FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended

31 December 2008

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ASTRAC Limited OFFICERS AND ADVISORS

DIRECTORS

J H Gedda

A Youniss

B Agle

SECRETARY

D & A Secretarial Services

REGISTERED OFFICE

Salisbury House London Wall London EC2M 5PS

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants St Philips Point Temple Row Birmingham B2 5AF

BANKERS

Lloyds TSB 6-7 Park Row Leeds West Yorkshire LS1 1NX

SOLICITORS

Druces & Attlee Salisbury House London Wall London EC2M 5PS

ASTRAC Limited DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements of ASTRAC Limited for the year ended 31 December 2008.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the company is the development, distribution and servicing of enterprise-wide business intelligence software for international and domestic markets.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Whilst the turnover for the year ended 31 December 2008 has fallen by 0.7%, costs have also reduced producing an increase in operating profit of £1,160,000.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The principal risk and uncertainty arises from the declining market for existing products. To counter any reduction in turnover from existing products the company is undertaking enhancements to existing products, new product development and additional work for its ultimate parent company, Rocket Software Inc. in the USA.

FINANCIAL RISKS

Liquidity and working capital requirements are managed at group level. Appropriate trade terms are negotiated with suppliers and customers and management reviews these terms and the relationship with suppliers and customers and manages any exposure on normal trade terms.

RESULTS

The profit for the year after taxation was £3,625,000 (2007: £2,532,000).

EVENTS AFTER THE YEAR END DATE

On 1 January 2009, the activities of the company were transferred to Rocket Software UK Limited, a fellow subsidiary.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company during the year were as follows:

J H Gedda

A Youniss

B Agle

AUDITORS

Baker Tilly UK Audit LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. Each of the directors have confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

On behalf of the board

Brian Agle, Director

15 December 2009

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). The financial statements are required by law to 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;
- b. make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ASTRAC LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 15.

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 auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

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 the company's affairs at 31 December 2008 and of its profit for the year then ended and 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.

 Baker + Un UK Add LLP

BAKER TILLY UK AUDIT LLP

Registered Auditor Chartered Accountants St Philips Point Temple Row Birmingham B2 5AF

18 December 2009

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

for the year ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
TURNOVER	1	5,860	5,902
Cost of sales	_	(268)	(233)
GROSS PROFIT		5,592	5,669
Administrative expenses		(1,128)	(2,365)
OPERATING PROFIT	2	4,464	3,304
Finance income	3	28	49
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	_	4,492	3,353
Taxation	6	(867)	(821)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	14	3,625	2,532

There are no recognised gains and losses for either period other than the profit for that period.

The above results are derived from the company's discontinued operations as all operations were transferred to Rocket Software UK Limited on 1 January 2009.

BALANCE SHEET

31 December 2008 Company Registration No. 2110600 2008 2007 Notes £'000 £'000 **FIXED ASSETS** Intangible assets 7 99 Tangible assets 8 9 108 **CURRENT ASSETS** Debtors 9 5,693 8,274 Cash at bank and in hand 1,613 770 9,887 6,463 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year 11 (2,856)(3,165)**NET CURRENT ASSETS** 3,298 7,031 **NET ASSETS** 3,406 7,031 CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital 202 12 202 Share premium account 13 346 346 Profit and loss account 13 6,483 2,858 SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS 7,031 14 3,406 Non equity shareholders' funds 113 113 TOTAL EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS 6,918 3,293

The financial statements on pages 6 to 15 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 15 Received 2009 and are signed on its behalf by:

BE Age

Brian Agle, Director

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight line basis, unless otherwise stated, over its expected useful life as follows:

Computer hardware

over 3 years

Office equipment

over 4 years

INTANGIBLE ASSETS - SOFTWARE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Software intellectual property is amortised on a straight-line basis, with 35% of cost charged in the first 12 months following acquisition, and then 28%, 21%, 14% and 2% in the subsequent periods, respectively and ending 30 September 2008.

The rates above reflect management's assessment of the minimum income profile relating to the intellectual property acquired.

RESEARCH EXPENDITURE

Research expenditure is written off as incurred.

TURNOVER

The company sells business intelligence software and corresponding annual licences to operate this software. Turnover is recognised over the period covered by the annual licence.

Turnover is the sterling equivalent value of goods and services supplied. It also excludes VAT, similar sales based tariffs or withholding taxes unless there exists a double taxation treaty between the United Kingdom and the country to which the export sale is made. Where invoices are sent to customers in advance an appropriate proportion relating to future periods is included in deferred income.

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 tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

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

LEASES

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged against income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

PENSION SCHEME

The company operates a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Assets and liabilities denominated in overseas currencies are translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

No cash flow statement has been prepared as the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rocket Software UK Limited, whose publicly available consolidated financial statements include a consolidated cash flow statement for the group.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

l	TURNOVER		
	An analysis of turnover by destination is as follows:		
		2008	2007
		£,000	£'000
	United Kingdom	548	553
	Europe (excluding UK) North America	3,069	3,090
	Rest of the world	1,330 913	1,340 919
		5,860	5,902
2	OPERATING PROFIT	2008	2007
		£'000	£'000
	Operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	99	776
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9	16
	Other operating leases – land and buildings	51	51
	Auditors' remuneration	20	10
	Exchange gains	(569)	(26)
2	ENIANCE DICOME	2000	2005
3	FINANCE INCOME	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Interest on bank balances	28	49
			
4	EMPLOYEES	2008	2007
	The average monthly number of persons (including directors)	£,000	£'000
	employed by the company during the year was 21 (2007: 22).		
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
	Wages and salaries	1,053	1,036
	Social security costs	98	119
	Pension costs	52	
		1,203	<u> </u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

5	DIRECTORS'	EMOLUMENTS
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No director received and emoluments from the company during the year (2007: £Nil).

No directors were accruing benefits under pension schemes during the year (2007: £Nil).

6	TAXATION	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Current tax charge:	2 000	~ 000
	UK corporation tax	819	820
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	46 	-
		865	820
	Deferred tax:		
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	2	-
	Impact from tax rate change		<u> </u>
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	867	821
	Factors affecting tax charge for the year:		
	The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard blended rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28.5% (2007: 30%). The differences are explained below:		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	4,492	3,353
	Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard blended rate		
	of corporation tax 28.5% (2007: 30%)	1,280	1,006
	Effects of:		
	Expenses not tax deductible	4	•
	Withholding tax on overseas income	-	(34)
	Group relief claimed	(465)	(152)
	Adjustments in respect of prior year		
	Current tax charge for the year	865	820

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

7	INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Software – Intellectual property £'000
	Cost:	7.054
	At 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2008	7,054
	Amortisation:	
	At 1 January 2008	(6,955)
	Charge for the year	(99)
	At 31 December 2008	(7,054)
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2008	-
		
	At 31 December 2007	99
8	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Computer hardware and office equipment £'000
	Cost:	
	At 1 January 2008 and 31 December 2008	104
	Accumulated depreciation	
	At 1 January 2008	(95)
	Charge for the year	(9)
	At 31 December 2008	(104)
	Net book value	
	At 31 December 2008	-
		
	At 31 December 2007	9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

9	DEBTORS	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Trade debtors Amounts owed by group companies Other debtors	999 7,232 6	1,130 4,517 13
	Prepayments and accrued income Deferred taxation (note 10)	27 10	21 12
		8,274 	5,693
10	DEFERRED TAXATION	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Deferred tax asset movement:		
	I January 2008 Charge for the year (note 6)	12 (2)	13 (1)
	31 December 2008	10	12
	Deferred tax asset comprises:	=======================================	
	Tax effect of timing differences at 28% (2007: 30%): Excess depreciation over capital allowances Short term differences	10	11 1
		10	12
11	CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Trade creditors	43	_
	Other taxes and social security costs	47	117
	Corporation tax	143	784
	Accruals and deferred income	2,623	2,264
		2,856	3,165

Accruals and deferred income principally comprises payments received in advance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

12	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
		Number of	
		shares	£'000
	Authorised:		
	25p ordinary shares	500,000	125
	25p deferred shares	450,000	113
	At 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2008	950,000	238
	Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
	25p ordinary shares	355,599	89
	25p deferred shares	450,000	113
	At 31 December 2007 and 31 December 2008	805,599	202

The 25p deferred shares have no right to receive a dividend and no right to receive notice of, or to attend, any general meeting.

On winding up, the holders of the deferred shares shall be entitled, out of surplus assets of the company, to a return of capital paid by them after a total amount £20,000,000 has been distributed in such winding up in respect of the ordinary shares.

13	RESERVES	Share premium account £'000	Profit and loss account £'000
	1 January 2008 Profit for the year	346	2,858 3,625
	31 December 2008	346	6,483
14	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT ON SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Profit for the financial year Opening shareholders' funds	3,625 3,406	2,532 874
	Closing shareholders' funds	7,031	3,406

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2008

15	COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES At 31 December 2008 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:	2008 £'000	2007 £'000
	Land and buildings: Expiring within one year expiring between two and five years	53	51
		53	51

16 RELATED PARTY BALANCES

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose any transactions with its parent undertaking conferred by Financial Reporting Standard No. 8 on the grounds that the company's results are included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent undertaking.

17 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The company's immediate parent company is ASTRAC Holdings Limited. The ultimate parent company and controlling party is Rocket Software Incorporated, a company registered in the USA.

The largest group of companies which prepares consolidated accounts including the company is Rocket Software UK Limited. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Rocket Software UK Limited are available from Companies House.

18 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENT

On 1 January 2009, Rocket Software UK Limited purchased, as a going concern, the business and assets (subject to the liabilities) of ASTRAC Limited. Rocket Software UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rocket Software (Holdings) UK Limited.