384/1999

ETEACH UK LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 July 2002





Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002

Contents

Directors

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Directors

J P Howells

G A Clarke

C Stevens

Secretary and registered office

S A M Leatham

The Coach House, Yateley Hall, Firgrove Road, Yateley, Hampshire, GU46 6HJ

Company number

3841479

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward, 8 Baker Street, London, W1U 3LL.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 July 2002

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002.

Results

The profit and loss account is set out on page 5 and shows the result for the year.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity is the provision of recruitment services for the education sector, delivered via a community website for the stakeholders in education.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year, and their interests in the ordinary share capital of the company and options to purchase such shares, were as follows:

	Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	Ordinary shares of 0.1p each	Options 31 July 2002 and
	31 July 2002	31 July 2001	31 July 2001
J P Howells	1,117,060	697,060	-
D W Phillips (resigned 24 June 2002)	-	210,000	-
D Phillips (resigned 24 June 2002)	-	210,000	-
G A Clarke	230,590	230,590	-
C Stevens	92,350	92,350	20,000

J P Howells' shareholder interest includes 829,060 ordinary shares held in a trust for the benefit of J P Howells and his family.

Details of the directors' share options are shown in note 10. No options were exercised during the period.

Directors' responsibilities

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 year. 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.

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 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.

Report of the directors for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

Auditors

BDO Stoy Hayward have expressed their willingness to continue in office and a resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

This report of the directors has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act relating to small companies.

On behalf of the Board

J P Howells
Director

Date: 15 June 2003

Report of the independent auditors

To the shareholders of Eteach UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Eteach UK Limited for the year ended 31 July 2002, on pages 5 to 15, which have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities and under the accounting policies set out on pages 8 and 9.

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 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 United Kingdom Auditing Standards.

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.

Our report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. No person is entitled to rely on this report unless such a person is a person entitled to rely upon this report by virtue of and for the purpose of the Companies Act 1985 or has been expressly authorised to do so by our prior written consent. Save as above, we do not accept responsibility for this report to any other person or for any other purpose and we hereby expressly disclaim any and all such liability.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom 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.

Report of the independent auditors (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 July 2002 and of its loss for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

BDO Sto. Hymnel

BDO STOY HAYWARD

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

London

Date: 30 June 2003

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 July 2002

	Note	2002 £	2001 £ As restated
Turnover	2	1,203,812	214,976
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		1,203,812	214,976
Administrative expenses		(2,040,207)	(2,432,683)
Operating loss	4	(836,395)	(2,217,707)
Interest payable and similar charges		(34,968)	(8,299)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(871,363)	(2,226,006)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	5	454,000	-
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation	11	(417,363)	(2,226,006)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 July 2002

	2002 £	2001 £
Loss for the financial year	(417,363)	(2,226,006)
Prior year adjustment (see note 11)	(104,497)	-
		
Total gains and losses recognised since the last financial statements	(521,860)	(2,226,006)

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 31 July 2002

	Note	2	2002	20	01
	2,000	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets				As restated	As restated
Tangible assets	6		303,102		236,426
Current assets					
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	750,737 75		371,195 98	
		750,812		371,293	
Creditors: amounts falling due		-			
within one year	8	1,645,586		780,428 ———	
Net current liabilities			(894,774)		(409,135)
Total assets less current liabilities			(591,672)		(172,709)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	9		3,200		4,800
			(594,872)		(177,509)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	10		1,440		1,440
Share premium account Profit and loss account	11 11		2,496,560 (3,092,872)		2,496,560 (2,675,509)
Shareholders' deficit - equity			(594,872)		(177,509)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of Part VII of the Companies Act 1985 relating to small companies and the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities.

The financial statements were approved by the Board on 25.

J P Howells Director

The notes on pages 8 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002

1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities and under the historical cost convention.

Change in accounting policies

The company has changed its accounting policy for income recognition to one which is considered to be more prudent. Under the previous accounting policy 50% of subscription income was recognised in the first month and the remainder spread equally over the following 11 months. The revised policy is set out below. The effect of this change in accounting policy is set out in note 11.

The company has also changed its accounting policy in respect of deferred tax following the introduction of Financial Reporting Standard for Small Entities (effective June 2002). Under the company's previous accounting policy, deferred tax was recognised to the extent that it was probable that a liability or asset would crystallise. The revised policy is set out below. The effect of the new policy is to increase net assets by £425,000.

Cash flow statement

The company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities not to prepare a cash flow statement.

Turnover and income recognition

Turnover represents sales to outside customers at invoiced amounts less value added tax.

Subscription income is recognised equally over 12 months.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual values, of all fixed assets evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates:

Leasehold improvements 10% per annum Computer equipment 33% per annum Office furniture and equipment 25% per annum

Web site development costs

Development costs are charged to the profit and loss account in the year of expenditure, unless individual projects satisfy all of the following criteria:

- the project is clearly defined and related expenditure is separately identifiable;
- the project is technically feasible and commercially viable;
- current and future costs are expected to be exceeded by future sales; and
- adequate resources exist for the project to be completed.

