	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2005 US\$	2004 US\$
	At beginning of year	53,830	(70,424)
	Profit for the year	177,015 	124,254
	At end of year	230,845	53,830
		<del></del>	======

# 14. COMMITMENTS

# (a) Capital commitments

At the year end, there were no capital commitments authorised by the directors which had not been provided for in the financial statements.

(b)	Operating lease commitments	Land and
	Leasing commitments payable during the next twelve	buildings
	months are as follows:	US\$
	Payable on leases on which the commitment expires:	
	Within two to five years	294,556

## 15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company has availed of the exemption provided in FRS 8, "Related Party Disclosures" for subsidiary undertakings, 90% or more of whose voting rights are controlled within the group, from the requirement to give details of transactions with entities that are part of the group or investees of the group qualifying as related parties.

### 16. HOLDING COMPANY AND CONTROLLING PARTIES

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party of the company, and the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared, and of which the company is a member, is Cognotec Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Copies of its group financial statements are available to the public from The Companies Registration Office, Parnell Square, Dublin 1.