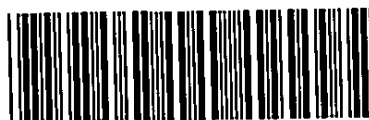


Registered no: 2766416

Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited
Annual report
for the year ended 31 May 2010

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Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited

Annual report for the year ended 31 May 2010

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Directors and advisers

Directors

G Bisnought
J B Kasper
G Czasznicki
A Oldroyd

Secretary

G Bisnought

Registered office

The Phoenix Building
Central Boulevard
Blythe Valley Park
Shirley
Solihull
West Midlands
B90 8BG

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
Apex Plaza
Forbury Road
Reading
RG1 1YE

Directors' report for the year ended 31 May 2010

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 May 2010

Principal activities

The company is the principal sales and marketing subsidiary of Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough) Limited, the parent company. The company distributes Infor FMS SunSystems, a business and accounting software package. The company also provides support and maintenance for Infor FMS SunSystems, and has a professional services division that offers consultancy.

Review of business and future developments

Revenue has increased slightly over the previous year, however the revenue mix has changed which has led to an increase in cost of sales. Administrative expenses have benefitted from a decrease in the cost of bad debts partially offset by an increase in foreign exchange costs. Interest receivable has fallen due to the drop in interest rates.

The company intends to build on its strong customer base and the breadth of products and customers available to it within the group, to maximise its revenue. The group to which this company belongs, headed by Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited, is committed to develop the products it owns in order to be extremely competitive.

The directors believe that the company's trading position is satisfactory and that the prospects for the future are good.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties.

The key financial business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to be competition from a limited number of key international providers of software and credit risk of customers, combined with the general economic environment.

In order to minimise the competition risk the company receives feedback from its customers which it then uses to develop and enhance existing products. In order to minimise credit risk, the company requires appropriate credit checks to be made on potential customers.

Financial risk management

The company is part of the overall group's Treasury policy and does not use financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

Results and dividends

The company's profit for the financial year is £220,000 (2009 £364,000), which has been transferred to reserves. The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend for the year (2009 £nil).

Directors' report for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up until the date of signing these financial statements are given below

G Bisnought
J B Kasper
G Czasznicki
A Oldroyd

The company has provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' 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). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they 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 judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and 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 2006. 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.

Going Concern

The company's results and financial position are laid out in the profit & loss account, balance sheet and related notes. The directors' report contains a review of business and future prospects, together with the policies and processes for its financial risk management. The company participates in the Infor Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and fellow subsidiaries. The company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future. The directors have also considered the group's strategy and, based on the responses to their enquiries, have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with current banking arrangements. On the basis of these enquiries, the company's directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information, being information needed by the auditor in connection with preparing its report, of which the auditor is unaware. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and the company's auditor, each director has taken all the steps that he/she is obliged to take as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

Directors' report for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

Independent auditors

Pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, the company has elected to dispense with the obligation to appoint auditors annually and as such Ernst & Young LLP will remain in office

By order of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A Oldroyd', written over a horizontal line.

A Oldroyd
Director
17 December 2010

Independent auditors' report to the members of Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited for the year ended 31 May 2010, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 20. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. 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

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 May 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

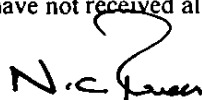
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Nick Powell (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Reading

17-12-10

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 May 2010

	Note	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Turnover	2	28,619	28,217
Cost of sales		(19,612)	(18,516)
Gross profit		9,007	9,701
Selling and distribution expenses		(2,067)	(2,868)
Administrative expenses		(6,999)	(6,982)
Operating loss	3	(59)	(149)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	279	778
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		220	629
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	7	-	(265)
Profit for the financial year	16, 17	220	364

Amounts stated above have been derived from continuing operations

The company has no recognised gains and losses other than the profit above and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented

Balance sheet as at 31 May 2010

	Note	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	229	244
Tangible assets	9	210	257
Investments	10	-	-
		439	501
Current assets			
Debtors	11	73,670	65,260
Cash at bank and in hand		-	98
		73,670	65,358
Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year	12	(63,095)	(55,134)
Net current assets		10,575	10,224
Total assets less current liabilities		11,014	10,725
Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year	13	(456)	(612)
Provisions for liabilities	14	(1,407)	(1,196)
Net assets		9,151	8,917
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2	2
Reserves	16	9,149	8,915
Total equity shareholders' funds	17	9,151	8,917

The financial statements on pages 6 to 17 were approved by the board of directors on 17 December 2010 and were signed on its behalf by



A Oldroyd
Director

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010**1 Accounting policies****Accounting conventions**

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom. The principal accounting policies which have been applied consistently throughout the year are set out below.