In such circumstances the costs are carried forward and amortised over a period of between two to three years, commencing in the year the company starts to benefit from the expenditure.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002

Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which they become payable. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Leased assets

Where assets are financed by leasing agreements that give rights approximating to ownership ('finance leases'), the assets are treated as if they had been purchased outright. The amount capitalised is the present value of the minimum lease payments payable during the lease term. The corresponding leasing commitments are shown as amounts payable to the lessor. Depreciation on the relevant assets is charged to the profit and loss account.

Lease payments are analysed between capital and interest components so that the interest element of the payment is charged to the profit and loss account over the period of the lease and represents a constant proportion of the balance of capital repayments outstanding. The capital part reduces the amounts payable to the lessor.

All other leases are treated as operating leases. Their annual rentals are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

2 Turnover

Turnover is wholly attributable to the principal activity of the company and arises solely within the United Kingdom.

3	Directors	2002 £	2001 £
	Directors' emoluments (including pension contributions)	201,435	121,643

There were two directors in the company's defined contribution pension scheme during the year (2001–2002).

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

4	Operating loss	2002 £	2001 £
	This has been arrived at after charging:-		
	Depreciation Amortisation	177,027 -	151,538 562,500
	Hire of other assets - operating leases	47,961	47,544
	Hire of plant & machinery – operating leases	26,783	25,995
	Auditors' remuneration – audit services	10,500	10,000
5	Taxation on loss from ordinary activities		
		2002	2001
	Current tax	£	£
	UK corporation tax on losses of the year	_	-
	Deferred tax		
	Tax losses carried forward to future periods (see note 7)	(454,000)	-
	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(454,000)	-
	Taxation on loss on ordinary activities The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below:		the UK. The
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cor	poration tax in	2001 £
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below:	poration tax in 2002 £	2001 £ As restated
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate	2002 £ (871,363)	2001 £ As restated (2,226,006)
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2001 – 30%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2002 £ (871,363) ——— (261,410) 5,604	2001 £ As restated (2,226,006) ——— (667,802)
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2001 – 30%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Pension contributions not paid	2002 £ (871,363) ———— (261,410)	2001 £ As restated (2,226,006) ———— (667,802)
	The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of cordifferences are explained below: Loss on ordinary activities before tax Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2001 – 30%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2002 £ (871,363) ——— (261,410) 5,604	2001 £ As restated (2,226,006) ———— (667,802)

Current tax charge for year

ETEACH UK LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

Tangible assets			Office	Web site	
	Leasehold improvements £	_	furniture and		Total £
Cost					-
At 1 August 2001	20,278	115,371	36,038	224,313	396,000
Additions	-	5,241	24,972	213,490	243,703
					
At 31 July 2002	20,278	120,612	61,010	437,803	639,703
Depreciation					
At 1 August 2001	1,922	38,781	8,782	110,089	159,574
Provided for the year	2,028	39,960	16,039	119,000	177,027
At 31 July 2002	3,950	78,741	24,821	229,089	336,601
Net hook value					
	16.328	41.871	36.189	208 714	303,102
110 1 Valy 2002					
At 31 July 2001	18 356	76 590	27 256	114 224	236,426
	10,000				20,120
	Cost At 1 August 2001 Additions At 31 July 2002 Depreciation At 1 August 2001 Provided for the year	Leasehold improvements £ Cost At 1 August 2001 20,278 Additions At 31 July 2002 20,278 Depreciation At 1 August 2001 1,922 Provided for the year 2,028 At 31 July 2002 3,950 Net book value At 31 July 2002 16,328	Leasehold improvements £ Cost At 1 August 2001 20,278 115,371 Additions - 5,241 At 31 July 2002 20,278 120,612 Depreciation At 1 August 2001 1,922 38,781 Provided for the year 2,028 39,960 At 31 July 2002 3,950 78,741 Net book value At 31 July 2002 16,328 41,871	Leasehold improvements £ Computer equipment £ furniture and equipment £ At 1 August 2001 Additions 20,278 115,371 36,038 24,972 At 31 July 2002 20,278 120,612 61,010 61,010 Depreciation At 1 August 2001 Provided for the year 2,028 39,960 16,039 38,781 8,782 39,960 16,039 At 31 July 2002 3,950 78,741 24,821 78,741 24,821 Net book value At 31 July 2002 16,328 41,871 36,189	Leasehold improvements Computer furniture and equipment Web site development equipment £ £ £ £ £ Cost At 1 August 2001 20,278 115,371 36,038 224,313 Additions - 5,241 24,972 213,490 At 31 July 2002 20,278 120,612 61,010 437,803 Depreciation - - - - At 1 August 2001 1,922 38,781 8,782 110,089 Provided for the year 2,028 39,960 16,039 119,000 At 31 July 2002 3,950 78,741 24,821 229,089 Net book value - - - - - At 31 July 2002 16,328 41,871 36,189 208,714

The net book value of tangible fixed assets includes an amount of £4,031 (2001: £6,134) in respect of assets held under finance leases. The related depreciation charge of these assets for the year was £2,103 (2001: £2,103).

