Company Registration No. 03861293 (England and Wales)

Callidus Software Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2015



Report and financial statements 2015

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Report and financial statements 2015

Officers and professional advisers

Directors

L J Stretch B L Corey R M Oulman

Registered Office

First Floor, Holborn Gate 330 High Holborn London WC1V 7QT

Registered Number

03861293 (England and Wales)

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor Reading United Kingdom

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Review of business

Callidus Software Limited, trading as CallidusCloud®, is a leading provider of cloud software. CallidusCloud enables organisations to accelerate and maximise their lead to money process with sales and marketing effectiveness cloud software, and provides associated hosting and implementation consulting services.

As reported in the financial statements, the company has reported turnover of £643,395 (2014: £1,337,758) and profit before interest and taxation of £326,171 (2014: £154,558).

Future developments

The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive in 2016 as a result of the global economic condition. However, the company expects that the management in place and the decisions being made for the long term position of the company will ensure that the company continues to grow.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework, to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to continually monitor the risks and adherence to acceptable limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly at group level to reflect changing market conditions and company activities.

Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments at the balance sheet date comprised loans from group undertakings and cash and liquid resources. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the company's operations. The company has various other financial instruments such as trade debtors and trade creditors, which arise directly from its operations.

It is, and has been throughout the period under review, the company's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken.

The main risks arising from the company's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk:

Interest rate risk

The company has a policy to manage any exposure to interest rate fluctuations so as to finance its operations through retained profits.

Liquidity risk

The company had significant net cash balances as at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency risk

The company has financial instruments which are denominated exclusively in Euro and U S dollars. The gains and losses arising from the company's exposure to risk arising from its overseas operations are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Strategic report

Financial assets

The company has no financial assets other than short-term debtors and cash at bank.

Borrowing facilities

The company has no undrawn committed borrowing facilities.

On behalf of the Board
—DocuSigned by:

Rosanne Orlman

Roxanne Oulman

Director

December 2016 12/23/2016

Directors' report

The directors present their audited report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Dividends

No dividends will be distributed for the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014: nil).

Directors

The directors who have held office during the period from 1 January 2015 to the date of this report are as follows:

L J Stretch

B L Corey

R M Oulman

Going concern

The directors have acknowledged the latest guidance regarding going concern. Whilst the current volatility in financial markets has created great uncertainty, the company continues trading as normal. The directors have considered the net asset position of £1,249,848 (2014: £585,631).

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

Roxanne Oulman

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Director

December 23, 2016 12/23/2016

Directors' responsibilities statement

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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". 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. 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 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 adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions 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 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Callidus Software Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Callidus Software Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Profit and Loss account, the Balance Sheet; the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 15. 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), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 a Report of the Auditors 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 Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, 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 and express an opinion on 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 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

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 December 2015 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 Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Callidus Software Limited (continued)

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.

Andrew Hornby (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

adien Honby

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor

Reading, United Kingdom

December 2016

Profit and loss account For the year ended 31 December 2015

Tor the year chucu 31 December 2013	Notes	•	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	2		643,395	1,337,758
Cost of sales	·		(186,125)	(228,842)
Gross profit			457,270	1,108,916
Administrative expenses	•	•	(4,180,938)	(4,060,157)
	•		(3,723,668)	(2,951,241)
Other operating income			4,049,831	3,105,699
Operating profit	. 4		326,163	154,458
Interest receivable and similar income	5	•	8	100
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation			326,171	154,558
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6		(146,241)	(46,247)
Profit for the financial year	12	,	179,930	108,312

All items in the profit and loss account relate to continuing activities.

The notes on pages 11-21 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income At 31 December 2015

			2015 £	2014 £
Profit for the financial year Recognition of deferred tax asset in relation to			179,930	108,312
RSUs		·,	484,287	·
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	•	664,217	147,172

The notes on pages 13 to 21 form part of these financial statement

Balance sheet 31 December 2015

	Notes		2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets	7	•	41,441	40,321
	•	•	41,441	40,321
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank	8		1,332,017 344,971	590,921 627,479
			1,676,988	1,218,400
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9		(468,581)	(673,090)
Net current assets/(liabilities)			1,208,407	545,310
Total assets less current liabilities		•	1,249,848	585,631
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Other reserves Profit and loss account	11		50,000 1,353,775 (153,927)	50,000 869,488 (333,857)
Shareholders' funds			1,249,848	585,631

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors $\frac{12}{10}/23/2016$ cember 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

-- DocuSigned by:

Roxanne Ordman

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Roxanne Oulman Director

Statement of changes in equity 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total shareholder's equity
At 21 December 2012	£ 50,000	£	£ (442,169)	(392,169)
At 31 December 2013	50,000		(442,109)	(3)2,10)
Changes on transition to FRS 102	•			_
(note 15)	- •	-	-	
	<u> </u>	· ·		
At 1 January 2014	50,000	-	(442,169)	(392,169)
Profit and total comprehensive				
income for the financial year	· -		108,312	108,312
Capital contribution	-	869,488	-	869,488
	;			
At 31 December 2014	50,000	869,488	(333,857)	585,631.
Profit and total comprehensive			1	
income for the financial year	-	-	179,930	179,930
Deferred tax recognition on equity	-	484,287	-	484,287
At 31 December 2015	50,000	1,353,775	(153,927)	1,249,848

The notes form part of these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland.

The functional currency of the Company is considered to be pound sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Accounting convention

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

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced consultancy services, excluding value added tax.

Going concern

The directors have acknowledged the latest guidance regarding going concern. Whilst the current volatility in financial markets has created great uncertainty, the company continues trading as normal. The directors have considered the net asset position of £1,249,848 (2014: £585,631).

Callidus Software Inc, the company's ultimate parent company, has considerable financial resources, together with significant revenue streams across different geographic areas and industries and has expressed its willingness to continue to provide support to the company for the foreseeable future, and in particular for a period of at least twelve months from the date of these accounts. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Revenue recognition

The company's revenue, which consists primarily of professional services and support, is recognised in accordance with US statement SOP 97-2: 'Software Revenue Recognition', as amended by SOP 98-9. SOP 97-2 generally requires revenue earned on software arrangements involving multiple elements (i.e. software products, upgrades/enhancements, customer support, installation, training, etc) to be allocated to each element based on the fair value of the elements by reference to evidence which is specific to the vendor. The revenue allocated to support is generally recognised rateably over the term of the support. Revenue allocated to service elements is generally recognised as the services are performed. If a vendor does not have evidence of the fair value for all the elements in a multiple element arrangement, all revenue from the arrangement is deferred until such evidence exists or until elements are delivered.

Pursuant of SOP 97-2, in software agreements where services are essential to the functionality of the software, the company has recognised the software license revenue for the entire arrangement using the percentage of completion method.

The effect on the financial statements of the use of the above policy rather than UK accounting policies has been considered and is deemed to be immaterial.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible fixed assets

The costs relating to the translation of technical documentation are being amortised evenly over their estimated useful economic life of three years.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life

Fixtures and fittings Computer equipment 20% on cost

33% on cost

Deferred tax

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences that result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Foreign currencies.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. Exchange differences are taken into account in arriving at the operating result.

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period to which they relate.

Lease commitments

Rentals payable in respect of operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term to the profit and loss account.

Share based payments

The parent company, Callidus Software Inc., operates a share-based compensation plan and has granted share options and other share-based incentives to employees of the company. When these are exercised, the company recognises the fair value of the employee services received by the company, in exchange for the shares granted to its employees by the parent company, as an expense in the profit and loss account.

The grant of equity instruments by the parent company is treated as cash-settled, as the equivalent fair value expense is required to be reimbursed in full to the parent company.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

2. Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the one principal activity of the company.

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

			·	2015 £	2014 £
	United Kingdom			4,059	1,158,908
	Europe			301,395	160,924
	Other			337,941	17,926
		·		643,395	1,337,758
3.	Staff costs				
				2015 £	2014 £
	Wages and salaries			2,510,667	2,529,383
	Social security costs			424,888	319,112
	Other pension costs		`	93,839	79,555
		·	•	3,029,394	2,928,050
	The average monthly number of emp	ployees during the year v	vas as follows:	• •	
				2015 £	2014 £
	Sales and marketing	ŧ		18	14
	Client services and support		•) 17	16
	Finance and administration		<u>.</u> .	-	1
			, · .	35	. 31
			•		

In the current period, the serving Directors are also directors of other group companies and their remuneration has been borne by Callidus Software Inc. The allocation of the total remuneration that relates to their services to this company is £nil.

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	, 2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation - owned assets	21,722	14,548
Translation of technical documentation amortisation	-	17,223
Auditors' remuneration	15,000	15,000
Foreign exchange differences	5,174	88
Operating leases – rent	114,415	65,116
	<u> </u>	

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

5.	Interest receivable/(payable) and similar income/(charges)	
		2015
		£

6. Taxation

Interest payable

Analysis of the tax charge/(credit)

Interest receivable and similar income

The tax charge/(credit) on the profit on ordinary activities for the year was as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Current tax on profits for the year Adjustment in respect of previous years	146,297 846	39,068
Total current tax	147,143	39,068
Deferred tax (credit)/charge Adjustment in respect of previous years	21,863 (22,765)	7,179
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	146,241	46,247

Factors affecting the tax charge/(credit)

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard-rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

	2015 ⋅ £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	326,171	154,558
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2013 - 20%)	65,234	30,911
Effects of:		
Non allowable expenditure	6,696	2,400
Effects of overseas tax rates	(8,957)	_
Movement in deferred tax not previous recognised (share options)	60,401	. -
Other taxation adjustments	- 1	(29,631)
Prior year adjustment	(21,919)	3,499
Overseas tax	44,786	39,068
Current tax charge	146,241	46,247

2014

100

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

7. Tangible fixed assets

		Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost	<u>.</u>	
	At January 2015	101,213	101,213
	Additions	22,842	22,842
	Disposals	(50,988)	(50,988)
	At 31 December 2015	73,067	73,067
	Depreciation	, ,	
	At January 2015	60,892	60,892
	Disposals	(50,988)	50,988)
•	Charge for the year	21,722	21,722
	At 31 December 2015	31,626	31,626
	Net book value		
	At 31 December 2015	41,441	41,441
	At 31 December 2014	40,321	40,321
			*
8.	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2015	2014
		£	£
	Trade debtors	319,550	268,352
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	300,075	•
	Other debtors	19,798	12,801
	VAT	14,490	18,829
	Deferred tax asset	579,231	99,410
	Prepayments and accrued income	98,873	191,529
		1,332,017	590,921
•			

Amounts owed by group undertakings relate wholly to Callidus Software Inc., the ultimate parent company.

A deferred tax asset is recognised as it is considered likely that future profits of the company shall be in excess of taxable losses carried forward

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2	2014 £ £
Trade creditors		,438 68,307
Other taxes and social security	124	,658 244,144
Accruals and deferred income	, 259	,485 360,639
	468	,581 673,090

10. Operating lease commitments

The following operating lease payments are committed to be paid within one year:

		Land and buildings	
		2015	2014
		£	£
Expiring:	1	,	
Within one year		121,207	76,800
Called up share capital			
		2015	2014
	•	£	£
Authorised			
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	•	50,000	50,000
		,	
Allotted, issued and fully paid:		50.000	50.000
50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each		50,000	50,000

12. Pension commitments

11.

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £93,839 (2014: £68,045). There were outstanding contributions at the year-end of £nil (2014: £nil).

13. Related party disclosures

The company's immediate and ultimate parent and controlling company is Callidus Software Inc., a company incorporated in the USA which is the parent undertaking of the largest group including the company and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the group financial statements are available from Corporate Headquarters, Callidus Software Inc., 6200 Stoneridge Mall Road, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA.

Under FRS 102, section 33.1A, the company is exempt from disclosing transactions with its fellow group companies, as the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company are available to the public. Transactions with other group undertakings within, and investee related parties of, the Biotronik group of companies have not been disclosed in these financial statements

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Share-based compensation

The parent company, Callidus Software Inc., has granted share options and other share-based incentives to employees of the company. The full details of these option schemes are given in the consolidated accounts of Callidus Software Inc which are publicly available or may be obtained on request from Corporate Headquarters, Callidus Software Inc., 6200 Stoneridge Mall Road, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA.

The weighted average share price, at the date of exercise, of options exercised during the year was \$5.89 per share for options granted to employees of the company.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the total charge to the company for share based compensation expenses was £213,762 (2013: £173,788), which has been charged to the profit and loss account. These charges related to the value of shares in the parent company which were issued to company employees under share option and Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") schemes.

No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements with regard to the value of options granted to employees of the company, but not exercised, as in the directors' opinion the value of such outstanding options is not material and its omission does not affect the view given by the financial statements.

Share option and incentive plans

In June 2013, the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan ("2013 Plan") became effective upon the approval of the parent company's board of directors and stockholders, and as a result, the 2003 Stock Incentive Plan ("2003 Plan") was expired and replaced. All outstanding shares available for grant under the 2003 Plan were expired upon the adoption of the 2013 Plan.

Under the 2013 plan, the parent company's board of directors (or an authorised subcommittee) may grant share options or other types of share awards, such as restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards or stock appreciation rights. Incentive share options may be granted only to employees of group companies. Non-statutory stock options and other stock-based awards may be granted to employees, consultants or non-employee directors. These options vest as determined by the board of directors (or an authorised subcommittee), generally over four years. The restricted stock units also vest as determined by the board, generally over three years. The vesting period generally equals the requisite service period of the individual grantees.

The parent company, Callidus Software Inc., has granted share options and other share-based incentives to employees of the company. The full details of these option schemes are given in the consolidated accounts of Callidus Software Inc which are publicly available or may be obtained on request from Corporate Headquarters, Callidus Software Inc., 6200 Stoneridge Mall Road, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA.

The weighted average share price, at the date of exercise, of options exercised during the year was \$6.63 per share for options granted to employees of the company.

During the year ended 31 December 2015, the total charge to the company for share based compensation expenses was £213,762 (2014: £173,788), which has been charged to the profit and loss account. These charges related to the value of shares in the parent company which were issued to company employees under share option and Restricted Stock Unit ("RSU") schemes.

No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements with regard to the value of options granted to employees of the company, but not exercised, as in the directors' opinion the value of such outstanding options is not material and its omission does not affect the view given by the financial statements.

Share option and incentive plans

In June 2013, the 2013 Stock Incentive Plan ("2013 Plan") became effective upon the approval of the parent company's board of directors and stockholders, and as a result, the 2003 Stock Incentive Plan ("2003 Plan") was expired and replaced. All outstanding shares available for grant under the 2003 Plan were expired upon the adoption of the 2013 Plan.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Share-based compensation (continued)

Share option and incentive plan (continued)

Under the 2013 plan, the parent company's board of directors (or an authorised subcommittee) may grant share options or other types of share awards, such as restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards or stock appreciation rights. Incentive share options may be granted only to employees of group companies. Non-statutory stock options and other stock-based awards may be granted to employees, consultants or non-employee directors. These options vest as determined by the board of directors (or an authorised subcommittee), generally over four years. The restricted stock units also vest as determined by the board, generally over three years. The vesting period generally equals the requisite service period of the individual grantee's.

Determination of Fair Value

The fair value of each restricted stock unit, relative performance and service-based awards, is estimated based on the market value of the parent company's shares on the date of grant and the average historical forfeiture rate. The fair value of the performance award assumes that performance goals will be achieved. If such goals are not met, no compensation cost is recognised and any recognised compensation cost is reversed.

The fair value of each share option is estimated on the date of grant and the fair value of each Employee Stock purchase Plan ("ESPP") share is estimated on the beginning date of the offering period using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model and the assumptions noted in the following table:

		2015	2014
Share Option Plans			
Expected life (in years)		•	5.0 to 6.1
Risk-free interest rate			1.41% to 1.93%
Volatility		-	61% to 63%
Dividend yield	· ·	-	nil
Employee Stock Purchase Plan			
Expected life (in years)		0.5 to 1.0	0.5 to 1.0
Risk-free interest rate		0.25% to 0.38%	0.05% to 0.12%
Volatility		39% to 40%	47% to 59%
Dividend yield		nil	nil

Expected Dividend Yield - The parent company has never paid dividends and does not expect to pay dividends.

Risk-Free Interest Rate - The risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equivalent to the expected term.

Expected Term - Expected term represents the period that the Company's stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. The parent company's assumptions about the expected term have been based on historical experience, giving consideration to the contractual terms of the share-based awards, vesting schedules and expectations of future employee behaviour as influenced by changes to the terms of its share-based awards. The expected term for share options was estimated using the simplified method allowed under SEC guidance.

Expected Volatility - Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility over the expected term.

Forteiture Rate - The parent company estimates its forfeiture rate based on an analysis of its actual forfeitures and will continue to evaluate the adequacy of the forfeiture rate based on actual forfeiture experience, analysis of employee turnover behaviour, and other factors. The impact from a forfeiture rate adjustment will be

Notes to the financial statements (continued) For the year ended 31 December 2015

recognised in full in the period of adjustment, and if the actual number of future forfeitures differs from that estimated by the Company, the Company may be required to record adjustments to share-based compensation expense in future periods.

15. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 January 2014. As a consequence of adopting FRS 102, a number of accounting policies have changed to comply with that standard.

The directors have reviewed the historic accounting policies adopted by the company as set out on pages 11 and 12, and are satisfied that the adoption of FRS102 does not give rise to the need to change any accounting policies currently in place. The current accounting policies are considered consistent with the requirements of FRS102.

As part of the transition process. The director have examined the transactions entered into, the year end assets and liabilities reported by the company, and how they have been recorded both in the current and historic periods. Based on this assessment, the director have concluded there is no impact on the financial statement figures as a result of the transition to FRS 102, and no adjustments are required to be reported within these financial statements.

As a result of the adoption of FRS102, the disclosures within these financial statements have been amended to reflect the presentation requirements under the revised accounting framework.