Group accounts exemption

The financial statements contain information about Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands. The financial statements of Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited are publicly available.

Cash flow statement and related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough) Limited and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited, which is incorporated in the Cayman Islands and these accounts are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 1. The company is also exempt under the terms of Financial Reporting Standard 8 from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are part of the Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited group or investees of the Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited group. There are no other related party transactions.

Turnover

The company's products are normally sold as part of a bundled arrangement, which includes software, services, maintenance or support fees and hardware in some instances. Revenue is not recognised unless collection is reasonably assured. The company's assessment of a customer's credit worthiness is a factor in the determination of whether or not collection is probable. If a customer is deemed not to be creditworthy, all revenue under arrangements with that customer is recognised upon receipt of cash.

For software contracts that do not involve significant implementation or customisation essential to the functionality of the company's product, the company recognises revenue on the elements when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement with customers, with a fixed fee that is collectible, and when delivery has occurred. The total revenues from such contracts are allocated to each element of the arrangement based upon Vendor-Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE).

For contracts involving significant implementation or customisation essential to the functionality of the company's product, the license and service revenues are recognised under the percentage-of-completion method using milestones or cost incurred as a measure of progress towards completion. Provisions for estimated contract losses are recognised in the year the loss becomes probable and can be reasonably estimated. Professional services revenue is recognised as such services are performed. Maintenance and support revenues are recognised rateably over the term of the related maintenance agreement, which is normally one year. Hardware revenue is recognised on customer acceptance of delivery.

The timing of revenue recognition often differs from contract payment schedules, resulting in (i) revenues that have been earned but not billed and (ii) amounts billed but not yet earned. These amounts are included in unbilled debtors within trade debtors and deferred income respectively.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)**1 Accounting policies (continued)****Foreign currencies**

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the average rate for the month in which the transaction occurred. All gains or losses on translation are taken to the profit and loss account when incurred.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are included in the balance sheet at historical purchase cost less provision for impairment and accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is calculated to write-off the cost of tangible fixed assets, less their residual values, over their expected useful lives of the assets to the business are reassessed periodically in the light of experience. The rates of depreciation are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	period of the lease
Office equipment	3 to 5 years

Leases

Rental income/(charges) receivable/(payable) under operating leases are taken to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

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.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits against which to recover carried forward tax losses and from which the future reversal of underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis.

Pensions

Employees belong to the Group Personal Pension Plan, a defined contribution scheme. The pension costs charged to the profit and loss account represent amounts payable to the pension scheme during the period. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill represents the difference between the fair value of consideration paid and the fair value of net assets acquired on the purchase of businesses. It is stated at cost less provision for impairment. Goodwill is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful economic life of 20 years, being the period expected to benefit from the asset. The company evaluates the carrying value of goodwill in the first full year following the acquisition, and then in any subsequent year where there is an indicator of impairment. When it is determined that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess is written off to the profit and loss account.

Investments

Investments held as a fixed asset are stated at historic purchase cost less provision for impairment. The company decides each year whether there is an indicator of impairment. If there is, the company evaluates the carrying value of investments. When it is determined that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the impaired amount is written off to the profit and loss account.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)**1 Accounting policies (continued)****Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

Share-based payments

In accordance with FRS 20, the charge arising for share-based payments is recognised in the profit and loss account of the company, which employs those to whom share-based awards are granted. The corresponding credit is taken to reserves.

The fair value of the share based payments are estimated using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model that incorporates assumptions relating to the number of options that will vest, share price volatility, dividend yield and expected life of the options. The company revises the estimates of the number of options that will vest at each balance sheet date.