7 Debtors

	2002 £	2001 £
Trade debtors	210,992	92,082
Other debtors	21,249	199,927
Prepayments	64,496	79,186
Deferred taxation	454,000	· -
		
	750,737	371,195

All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

7	Debtors (continued)		
	Deferred taxation	2002 £	2001 £
	At 1 August 2001	-	-
	Credited to profit and loss account	454,000	-
	At 31 July 2002	454,000	•
	Deferred taxation		
	Tax losses carried forward to future periods	454,000	-
			

A deferred tax asset has not recognised in the prior year because there was not sufficient evidence of recoverability of the tax losses at that stage.

8	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2002 £	2001 £ As restated
	Bank overdraft (secured)	659,079	353,851
	Trade creditors	137,391	114,915
	Social security and other taxes	93,029	35,093
	Obligations under finance leases	1,600	1,600
	Other creditors and accruals	273,490	45,075
	Deferred income	480,997	229,894
		1,645,586	780,428

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

9	Creditors: amounts falling due after more the	han one year		2002 £	2001 £
	Obligations under finance leases			3,200	4,800
	Obligations under finance leases are due as fol	lows:		Finance leases	Finance leases
	In more than one year but not more than two In more than two years but not more than five	•		2002 £ 1,600 1,600	2001 £ 1,600 3,200
				3,200	4,800
10	Share capital	Autho	rised		l, called up
		2002 £	2001 £	2002 £	ully paid 2001 £
	1,440,000 ordinary shares of 0.1p each	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440

Enterprise Management Incentive Scheme

In March 2001 the directors of the company put in place a share option scheme that suitably incentivised staff and directors. The scheme was approved by the Inland Revenue and the following share options in respect of the ordinary shares were granted and remain unexercised at the year end.

Date of grant	Number of shares	Period of option	Price per share
2001	20,000	2003 - 2011	£1.70
2001	20,000	2004 - 2011	£1.70

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

11	Reserves	Share premium account £	Profit and loss account £
	At 1 August 2001 as previously stated Prior year adjustment	2,496,560	(2,571,012) (104,497)
	At 1 August 2001 as restated Loss for the year	2,496,560	(2,675,509) (417,363)
	At 31 July 2002	2,496,560	(3,092,872)

The company has changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition to one which is considered more prudent. Subscription income is now recognised equally over 12 months. Under the previous accounting policy, 50% of subscription income was recognised in the first month, and the remainder spread evenly over the following 11 months. The effect of changing the policy has been to reduce prior year turnover and opening net assets by £104,497. Had the accounting policy not been changed, the turnover in the current year and the closing net assets would have increased by £131,075.

12	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' deficit	2002 £	2001 £ As restated
	Loss for the year	(417,363)	(2,226,006)
	Proceeds from share issue		748,000
		(417,363)	(1,478,006)
	Opening shareholders' deficit as previously stated	(73,012)	1,300,497
	Prior year adjustment (see note 11)	(104,497)	
	Opening shareholders' deficit as restated	(177,509)	-
	Closing shareholders' deficit	(594,872)	(177,509)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2002 (Continued)

13 Commitments under operating leases

As at 31 July 2002, the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

out below.	2002		2001	
	Land & buildings £	Other £	Land & buildings	Other £
Operating leases which expire:				
In two to five years	50,050	25,632	50,050	29,685
Financial commitments				

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As at 31 July 2002, the company had the following financial commitments:-

	2002 £	2001 £
Due within one year Due between two and five years	94,746	45,000 90,000
	94,746	135,000

15 Related party transactions

During the year, J P Howells, a director of the company, made a loan to the company of £150,000. This amount was outstanding at the year end and is included within other creditors. In addition, the balance on J P Howells' current account at the year end was £55,195 due to him from the company (2001: £16,668).

Included in other debtors at 31 July 2001 was an amount of £157,000 owed by C Stevens, a director of the company. The balance was repaid during the year. The maximum balance outstanding during the year was £157,000.

The company made an interest free loan in 2000 to Nicola Phillips, an employee and wife of D Phillips, an ex-director, for £30,000. The amount outstanding at 31 July 2002 was £Nil (2001: £15,903).

16 Controlling party

The directors consider that the company was controlled throughout the current and previous period by J P Howells, by virtue of his control over 78% (2001: 48%) of the ordinary shares of the company.