

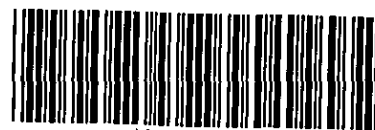
Purple Reporting Limited

Report And Financial Statements

30 June 2012

Rees Pollock
Chartered Accountants

TUESDAY



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COMPANIES HOUSE

COMPANY INFORMATION

Director	Peter Little
Company secretary	Katherine Alexander
Registered office	Roppeleghs West End Lane Haslemere Surrey GU27 2EN
Independent auditors	Rees Pollock Chartered Accountants & Registered Auditors 35 New Bridge Street London EC4V 6BW
Solicitors	Wallace LLP One Portland Place London W1B 1PN
Registered number	06856468

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

For the period ended 30 June 2012

The director presents his report and the financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2012

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company at the start of the period was the development and licensing of specialist investment industry software and the provision of computer consultancy services

On 27 July 2011 the company disposed of its principal business activities to Vizulate Reporting Limited but retained certain intellectual property. On 8 November 2011 the company granted a perpetual royalty free licence over the company's remaining software intellectual property to the Indigo (London) Limited group, which will now service the company's remaining obligations in relation to that software.

Subsequent to that date the company has been dormant, but retains an interest in that intellectual property.

Director

The director who served during the period was

Peter Little
Daniel Simpson (resigned 1 December 2011)
Robert Gray (resigned 27 July 2011)
Richard Babington (resigned 27 July 2011)

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the director's report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has 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 director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is 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.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

For the period ended 30 June 2012

Provision of information to auditors

The director at the time when this director's report is approved has confirmed that

- so far as that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- that director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any information needed by the company's auditors in connection with preparing their report and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Rees Pollock will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier

In preparing this report, the director has taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the board on 8 February 2013 and signed on its behalf



Peter Little
Director



REESPOLLOCK

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF PURPLE REPORTING LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Purple Reporting Limited for the period ended 30 June 2012, set out on pages 4 to 12. 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 auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of director and auditors

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is 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 director, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the director's report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. 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 30 June 2012 and of its profit for the period 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.

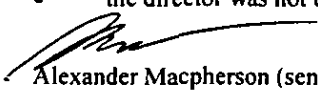
Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the director's report for the financial period 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 director's remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or
- the director was not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report.


Alexander Macpherson (senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of
Rees Pollock, Statutory Auditor

8 February 2013

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
For the period ended 30 June 2012

		18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
	Note		
TURNOVER	1,2	60,932	94,906
Cost of sales		(1,490)	(2,900)
		<u>59,442</u>	<u>92,006</u>
GROSS PROFIT		59,442	92,006
Administrative expenses		(48,386)	(224,928)
		<u>11,056</u>	<u>(132,922)</u>
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	3	11,056	(132,922)
EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS			
Other exceptional items	6	277,246	-
		<u>288,302</u>	<u>(132,922)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE INTEREST		288,302	(132,922)
Interest receivable and similar income		2	3
		<u>288,304</u>	<u>(132,919)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		288,304	(132,919)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	7	-	-
		<u>288,304</u>	<u>(132,919)</u>
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD	13	<u>288,304</u>	<u>(132,919)</u>

All amounts relate to continuing operations

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2012 or 2010 other than those included in the profit and loss account

The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements

BALANCE SHEET
As at 30 June 2012

			30 June 2012	31 December 2010
	Note	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS				
Tangible assets	9		-	1,304
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors	10	-	60,430	
Cash at bank		-	90	
			<u>60,520</u>	
CREDITORS · amounts falling due within one year	11	(2,500)	(352,628)	
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES			<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(292,108)</u>
NET LIABILITIES			<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(290,804)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up share capital	12		1,000	1,000
Profit and loss account	13		<u>(3,500)</u>	<u>(291,804)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	14		<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(290,804)</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 February 2013



Peter Little
Director

The notes on pages 6 to 12 form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation of financial statements

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

Going concern

As is more fully disclosed in note 15, the company has disposed of its principal trade and assets and had all amounts due to its former parent undertaking and its group undertakings written off. Following these transactions the company has minimal trading activities and minimal liabilities, but retains an interest in certain intellectual property.

The company's shareholder has confirmed that they intend to continue to provide financial support to the company to allow it to meet its liabilities as they fall due for a period of not less than twelve months from the date of signing these accounts to the extent that they cannot be met from the company's now limited activities.

Accordingly the director believes that it is appropriate that the accounts be prepared on a going concern basis. No assessment has been made of the financial effect of the going concern basis proving to be inappropriate to the company's circumstances.

Cash flow

The company has taken advantage of the exemption in Financial Reporting Standard No 1 from the requirement to produce a cash flow statement on the grounds that it is a small company.

Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the company in respect of goods and services supplied during the period, exclusive of Value Added Tax and trade discounts.

Intangible fixed assets and amortisation

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities. It is amortised to the profit and loss account over its estimated economic life.

Amortisation is provided at the following rates:

Goodwill	-	33% straight line over 3 years
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Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures & fittings	-	straight line over 2 years
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 30 June 2012

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account

2 TURNOVER

The directors consider that the company has a single business segment, being the provision of development and licensing of specialist investment industry software and ancillary computer services

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom

3 OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging/(crediting)

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
Amortisation - intangible fixed assets	-	20,000
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets		
- owned by the company	1,304	1,025
Auditors' remuneration	2,500	6,500
Difference on foreign exchange	4,198	-
Impairment of goodwill	-	24,530
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

4 STAFF COSTS

Staff costs, including director's remuneration, were as follows

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
Wages and salaries	35,000	140,000
Social security costs	4,114	16,457
	<u>39,114</u>	<u>156,457</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the director, during the period was as follows

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 No.	12 months ended 31 December 2010 No.
Development and implementation staff	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

5 DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
Emoluments	<u>35,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>

6 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
Waiver of intra-group debt	<u>277,246</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year all amounts due to the Indigo (London) Holdings Limited group were forgiven on the disposal by that group of its interest in the entire issued share capital of the company (see note 15)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

7 TAXATION

Factors affecting tax charge for the period/year

The tax assessed for the period/year is lower than (2010 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26% (2010 - 28%) The differences are explained below

	18 months ended 30 June 2012 £	12 months ended 31 December 2010 £
Profit/loss on ordinary activities before tax	288,304	(132,919)
Profit/loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 26% (2010 - 28%)	74,959	(37,217)
Effects of.		
Non-tax deductible intra-group debt waiver	(72,084)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	704
Capital allowances for period/year in excess of depreciation	339	(272)
Tax losses (brought)/carried forward	(3,214)	36,785
Current tax charge for the period/year (see note above)	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset in relation to tax losses carried forward of £72,224 (2010 £81,160) The asset has not been recognised due to uncertainties over the timing and nature of the future trading losses against which it will reverse

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

8 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2011	57,550
Disposals	(57,550)
	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2011	57,550
On disposals	(57,550)
	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2010	<u>-</u>

The goodwill arose on the purchase of the trade and assets of C8 Software Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, on 21 April 2009. The aggregate consideration paid was £50,000, all of which was, in the opinion of the directors, attributable to the goodwill of the business acquired. As a result of integration work during 2010 the remaining cost value was written off, taking the net book value to zero.

9 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Furniture, fittings and equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2011	2,529
Disposals	(2,529)
	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2011	1,225
Charge for the period	1,304
On disposals	(2,529)
	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
Net book value	
At 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2010	<u>1,304</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

10 DEBTORS

	30 June 2012 £	31 December 2010 £
Trade debtors	-	53,024
Other debtors	-	131
Prepayments and accrued income	-	7,275
	<u>-</u>	<u>60,430</u>

11 CREDITORS

Amounts falling due within one year

	30 June 2012 £	31 December 2010 £
Trade creditors	-	409
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	324,058
Social security and other taxes	-	5,019
Accruals and deferred income	2,500	23,142
	<u>2,500</u>	<u>352,628</u>

12 SHARE CAPITAL

	30 June 2012 £	31 December 2010 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
883 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	883	883
117 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	117	117
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

13 RESERVES

	Profit and loss account £
At 1 January 2011	(291,804)
Profit for the period	288,304
	<u>(3,500)</u>
At 30 June 2012	<u>(3,500)</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period ended 30 June 2012

14 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	30 June 2012 £	31 December 2010 £
Opening shareholders' deficit	(290,804)	(157,885)
Profit/(loss) for the period/year	288,304	(132,919)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing shareholders' deficit	<u>(2,500)</u>	<u>(290,804)</u>

15 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On 27 July 2011 the company disposed of its principal business activities to Vizulate Reporting Limited, a company controlled by Robert Gray and Richard Babington, who were directors of the company until that date. On the same date Indigo (London) Limited, the company's immediate parent undertaking at that date, acquired the remaining 49% of the company's issued share capital which it did not already own, including the 37.3% owned by Robert Gray and Richard Babington.

At 1 January 2011 an amount of £324,058 (2010: £nil) was due to Indigo (London) Limited ('Indigo'), the company's immediate parent undertaking, and its subsidiaries. During the period an amount of £nil (2010: £215,130) was assigned to Indigo by Cadis Software Limited, a related party at that time due to common control interests. Additionally, net amounts of £46,812 were repaid by the company (2010: further amounts of £108,928 were advanced to) the company to (2010: by) Indigo and its subsidiaries. The balance outstanding to Indigo and its subsidiaries at 8 November 2011 was £277,246 (31 December 2010: £324,058).

On 8 November 2011 Indigo (London) Limited sold the company's entire issued share capital to Peter Little, a director, for £1. All amounts due by the company to Indigo (London) Limited and its fellow group undertakings were written off on this date. On the same date the company granted a perpetual royalty free licence to the company's remaining software intellectual property to the Indigo (London) Limited group, which will now service the company's remaining obligations in relation to that software.

16 ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND CONTROLLING PARTY

At the start of the year the company's immediate and ultimate parent undertaking was Indigo (London) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. In the opinion of the directors, there was no ultimate controlling party.

During the period Indigo (London) Limited was acquired by Indigo (London) Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. There was no ultimate controlling party as a consequence of this transaction.

As described in note 15, on 8 November 2011 the company's entire issued share capital was acquired by Peter Little, a director, who became the ultimate controlling party from that date.