2 Turnover

There is only one class of business. The company's turnover originates in the UK. The analysis by geographical area of the company's turnover by destination is:

	2010 £'000	2009
UK and Eire	19,363	22,094
Rest of Europe	4,390	3,555
Rest of the world	4,866	2,568
	28,619	28,217

3 Operating loss

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Operating loss is stated after charging/ (crediting)		
Depreciation of tangible assets		
- owned assets (note 9)	146	252
Amortisation (note 8)	15	16
Operating lease charges		
- plant and equipment	14	2
- other	2,011	1,998
Rental income	(168)	(119)
Foreign exchange loss	2,241	1,520

For both the current year and prior period, auditors' remuneration has been borne by Infor Global Solutions (Midlands II) Limited, a fellow group company. A proportion of this fee has been allocated to fellow group companies through the European shared service centre charge, and included within administrative expenses. It is estimated that an amount of £53,000 (2009: £46,000) relates to this company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

4 Directors' emoluments

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	425	374
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	13	29
	438	403

Retirement benefits are accruing to two (2009 two) directors under a defined contribution scheme

No (2009 one) director received share options in the ultimate parent company for his qualifying services under long term incentive schemes No director (2009 none) exercised share options during the financial year

Highest paid director

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Aggregate emoluments	210	226
Defined contribution pension scheme contributions	10	28
	220	254

Three (2009 three) directors have been remunerated by this company For the full year and comparative, all other directors are remunerated by fellow group companies since these directors are either officers or directors of other group companies The services of these directors to the company do not occupy a significant amount of their time As such the directors do not consider that they have received any remuneration for their incidental services to the company for either period

5 Employee information

	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	5,192	5,471
Social security costs	557	607
Other pension costs	137	148
Share-based payments	-	20
Staff costs	5,886	6,246
Severance payments	157	438
Total staff costs	6,043	6,684

Full disclosure relating to share-based payments is contained in the accounts of Infor Global Solutions UK (Process) Limited

The company makes payments to a personal defined contribution pension scheme The pension cost charge represents the contributions payable by the company At 31 May 2010 contributions of £nil (2009 £nil) were outstanding

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

5 Employee information (continued)

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was

	2010 No.	2009 No
Computer consultants	51	52
Administrative	35	31
Sales and marketing	9	17
	95	100

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Interest from group undertakings (note 11)	279	778

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities

Analysis of charge in the year	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	339
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	-	(74)
Total tax charge on profits on ordinary activities	-	265

The tax for the year is lower (2009 lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28%
The differences are explained below

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	220	629
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28%	62	176
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	16	33
Ineligible depreciation	19	27
Capital allowances less than depreciation	22	45
Group relief received for nil consideration	(119)	(281)
Total current tax charge for the year	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

7 Tax on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Balance sheet

Deferred tax asset

	Deferred tax asset recognised		Full potential deferred tax asset	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Accelerated depreciation over capital allowances	-	-	405	384

In accordance with company accounting policy, the directors have not recognised deferred tax assets because it is more likely than not that there will not be sufficient taxable profits, after available group relief, in the foreseeable future, from which the reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted

A number of changes to the UK Corporation tax system were announced in the June 2010 Budget Statement. The Finance (No 2) Act 2010 was enacted in July 2010 and reduces the main rate of corporation tax from 28% to 27% from 1 April 2011. Further reductions are proposed to be enacted separately each year with the aim of reducing the rate by 1% per annum to 24% by 1 April 2014. The changes had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and, therefore, are not included in these financial statements. The company is currently assessing the impact of these changes.

8 Intangible assets

	Goodwill £'000
Cost	
At 1 June 2009 and 31 May 2010	833
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 June 2009	589
Charge for the year	15
At 31 May 2010	604
Net book value	
At 31 May 2010	229
At 31 May 2009	244

In a previous period the goodwill relating to ncSoft of £519,000 was fully provided. The remaining goodwill has arisen from the acquisition of the trade and assets of two of its former subsidiaries in 2004. In the opinion of the directors, the value of the above goodwill at 31 May 2010 was at least equal to its net book value.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

9 Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements £'000	Office equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost			
At 1 June 2009	1,122	1,332	2,454
Additions	15	84	99
At 31 May 2010	1,137	1,416	2,553
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 June 2009	919	1,278	2,197
Charge for the year	94	52	146
At 31 May 2010	1,013	1,330	2,343
Net book amount			
At 31 May 2010	124	86	210
At 31 May 2009	203	54	257

10 Investments

	Shares in subsidiary undertakings £'000
Cost and net book value	
At 1 June 2009 and 31 May 2010	-

The subsidiary of the company is as follows

Name of undertaking	Country of incorporation	Proportion of ordinary share capital owned at 2008 and 2009
ncSoft Ltd	England	100%

Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough II) Limited directly owns the entire of the ordinary share capital of this company, ncSoft Ltd is a non trading company

In the opinion of the directors, the value of the above investments at 31 May 2010 was at least equal to its net book value

11 Debtors

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Trade debtors	3,952	3,301
Amounts owed by group undertakings	68,022	60,942
Prepayments and accrued income	1,696	1,017
	73,670	65,260

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand, except for an amount of £18,467,000 (2009 £18,467,000) due from Systems Union Group Limited, which is unsecured, incurs interest at base rate plus 1%, and is repayable on demand

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

12 Creditors – Amounts falling due within one year

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Bank overdraft	16	-
Trade creditors	1,475	1,166
Amounts due to group undertakings	51,112	44,958
Other taxation and social security	70	196
Accruals and deferred revenue	10,422	8,814
	63,095	55,134

Amounts due to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand

13 Creditors – Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Accruals and deferred revenue	456	612

14 Provisions for liabilities

	Premises £'000
At 1 June 2009	1,196
Additions in the year	211
At 31 May 2010	1,407

Premises

The premises provision relates to dilapidations on three properties. It has been calculated using an estimated cost per square foot. During the year the balance of the provision was compared to the current estimate of expected costs using current discount rates. As a result the provision has been increased by £211,000.

The provision will be utilised in meeting obligations prior to the lease expiry dates which fall between July 2011 and May 2016.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)

15 Called up share capital

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Authorised		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	2	2
Allotted and fully paid		
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
1,000 "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1
	2	2

Class 'A' ordinary shares have no voting rights. In all other respects they rank pari passu with the ordinary shares.

16 Reserves

	Capital contribution – share options £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
As at 1 June 2009	31	8,884	8,915
Profit for the financial year	-	220	220
Share based payments	14	-	14
As at 31 May 2010	45	9,104	9,149

17 Reconciliation of movements in equity shareholders' funds

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Profit for the financial year	220	364
Share-based payments	14	20
Net increase in equity shareholder's funds	234	384
Opening equity shareholders' funds	8,917	8,533
Closing equity shareholders' funds	9,151	8,917

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2010 (continued)**18 Operating lease commitments**

At 31 May 2010 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows

	2010		2009	
	Land & buildings	Other	Land & buildings	Other
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Within one year	43	1	126	5
Within 1 to 2 years	1,966	8	-	4
Within two to five years	93	-	1,966	7
After more than 5 years	763	-	763	-
	2,865	9	2,855	16

The cost of the commitment of the land and buildings of two properties amounting to £856,000 per annum are borne by fellow group companies

19 Guarantees and other financial commitments

On 28 July 2006 Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited, the ultimate controlling company, and certain of its subsidiaries, as borrowers, entered into a credit agreement with a banking syndicate led by J P Morgan Chase Bank, N A (as previously amended and amended and restated from time to time, including a second amendment dated 12 April 2010) Various subsidiary companies including this company have provided a guarantee secured by stock and/or additional assets of those companies This credit facility was available for working capital needs, acquisitions, and other general corporate purposes of these entities

20 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is Infor Global Solutions (Farnborough) Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales

The ultimate parent undertaking is Golden Gate Capital a private equity firm based in the United States of America The ultimate controlling party is Infor Global Solutions Intermediate Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands This is the parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group to consolidate these financial statements These financial statements are publicly available from its registered office at M&C Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309 GT, Ugland House, South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands