

SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED CO

Form 10-K

April 13, 2007

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

**Form 10-K
ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission file: 0-25674

SkillSoft Public Limited Company
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Republic of Ireland
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
107 Northeastern Boulevard
Nashua, New Hampshire
(Address of principal executive offices)

None
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
03062
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(603) 324-3000

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Ordinary Shares, 0.11	NASDAQ Global Market
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None	

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The approximate aggregate market value of voting shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of July 31, 2006 was \$612,035,824.

On March 31, 2007, the registrant had outstanding 109,967,628 ordinary shares (issued or issuable in exchange for the registrant's outstanding American Depository Shares (ADSs)).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's annual meeting of shareholders to be filed within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 may be incorporated into Part III (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated

SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

FORM 10-K

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PART I

Any statements in this Form 10-K about future expectations, plans and prospects for SkillSoft®, including statements containing the words believes, anticipates, plans, expects, will and similar expressions, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements as a result of various important factors, including those set forth in Item 1A, Risk Factors.

As used in this Form 10-K, we, us, our, SkillSoft and the Company refer to SkillSoft Public Limited Company and its subsidiaries; and references to our fiscal year refer to the fiscal year ending on January 31 of that year (e.g., fiscal 2007 is the fiscal year ending January 31, 2007).

Item 1. Business

General

SkillSoft is a leading provider of e-learning and performance support solutions for global enterprises, government, education and small- to medium-size businesses. SkillSoft helps companies to maximize employee performance through a combination of content, online information resources, flexible technologies and support services. Content offerings include business, IT, desktop and compliance courseware complementary assets such as SkillSim Businesses Skills Simulations, KnowledgeCenter portals and online mentoring. Our subsidiary, Books24x7 offers online access to over 13,500 unabridged IT and business books, summaries and executive reports. Technology offerings include SkillPort learning management system (LMS), Search-and-Learn, SkillSoft Dialogue virtual classroom and SkillView competency management software. SkillSoft's Enterprise Learning Connection Suite is a set of platform-neutral modules to create learning programs tailored to business needs.

Our products and services are designed to connect learning objectives to business strategy and to maximize human capital investments. With a comprehensive learning solution comprised of high-quality learning resources and flexible technology approaches, we help our customers achieve sustainable, measurable business results. These solutions are designed to support all levels of the organization and can easily be adapted to meet strategic business initiatives, on-demand information needs and individual job roles.

On the courseware side of our business, we focus on a variety of business, professional effectiveness, IT and compliance topics that we believe represent important skills required of employees in increasingly dynamic and complex work environments. We also provide informal learning products through our Books24x7 business unit that support on-demand learning and daily information gathering needs. Our IT skills courses give learners the ability to gain the technical knowledge they need to perform their jobs and prepare for many popular IT professional certifications. Our business skills courses (also known as soft skills courses) concentrate on the skills and knowledge that are relevant to various general competencies and functional responsibilities in today's business organizations. These skills are important to a business professional's ability to work effectively with business associates and customers, make sound business decisions and more rapidly achieve his or her most important work-related and career objectives. Our Books24x7 Referenceware collections cover broad business and technical areas of interest, as well as focused areas such as engineering, finance, hospitality and employee wellness. Generally, our courseware and Books24x7 content solutions are based on open standard Web technologies and flexible, low bandwidth architecture, enabling users to access the material they need via computer, with the specificity or breadth they require, any time or anywhere that they may need it.

Our technology solutions are designed to support a broad range of corporate learning needs and respond quickly to business demands. Our learning management system (LMS), SkillPort, is designed to be a flexible, scalable platform that can be rapidly implemented to meet the needs of the majority of business enterprises. We also work actively with other LMS vendors to ensure interoperability of our content and technology with their systems. We also offer customization and authoring tools, and other technology assets that allow our customers to tailor our content to better fit with their business. SkillSoft Dialogue, a virtual classroom and Web collaboration technology, is focused on the rapid assembly and delivery of effective online learning sessions. Our KnowledgeCenters are targeted learning portals that provide specific audiences instant access to trusted, relevant content that is specific to

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their job role. Each KnowledgeCenter includes material specifically chosen to help users build knowledge around their job role as quickly and efficiently as possible.

We have a worldwide customer base of over 2,000 organizations spanning business, government and education, with more than six million licensed users. Our major products include:

SkillChoice Multi-Modal Learning Solutions: These integrated solutions provide a rich array of resources (including courseware, Referenceware, online mentoring, test preparation exams, Express Guides® and SkillSim™ simulations) to support formal training and informal performance support needs. Available as four offerings (Complete, IT, Business and Desktop), SkillChoice solutions provide the necessary depth, breadth, quality and currency to encompass a wide range of corporate learning objectives.

SkillPort: SkillPort, our learning management system, provides a reliable, flexible and cost-effective way for organizations to deploy and manage their e-learning programs. Using SkillPort, customers can leverage the benefits of the multi-modal learning approach and deploy complex solutions rapidly, on a global basis. With Search-and-Learn™, users view all e-learning assets on the system with a single, unified search. SkillPort is available as a hosted solution, supporting the growing demand for reliable, scalable and secure e-learning with a low-cost, low IT-burden model. Alternatively, customers may choose to deploy SkillPort on their intranet infrastructure. Recently introduced add-on modules for our instructor-led training (ILT) management and advanced reporting functionality support complex, blended learning programs.

SkillSoft Dialogue: SkillSoft Dialogue is a virtual classroom platform that has been designed for the rapid assembly and delivery of effective live and on-demand learning sessions. SkillSoft Dialogue provides customers access to an online repository of hundreds of thousands of pages of SkillSoft learning content. This content can be used to enrich live and on-demand learning sessions created in SkillSoft Dialogue. These sessions can also be launched and tracked from SkillPort. SkillSoft Dialogue is another example of SkillSoft leveraging its strong heritage of content development and learning technology to bring a new form of value to the market that directly addresses an unmet need of today's leading learning organizations.

KnowledgeCenters: KnowledgeCenters are pre-packaged, user-friendly learning portals that allow learners instant access to trusted, targeted content. Each KnowledgeCenter includes material specifically chosen to help a targeted audience of learners build knowledge around a topic as quickly and efficiently as possible. Components include Books24x7 Referenceware; access to SkillSoft courseware organized into Learning Roadmaps that make it easy for learners to locate and use the most appropriate courses for their needs; simulations (through SkillSims, practice labs, or the Project Center); expert mentoring services (for IT KnowledgeCenters and the PMI KnowledgeCenter); and featured topic spotlights, refreshed regularly, to provide an in-depth focus on particular topical areas. KnowledgeCenters also feature Business Impact and Challenge Series titles.

Business Impact Series: Business Impact Series titles are five- to ten-minute, audio-driven dramatizations of workplace business problems and related solutions. Innovative uses of video and flash technology create realistic characters and scenarios which depict a wide range of business and professional development topics.

Challenge Series: Challenge Series titles are media-rich interactive case studies focused on content analysis, problem solving and decision making. Each Challenge title presents learners with a specific objective or goal, along with related discovery material and multiple potential solutions. Learners are challenged to analyze the business problem and the discovery material, select one of several potential solutions and then defend or justify their selections by answering questions about the selected outcome. Like the Business Impact Series content, the Challenge Series content uses video and flash technology to create realistic characters and contextually rich workplace environments.

Business Skills Courseware Collection: This includes more than 2,200 courseware titles and simulations encompassing professional effectiveness, management/leadership, project management, sales and customer-facing skills, business strategy/operations, finance and human resources. Our courses feature strong visual design; a focus on instructional objectives at the application and analysis levels; learner interactivity; reinforcement through RolePlays, SkillSims and case studies; and transfer of learning into practice through online Job Aids, Follow-On Activities and SkillBriefs. Our Business Skills Courseware Collection also

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supports many popular and sought-after business certifications including PMI's Project Management, Portfolio Management and Project Management certifications, HRCI's PHR and SPHR certification, ASQ's Six Sigma Black Belt, and HDI's Customer Support Specialist.

IT Skills and Certification Courseware Collection: This includes more than 2,450 courseware titles encompassing software development, operating systems and server technologies, Internet and network technologies, enterprise database systems and Web design. Our IT Skills Courseware Collection also supports more than 100 current IT professional certification exams. The IT courses also feature strong visual design, interactivity, and reinforcement of learning transfer via frequent practice questions, simulations and mentored and self-assessed exercises.

Desktop Skills Courseware Collection: SkillSoft's Desktop Skills Course Collection offers more than 800 courseware titles to assist professionals who rely upon standard desktop applications. Our desktop solutions are ideal for day-to-day performance support, as well as supporting major corporate software migrations. Our Desktop Skills Courseware Collection also supports over 12 industry certifications such as ECDL/ICDL and many of the Microsoft MOS certification exams.

Legal Compliance, Federal Government Compliance, and Environmental Safety and Health (ES&H) Courseware Collection: SkillSoft's compliance solution includes three focus areas—Legal Compliance, Federal Government Compliance and Environmental Safety and Health (ES&H) Compliance. SkillSoft's Legal Compliance Solution, which includes more than 44 courses, addresses the needs of our clients as they work toward maintaining compliance with various statutes, regulations, and case law that govern the workplace. The Federal Government Compliance Solution, which includes 11 courses, specifically addresses compliance issues for individuals either working directly for the Federal government or employees doing business with the Federal government. The ES&H Compliance Solution addresses key standards mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT). Our ES&H courses are designed for use by the hardhat and safety glasses industries. SkillSoft has over 220 ES&H courses in four languages.

Online Mentoring: This service is offered for over 100 current certification exams for IT professionals, end-user technologies and project management skills. We have over 45 available on-staff mentors, averaging over 25 current certifications each, available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for 35 of our most popular certification exams. Beyond the 35 exams that have 24x7 mentoring, expert mentors are available online Monday through Friday, 9 am to 5 pm EST for more than 60 additional certification exams. Through online chats and e-mail, learners can ask questions, receive clarification and request additional information to help them get the answers and understanding they need to prepare for industry certification exams.

Books24x7 Referenceware: This includes more than 13,500 unabridged professional reference books and reports from more than 360 publishers that are available to online subscribers through our subsidiary, Books24x7. Exclusive assets include ReferencePoint™ titles, which are original technology white papers from SkillSoft Press, and more than 200 original digital books, including the Instant Code series. White Papers and Instant Code Books from SkillSoft Press fill gaps not covered by traditional book publishers. A unique, patent-pending search engine gives Books24x7 subscribers the ability to perform multi-level searches to pinpoint information needed for on-the-job performance support and problem-solving. AnalystPerspectives summarizes the views of many different analyst firms and provides insight into their research and opinions in a form that helps planners and decision makers at all levels make better informed decisions. Complementing these summarized reports are full-text premium research reports from leading analyst firms.

Executive Content: Books24x7 executive level offerings give busy executives the insights they value in formats that fit their busy schedules. ExecSummaries™ offer concise summaries of today's best-selling business books. ExecBlueprints™ are executive white papers that provide near-term actionable information on key business topics.

ExecBlueprints are bylined by leading C-level executives from prominent global companies. Most ExecSummaries and ExecBlueprints can be read on screen, printed or downloaded in MP3 format for portable listening.

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We were incorporated in Ireland on August 8, 1989. On September 6, 2002, we completed a merger with SkillSoft Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and, on November 19, 2002, we changed our corporate name from SmartForce PLC to SkillSoft PLC. Our registered office is located at Belfield Office Park, Clonskeagh, Dublin 4, Ireland, and our telephone number at that address from the United States is (011) 353-1-2181000. Our principal office in the United States is located at 107 Northeastern Boulevard, Nashua, New Hampshire 03062, USA, and our telephone number at that address is (603) 324-3000.

On October 25, 2006 we signed a definitive agreement to acquire Thomson NETg from The Thomson Corporation. The acquisition is expected to add to our existing offerings through the addition of complementary Thomson NETg offerings. The acquisition supports our overall strategy to continually increase the quality, breadth and flexibility of the learning solutions we can make available to our corporate, government, education and small-to-medium size business customers. The acquisition is expected to close in the second quarter of the fiscal year ending January 31, 2008.

We maintain a Web site with the address www.SkillSoft.com. We are not including the information contained on our Web site as part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K. We make available free of charge through our Web site our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file these materials with, or otherwise furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Industry Background

The corporate training market is large. We believe that a substantial majority of the corporate training market is comprised of business skills, IT skills and compliance training, as well as the complementary technologies and services for the development and delivery of learning programs. We believe that the growth in corporate training is being driven by:

The evolution of our economy to a service-based and knowledge-based economy, in which the skills of the workforce often represent the most important corporate assets;

The increasing recognition by businesses that it is imperative to continually improve the skills of their employees in order to remain competitive;

The rapidly evolving business environment, which necessitates continual training and education of the employee base;

The increased competition in today's economy for skilled employees and the recognition that effective training can be used to recruit and retain employees; and

The retirement of Baby Boom Generation workers during the coming 15-to-20 years, which will result in industries seeking technically skilled and educated workers to meet the projected shortage of qualified and trained candidates to replace those retiring workers. This phenomenon is widely projected to create a major increase in demand for training in technical and business skills.

Although the significant majority of corporate training has historically been and continues to be delivered through traditional classroom instruction, e-learning solutions are offering another choice in which business enterprises improve the skills of their work force. By providing real-time accessibility and user-focused specificity, e-learning enables the training and education process to be broadened from a distinct event—often off-site and limited in scope—to a process of continuous learning for employees. Often, we find that our customers combine e-learning resources with

traditional classroom instruction and virtual classroom events. These blended learning programs meet the rising need for training in increasingly complex working environments, and when properly designed and deployed, blended solutions can effectively address the needs of business organizations seeking to provide cost effective, comprehensive, enterprise-wide learning solutions to their employees. These solutions can support the planned formal learning priorities and the day-to-day informal learning activities that comprise the primary means by which business professionals learn the skills needed to do their job and grow their careers.

We believe that e-learning solutions present a significant opportunity for business organizations to cost-effectively deliver training and performance support resources for their employees while maintaining a higher level

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of productivity of their work force. E-Learning solutions can improve on the inefficiencies associated with classroom training, including travel costs, scheduling difficulties and the opportunity costs of employees' time. In addition, e-learning provides benefits beyond other technology-based training methods that make it more flexible, effective and cost-efficient. For example, e-learning solutions provide more timely and simplified deployment, the flexibility of self-directed and personalized learning, improved ease of use, and enhanced product/user support and administrative functionality. Furthermore, through the use of Web-based technologies, e-learning solutions provide access via computer to content any time, anywhere over the Internet and in the exact amount required by each individual learner.

Content Products

With over 6,200 courses spanning IT, cross-functional business skills, functional area expertise and workplace compliance subjects, we are well positioned in the e-learning content sector of the market for corporate education and training solutions for today's critical business and IT skills. Through our focus on these critical skills and our track record in fast and effective execution, we strive to deliver e-learning content that excels in terms of depth, breadth, currency, interactive learning design and Web deployment flexibility. Also, through our Books24x7 professional Referenceware collections, we can offer users access to over 13,500 unabridged business and IT titles from more than 360 publishers, as well as summaries of leading business books and reports authored by C-level executives on pressing business topics. Together, these multi-modal e-learning components offer organizations an array of both formal and informal learning based on user needs—whether students need to immerse themselves in the subject matter or need to quickly reference content for five to ten minutes of on-the-job performance support.

We regularly add new courses to cover new skills and technologies and new subjects requested by our customers or that we believe our customers will want. We also regularly retire courses from our active library as certain skills, subjects or technologies become outdated or used less frequently by our customers, and as we replace older courses with newer and higher quality versions. This combination of adding and retiring courses, which is part of our continuous effort to ensure the currency, relevancy and high quality of our active library, will cause the overall active library size to fluctuate.

Business Skills Courseware and Simulations

Our comprehensive business skills library of e-learning courses, simulations and learning objects encompasses a wide array of professional effectiveness skills and business topics. As of January 31, 2007, our business skills library included over 2,200 business skills course and simulation offerings. Our business skills courses and simulations are divided into the following major Solution Areas:

Professional Effectiveness	Business Strategy & Operations
Management & Leadership	Sales & Customer-Facing Skills
Project Effectiveness	Finance, HR & Administration

We have more than 790 current English language business skills courseware titles, and over 1,800 versions of these courses that have been localized into a number of languages including UK English, Italian, German, French, European Spanish, Polish, Russian, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Cantonese, Latin American Spanish and Brazilian Portuguese to support other geographic markets.

IT Skills and Certification Courseware

Our comprehensive IT skills library of e-learning courses and learning objects encompasses a wide array of technologies used by IT professionals and business end-users. As of January 31, 2007, our IT skills library included

over 2,450 IT skills course offerings that are divided into the following major Solution Areas:

Software Development
Internet & Network Technologies
Web Design

OS & Server Technologies
Database Systems

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The courseware in these Solution Areas address over 100 current technical certifications sought by technical professionals and enterprises providing technical products and services to their customers, including:

Microsoft

MCP
MCSA 2003
MCSE 2003
MCSD .NET
MCDBA
MCSA 2000
MCSE 2000

ISC(2)

CISSP (ISC2)
SSCP (ISC2)
CCSA (CheckPoint)

Cisco

CCNA
CCDA
CCNP
CCDP
CCSP

Macromedia

ColdFusion MX Developer
Dreamweaver MX Developer
Flash MX Developer

CompTIA

A+ 2006
Net+
INet+
Server+
Linux+
Security+

Sun

Sun Certified Programmer
for the Java 2 Platform

Project Mgmt Institute

PMP
CAPM

Linux Professional Institute

LPI: Level I
LPI: Level II

CIW

CIW Associate
Master Enterprise
Developer
CIW Site Designer

Oracle

10g DBA OCA
10g DBA OCP

ITIL

Foundations

OCA 10g
OCP 10g

We have more than 1,500 current English language IT skills courseware titles, and over 950 IT skills courseware titles that have been localized into a number of languages including German, French, Japanese and Mandarin Chinese to support other geographic markets.

Desktop Skills Courseware Collection

SkillSoft's Desktop Skills library of e-learning courses and learning objects offers more than 190 English language Desktop Skills courseware titles and over 800 Desktop Skills courseware titles that have been localized into languages such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Brazilian Portuguese, Polish, and Mandarin Chinese. Our Desktop Skills courseware titles are built to assist professionals who rely upon standard desktop applications such as Microsoft Office, Crystal Reports, Adobe Acrobat and Lotus Notes. Our desktop solutions are ideal for day-to-day performance support, as well as supporting major corporate software migrations. In addition, SkillSoft's Desktop Skills Courseware Collection supports over 12 popular end user certifications including ECDL/ICDL and many Microsoft MOS certification exams.

Compliance Solutions

SkillSoft's Compliance Solutions provide collections of compliance-based e-learning solutions. Within Compliance Solutions there are three areas of focus: Legal Compliance, Federal Government Compliance, and Environmental Safety and Health (ES&H) Compliance.

The Legal Compliance Solution addresses the needs of our clients as they work toward maintaining compliance with various statutes, regulations and case law that govern the workplace. The various topics covered in this solution include Ethics, Code of Conduct, Diversity, Sarbanes-Oxley and Harassment. Our Legal Compliance courses are designed for use by virtually everyone in an organization, regardless of job title or position.

The Federal Government Compliance Solution specifically addresses compliance issues for individuals either working directly for the U.S. Federal government or employees doing business with the Federal government. The

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topics included in this solution are similar to those found in the Legal Compliance Solution; however, they are designed to address Federal requirements that govern Federal employees.

The ES&H Compliance Solution addresses key standards mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Department of Transportation (DOT). Our Environmental Safety and Health (ES&H) courses are designed for use by the hardhat and safety glasses industries.

Leadership Development Channel

SkillsSoft's Leadership Development Channel product line includes a unique collection of streaming media programs (video) in multiple learning formats featuring best-selling business authors, experts and CEOs. The Leadership Development Channel is designed to cover formal and informal learning needs of an organization through programs covering the following topical areas: Management and Leadership, Change and Innovation, Communication, Marketing and Sales, Business Strategy, and more. In addition, this collection is ideal for group learning experiences, including use as a meeting starter, one-on-one coaching and facilitated learning session.

Books24x7

Books24x7, our subsidiary, offers a suite of core, unabridged and topically organized Referenceware collections that provide online subscribers the ability to perform multi-level searches to pinpoint information needed for on-the-job performance support and problem-solving. Referenceware products draw upon leading professional reference books, research reports and documentation. Books24x7 delivers Referenceware via a Web-based platform that enables paying subscribers to browse, read, search, and collaborate anytime, anywhere with a simple Web connection. The Referenceware collections include:

ITPRO COLLECTION is geared toward technology professionals including developers, network administrators, technology executives, information services managers and technical support representatives. This collection consists of content from dozens of IT publishers including industry leaders such as Apress, Microsoft Press, MIT Press, Osborne/ McGraw-Hill, Syngress, and John Wiley & Sons. The ITPro collection includes original content owned by SkillsSoft Press such as ReferencePoints white papers and the Instant Code series of books.

BUSINESSPRO COLLECTION is geared toward professionals whose role requires exercising strong business judgment. This collection contains over 30 business skills and professional development publishers including industry leaders such as AMACOM, ASTD, Harvard Business School Press, Jossey-Bass, Oxford University Press, Project Management Institute, Stanford University, and John Wiley & Sons.

OFFICEESSENTIALS COLLECTION is a specialty collection geared toward non-technical users who require occasional real-time assistance with common office applications. This collection contains award winning content, including the for Dummies series, is written in a comfortable, easy-to-understand tone and can be deployed to desktops to relieve help desk congestion, or provided as an end-user safety-net during migration to applications such as Microsoft Office Vista and Office 2007.

FINANCEPRO COLLECTION offers professionals access to relevant information on a variety of financial and accounting topics. FinancePro delivers fully searchable, online content from popular publishers such as AMACOM, John Wiley & Sons, McGraw-Hill, Oxford University Press and the National Underwriter Company, and is an essential tool for anyone needing immediate access to financial reference materials including such topics as Generally Accepted Accounting Principals (GAAP), International Accounting Standards, Sarbanes-Oxley, operations management, planning and taxation.

ENGINEERINGPRO COLLECTION is a professional information tool containing reference material covering a wide range of engineering disciplines, and general reference topics important to virtually all engineering professionals. This collection features books from publishers such as John Wiley & Sons, McGraw-Hill, The Institution of Electrical Engineers, EngineeringPress, Industrial Press, Noble Publishing, Artech House, Cambridge University Press, The MIT Press and others.

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EXECSUMMARIES COLLECTION provides summaries of leading business books from today's foremost business authors. ExecSummaries expertly encapsulates the salient points and ideas of full-length books into concise, 8-page summaries. Unlike excerpts or reviews, designed for ease-of-use with short passages, bulleted lists, and other useful elements, these thorough, yet high-level overviews provide time-constrained executives with the leading ideas that are shaping today's business environment.

EXECBLUEPRINTS COLLECTION is original content owned by SkillSoft that provides executives with easy-to-absorb, practical information and best practices to help provide them with a framework for taking near-term action on pressing business issues. Authored by leading business executives who are regarded as leaders and innovators in their fields, these reports are designed to succinctly convey key issues, metrics, lessons learned, milestones, timelines and action plans required for successful execution.

GOVESENTIALS COLLECTION is a broad reference tool targeted to meet the information needs of government workers, contractors and consultants. By combining the full text of government-focused books from major publishers with carefully selected public domain content, GovEssentials offers a variety of ready-access titles in a broad range of subjects such as Foundations of Government, Security & Homeland Defense, Acquisition & Contracting, E-Gov & Information Technology, and other topics of importance to government workers.

WELL-BEINGESENTIALS COLLECTION is designed for deployment at all levels of the enterprise to help foster a more productive employee base. The collection complements corporate EAP (employee assistance program) initiatives by providing a resource for employees to research and understand topics of importance to them. Well-BeingEssentials includes best-selling titles from the best publishers in the health and work-life arena, including AMACOM, Berrett-Koehler Publishers, Career Press, John Wiley & Sons, Jossey-Bass and Kogan Page.

HOSPITALITYPRO COLLECTION provides the hospitality and tourism industry with searchable reference publications on hotel management, food and beverage operations, casino management and many other related topics. With dozens of titles from top publishers, including John Wiley & Sons and Butterworth-Heinemann, HospitalityPro is geared towards supervisors, managers, directors and executives who work in all aspects of hospitality and tourism, including hotels, restaurants, casinos, cruise lines, airlines and travel agencies.

ANALYSTPERSPECTIVES COLLECTION provides technology executives, managers and practitioners with the analyst information they need to make the important decisions that affect their enterprise. The collection consists of two major components: AnalystPerspectives reports, which are exclusive SkillSoft-owned documents that compare, contrast and summarize the views of multiple analyst firms; and more than 500 full-text analyst reports from more than 23 premium research firms covering a wide variety of IT and telecommunications topics.

The SkillSoft Instructional Design Model

Our instructional design model, which we have used in designing our business and IT skills courses, is based primarily on the concepts of performance-oriented instruction, mastery and the sequencing of instructional activities and strategies. The model draws heavily from adult learning principles that emphasize learner initiative, self-management, experiential learning and transfer of learning into the workplace. The design of each of our courses starts with the definition of user-focused performance objectives and then proceeds to the selection and implementation of instructional strategies and learning activities appropriate for those objectives. Frequent practice questions or exercises along with assessments measure users' achievement of those objectives. This robust, yet flexible, design methodology creates an instructionally sound framework for the design and development of highly interactive, engaging and instructionally effective courses regardless of the content focus or level of learning.

Our instructional design model is intended to meet the challenge of creating effective and engaging instruction that is easily deployed on our corporate customers' global computer networks or over the Internet. Our design, development and quality assurance standards and processes are all geared toward insuring each course meets our expectations for the best instruction possible.

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Our instructional design model is focused on producing courses in all content areas with:

learning outcomes specified by performance goals and objectives;

content and learning activities based on specified objectives;

assessment based on the knowledge and skills specified in the objectives;

options to take assessments in either pre- or post-test mode;

instructional strategies and multimedia elements tailored to the specific course content;

tools to promote the transfer of learning into the workplace, such as online Job Aids, Code Samples and Follow-On Activities;

instructional strategies appropriate for the content and learning level, such as examples, RolePlays, case studies, guided practice, and simulations; and

levels of learning appropriate for the content and the target audience.

The theories and principles embedded within our instructional design model are actualized via:

a friendly, intuitive graphical user interface;

a course structure and navigation that supports self-paced, user-controlled instruction;

unlimited access to instruction and assessments;

a standardized templates to create unified and predictable functionality;

a variety of presentation, practice, and assessment templates supporting high levels of user interactivity and engagement; and

a standardized, yet flexible, flow of instruction.

Starting from this set of common elements and attributes, our courses then include the instructional strategies most suitable for the content and specified objectives. For instance, the approach to teaching communication skills is different from the approach to teaching finance or accounting skills, and the strategies used to teach these two business content areas differ from those used to teach computer and software skills.

Learning Design for Business Skills

Our business skills courses cover a broad range of business and professional effectiveness curriculum areas. Some content is factual with predictable, non-variable outcomes, such as finance. Other content areas, such as communication skills, are softer, or more behavioral-oriented, and have highly variable implementation options and outcomes that require a different set of instructional presentation and practice strategies. In addition, we have a strong commitment to reach the highest possible levels of learning in each course including as much application and analysis level content as possible, supported by strong foundational learning at the knowledge and comprehension levels.

The key instructional features and strategies in our business skills courses and library are:

ROLEPLAY EXERCISES RolePlay exercises present users with opportunities for realistic practice of varying aspects of course content within everyday workplace scenarios. RolePlay exercises have multiple possible outcomes based on users' responses to the simulation's interactions. When integrated into course topics, RolePlay exercises allow users to freely explore the impact of handling realistic work situations in different ways. SkillSoft's RolePlay design allows users to experience the exercise in score mode or explore mode. Using score mode lets learners assess their level of skill within the targeted content area. Using explore mode allows the learner to dynamically explore alternative responses to see the impact of those choices. This user-driven exploration is the key to real learning. People learn as much, or more, from their mistakes as from the things they do correctly. RolePlays bring this principle home to e-learning.

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AUDIO-ENABLED LEARNING Our business skills instruction is audio-enabled. This feature can easily be turned on or off based on user preference and greatly enhances engagement and retention for many users. Audio can be especially key to the instructional effectiveness of behavior modeling, RolePlay exercises and SkillSims.

SIMULATED DIALOGS The ability to observe behaviors and their outcomes (positive and negative) is a key strategy for teaching professional and behavioral skills. The simulated dialog strategy gives users an opportunity to observe and listen to the conversations of two or more people. The inclusion of character audio enhances the emotional and tonal qualities of the conversation, while the varying facial expressions and body language offer another layer of interpretation. These features, combined with the spoken words of the characters, provide realistic vignettes or scenarios in which varying aspects of a behavioral skill can be presented.

CASE STUDIES A case study strategy describes a complex situation, often in the form of a story or scenario, and then asks the user to explore its characteristics and possible resolutions. Complexity is the primary difference between case studies and examples that can be easily presented and practiced through other types of strategies, such as multiple choice and matching. Case studies are used to achieve learning at the application and analysis levels and to present examples of content within appropriate business contexts.

ANIMATIONS Animations are an important element of our leading visual design. We use animations when movement is an important part of the teaching point, when the content requires that the user's eye be drawn to a specific area of the screen or when a key concept can be best presented via animated visuals. Examples of content areas where animations can enhance learning effectiveness include instruction on process and dataflow diagrams, hierarchical and dependency relationships and changes in state or perspective.

ONLINE JOB AIDS All of our business skills courses include online Job Aids that help support the use of newly learned skills and knowledge in the workplace. Job Aids are courseware take-aways that can be used as-is, or tailored to meet a user's needs. Each Job Aid can easily be edited to reflect a user's organization-specific information, and users can add organization-specific Job Aids that they have independently developed.

LEARNING AIDS Learning aids are tools or documents used in support of course content presentation and practice. They are designed to support specific course context or content, and, therefore, are not available for use outside of the course. Learning aids could appear as worksheets (interactive or passive), reference documents too large to include in a standard template, complex charts or graphs or a variety of other formats. Only the content and the chosen instructional strategies limit the variations.

SKILLBRIEFS SkillBriefs are one- to two-page text-based HTML documents that summarize the content in each topic of a course. SkillBriefs are now available as part of course content, as well as through SkillPort. SkillBriefs can be used to quickly refresh a learner's memory of key teaching points, as instant, just-in-time non-interactive learning when time doesn't allow for more typical instruction and/or as valuable take-aways from a course to support transfer of learning into the workplace. There are currently SkillBriefs for over 5,000 topics.

PRE- AND POST-TESTING ASSESSMENTS Assessments are available for use in both pre- and post-testing modes. When Assessments are used in pre-test mode, learners can use the results to tailor their initial path of instruction based on those results. Post-test Assessments can be used to help learners identify areas where review or remediation is necessary.

SKILLSIMS BUSINESS SKILLS SIMULATIONS SkillSims are instructional resources that extend the learning advantages of RolePlay into larger, more complex e-learning experiences. SkillSims are designed to give users an opportunity to practice new skills in realistic work situations. Each SkillSims simulation, typically 20-to-40 minutes in

duration, provides users with an opportunity to practice application level skills based on content drawn from multiple courses within one of our learning paths or series (a collection of related courses). Users practice these skills by navigating through different scenarios in which they encounter a variety of business problems. As in real life, users have the opportunity to select different courses of action, and the

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scenario unfolds according to the users' choice of actions. Events such as telephone calls, meetings and interruptions add to the reality of each scenario.

SkillSims, with integrated links to their corresponding SkillSoft course series, provide a powerful learning experience that allows the user to immediately apply newly gained knowledge to challenging business situations in risk-free environments.

BLENDED LEARNING TOOLKITS Like SkillSims, the Blended Learning Toolkits are based on content drawn from multiple courses within a single learning path or series. However, this product is designed to provide our customers with tools for blending and/or transferring e-learning into the workplace as well as the classroom. Each Blended Learning Toolkit consists of multiple layers of content including a Users Guide, approximately 18 to 20 activities or tools, PowerPoint presentations that summarize the key teaching points from each lesson in all the courses within the learning path and short text-based summaries (SkillBriefs) of all the topic content. Blended Learning Toolkits are delivered electronically and can be used as is or customized to meet individual customer requirements. Customers have the freedom to blend the tools into traditional classroom settings, instructional events delivered via collaborative learning platforms, or to hand them over to managers, supervisors, facilitators, and anyone else interested in transferring learning into the workplace. The Blended Learning Toolkit provides multi-layered content with many options for use and implementation. It is adaptable and flexible to support a variety of audiences, content areas, and implementation environments and platforms. The goal of the Blended Learning Toolkit is to effectively reinforce the application of knowledge and skills from our courses. Most of all, it provides our customers with another opportunity to enhance and leverage their investment in e-learning.

SKILLBLENDS SkillBlends are a collection of resources and easy-to-follow instructions designed to support the development and implementation of blended learning programs. Each SkillBlend is based on business skills content and is organized by topic. SkillBlends can be used to create live or virtual classroom training sessions, and are not dependent upon any software other than standard Microsoft Office applications. The power of the SkillBlend product is the ability to easily create customized, pre-designed instructional sessions. Each SkillBlend includes a variety of tools, presentations and resources to create a fully designed, blended learning, instructional session for a variety of business topics. Each SkillBlend also includes a complete pre-designed instructional session on the SkillBlend topic, which is ready for deployment in a SkillSoft Dialogue or other virtual presentation platform. Topics include leadership, management, communication, team building and more.

Learning Design for IT Skills

Like our business skills courses, the instructional strategies chosen for use in an IT skills course are largely dependent on the course content and objectives. Learning the use or function of buttons, menu items and other familiar software elements is largely a knowledge and comprehension task. Learning the steps to complete a specific task is very procedural and best achieved via observation or guided practice, followed by opportunities for more independent practice, with varying degrees of guidance, feedback and support. In support of these and other IT skills-related learning goals, our IT skills courses include static and interactive explanations, step-by-step demonstrations of how to perform specific procedures, guided practice activities and sample coding solutions. Inclusion of frequent review questions in the instructional topics reinforces key teaching points. The availability of assessments at both the topic and course level provides the learner with an option to assess their performance across the entirety of a course, or with more focused concentration on individual topic level content and objectives.

The key instructional features and strategies in the IT skills courses and library are:

TEXT AND GRAPHICS Our IT skills courses use a variety of text and graphic-based strategies to present and explain software features and functions. Interactive text and graphics are particularly useful to explain buttons, menu

items, coding or tagging parameters, and syntax. This strategy is also an effective method to break down complex concepts into smaller, graphically represented parts, or to separate lines of code into smaller sections. Clicking or selecting graphically portrayed parts produces additional information or explanation about that specific part. All these features allow learners to review information as often as they want and to ignore something if they choose to.

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DEMONSTRATIONS AND GUIDED PRACTICE Demos in our IT skills courses are demonstrations of software procedures and tasks. Most typically, the demonstration will divide the procedure or task into specific steps and then sequentially show those steps to the user. As the demo moves from one step to the next, a simulated representation of the software shows what happens next and additional text provides commentary. In addition, learners are frequently given the option of performing the salient steps of the procedure. This feature, called a Try-It, prompts the user to perform specific steps, or enter code that achieves a specified end result. If learners decide not to perform the step, they can click forward, which launches an animated sequence of the correct step. A special animation feature, called a Show Me, is used to demonstrate a specific sequence step or user action. The steps are outlined in advance, and then the learner is given the option of reviewing those steps in an animated sequence. The automated playback of the demo is optional the learner can opt to view the demo or continue to the next section of instruction.

PROMPTED ANIMATIONS Animations help the learner visualize content to draw his or her attention to an area on an interface or conceptual graphic. Prompted animations are initiated by the learner after some other introduction to the content in the instruction. When the animation is launched, it extends or reinforces the instruction that has already taken place. The use of prompted versus autoplay animation helps avoid split attention, which can occur when text displays simultaneously with animation. Split attention means a learner is confused about where to focus or watch, and confounds learning.

INTERACTIVE EXERCISES There are many types of interactive practice questions and exercises used in our IT skills courses.

SkillChecks are a key practice strategy in GUI-based content where it is important for the learner to be able to use the software application. SkillChecks present learners with a task to perform on a simulated interface. If a learner performs all the required steps in the task correctly, the interface responds as it would in the real application. If learners decide not to perform the question, they can click forward or click a Show-me button, both of which launch an animated sequence of the correct step.

User-input questions enable learners to complete a statement or segment of code by typing the answer into a blank area in the code or statement.

Multiple-choice, matching, and ranking questions are used to reinforce newly learned skills and knowledge within an instructional topic, and to practice or assess the huge body of conceptual information related to a complete understanding and implementation of many IT subject areas. Learners are debriefed on their performance on these questions via detailed feedback for every answer choice, regardless of whether they got the question right or wrong.

ONLINE MENTORING Is available for over 100 current certification exams for IT professionals, end user technologies and project management skills. We have approximately 45 on-staff mentors, averaging over 25 certifications apiece who are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week for 35 of our most popular exams. Beyond the 35 exams that have 24 x 7 mentoring, expert mentors are available online Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm EST for more than 60 additional certification exams. Through on-line chats and e-mail, learners can ask questions, receive clarification, and request additional information to help them get the answers and understanding they need.

TESTPREP CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAMS Addressing over 65 of the most popular current certification exams from Microsoft, Cisco, Oracle and CompTIA, TestPrep practice exams allow learners to test their knowledge in a simulated certification-testing environment. Tests can be taken in two modes study and certification. The un-timed study mode is designed to maximize learning by providing feedback and mapping back to appropriate SkillSoft courses for further study, while the against-the-clock certification mode is designed to mimic a certification exam.

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SIMULATIONS AND EXERCISES Our IT skills courses contain standalone topics that give learners the opportunity to independently practice or consolidate the most critical procedures and learning taught in the preceding instruction. These topics focus on developing different knowledge areas and skills:

Software simulations, which consist of a series of tasks that learners perform in a simulated version of the application being discussed in the course.

Coding exercises and simulations, which give learners the opportunity to analyze and write code or commands.

Hardware exercises, which simulate hardware setup problems.

Case-Study exercises, which consist of an interactive review of concepts and information, presented in a real-world scenario.

All of these instructional strategies provide the learner with the opportunity to practice his or her skills at appropriate learning levels. All types of exercises typically build on skills practiced previously in the course and are designed to cover multiple learning objectives.

MENTORED EXERCISES AND SELF-ASSESSMENT EXERCISES These exercises are designed to provide the user with an opportunity to apply new knowledge and skills within a live software application. Mentored exercises are designed to allow learners to carry out complex tasks and exercises and submit them to a mentor for review. Self-assessment exercises afford learners the opportunity to carry out similar tasks and exercises, on which they can then assess themselves from a provided solution. Both of these exercises involve the presentation of a real-world scenario requiring the learner to provide a solution or complete a series of tasks. After completing a series of these activities, users will have a set of documents or products demonstrating proficiency with the skills taught by the course.

Learning Design for Workplace Performance

Use of learning assets in support of both formal and informal learning we believe is now desirable and common for many SkillSoft customers. Learning organizations are also demanding a broader range of learning environments and strategies as part of their learning solutions. Formal instruction remains important, but additional assets are needed to support solutions such as blended learning, learning portals, performance support, and communities of practice. SkillSoft will continue to develop learning assets that are flexible and innovative and that enhance workplace performance.

Web-Based Architecture and Deployment Technology

Our Web-based architecture and deployment strategy enables us to provide a number of features to support users in their learning. These features include:

Learning Management Platforms. Learning management systems are key enabling technologies that permit users to access a wide variety of e-learning content resources over the Web, including courseware, simulations, Referenceware, online mentoring, SkillBriefs, Job Aids and TestPrep Certification Exams. Learning and development organizations can develop and deliver targeted learning programs to achieve specific business objectives using SkillPort's learning program capabilities. Our SkillPort LMS provides a rich feature set to support a range of corporate learning needs with a high degree of reliability and scalability. Available as a hosted or intranet solution, SkillPort offers our customers a low-cost, low IT-burden option with fast time-to-learning. As of January 31, 2007, there were

approximately 1,400 active SkillPort installations. In addition to our own platform, we continue to strive for convenient, easy integration of our content into third-party learning management systems through ongoing support of industry standards such as SCORM (Sharable Content Object Reference Model) and AICC (Aviation Industry CBT Committee) standards and through initiatives such as our Strategic Alliance for Integrated Learning (SAIL).

SkillPort Search-and-Learn Technology. Search-and-Learn technology, a key component of SkillPort, allows the users to search and access learning resources topically with a single, unified search. For example, a learner searching for resources on Cisco networks can discover the various SkillSoft courses, books, TestPreps,

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Express Guides and online mentoring services available to the learner with a single search query. From the identified results, the learner can then choose the resource that best meets his or her specific needs, time requirements and learning preferences.

SkillPort Add-On Modules. Add-on modules expand the scope of blended learning capabilities supported by SkillPort and allow customers to introduce new content types as an integrated part of their SkillPort learning programs. The SkillPort add-on modules are our Instructor-Led Training Module and Advanced Reporting Module.

SkillPort Customer Content Support. Customer content support allows customers to track, manage and search custom courses created by SkillSoft's authoring tools, as well as Microsoft Word, PowerPoint and Excel and Adobe PDF documents. This gives organizations the ability to incorporate important information resources such as white papers, launch plans, budget templates and customized training within a comprehensive learning database. SkillPort also supports off-the-shelf and custom courseware from third-party providers, as long as the content is designed to conform to our supported open standards and meets SkillSoft's custom content support guidelines.

SkillSoft Dialogue. SkillSoft Dialogue has been developed in response to our customers' need to rapidly assemble and deliver new content that ties to the organization and its goals. Many customers have added a virtual meeting component to their learning programs to deliver company-specific information. They have discovered that online meeting tools can be used to quickly create new materials and are using these tools to deliver information live, as well as recording their presentations for employees to play back on-demand. However, they have also encountered some common challenges. Most online meeting tools do little to support subject matter experts (SMEs) who may not be experienced in how to deliver sessions that are rich in interaction, which can result in a lower level of engagement and knowledge transfer. Additionally, editing these recordings is often cumbersome or impossible. SkillSoft Dialogue builds upon the foundation of this online meeting technology and adapts it to better fit the needs and challenges of the learning community. SkillSoft Dialogue aids SMEs in creating more interactive presentations, and provides access to SkillSoft content to enrich presentations.

SkillView. The SkillView competency management application is designed to help businesses manage the skills and knowledge of their employees more effectively and more profitably. Individual employees can assess their talents, manage their careers and determine training needs, while managers can do a better job of recruiting new employees for project teams and perform a myriad of other human capital management functions. Aggregate work force reporting provides strategic decision support to help optimize investments in human capital.

Assistive Technology Support. Assistive technology support is designed to address the requirements of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1998, which provides that, as of June, 2001, computer software applications purchased or developed by federal agencies must be designed for accessibility by people who are blind, deaf or have poor motor skills. We have aggressively worked to adapt our online courseware, Books24x7 Referenceware and our SkillPort LMS platform to meet the requirements established by Section 508. This development work is consistent with our general corporate philosophy to help organizations democratize training and give all employees access to training and development opportunities anywhere, anytime through computers. Our Section 508-compliant products provide users in a government or commercial organization with sight, hearing and/or mobility limitations equal access to our courses through the use of leading assistive technologies such as the JAWS screen reader.

High Performance Web Technology. Our products incorporate high performing Web technologies that we believe substantially improve our product performance. Our courses and support tools are developed using cross-platform technologies such as HTML, XML, Java, JavaScript, Macromedia Flash and ColdFusion. Our products employ advanced compression techniques, which allow our products to deliver high-quality performance within our customers bandwidth constraints. This enables us to provide our e-learning solutions to most users, not just those with the most powerful computers, fastest network connections, and highest resolution monitors.

Flexible Deployment Options. We also offer a fully hosted model as a deployment option for companies that prefer to have users access courses from SkillSoft-managed servers via the Internet rather than host the courses on the customer's own intranet. Chosen by the majority of SkillSoft customers, this fully hosted option can significantly simplify and shorten the implementation process.

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Open Learning Services Architecture. The Open Learning Services Architecture (OLSA) is a comprehensive set of Web services that simplify and minimize the effort our customers have to invest to integrate SkillSoft learning assets into their technology architectures, whether they are using SkillSoft's platform (SkillPort), a third-party LMS, a corporate portal or some other method. The goal of OLSA is to make it easier and faster for customers to leverage resources that are aligned with a broad range of business objectives, using their platform(s) of choice. These capabilities include fully-integrated search technology (Search-and-Learn), catalog management, mentoring, course catalog hierarchy, learning programs and support for KnowledgeCenters.

Product Pricing

The pricing for our courses varies based upon the number of course titles or the courseware bundle licensed by a customer, the number of users and the length of the license agreement (generally one, two or three years). Our license agreements permit customers to exchange course titles, generally on the contract anniversary date. Some product features, such as SkillPort, the Course Customization Toolkit, Dialogue and courseware hosting, are separately licensed for an additional fee.

The pricing for our SkillChoice Solution license varies based on the content offering selected by the customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement. Our SkillChoice Solution license provides customers access to a full range of learning products including courseware, Referenceware, simulations, mentoring, testpreps and Express Guides.

A Referenceware license gives users access to the full library within one or more collections (ITPro, BusinessPro, FinancePro and OfficeEssentials) from Books24x7. The pricing for our Referenceware licenses varies based on the collections specified by a customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement.

Sales and Marketing

In the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, our products were sold in 58 countries. Our primary sales channels consist of a direct field sales force for larger accounts, a telesales group for small to medium-sized business accounts and resellers that address certain opportunities in the United States and some international markets.

We believe this strategy enables us to focus our resources on the largest sales opportunities, while simultaneously leveraging the telesales model and reseller channels to address opportunities that may not be cost-effective for us to pursue through the direct field sales organization.

As of January 31, 2007, we employed 270 sales, sales operations, telesales, sales management, corporate development and solution services personnel. In the field sales organization, each account executive reports to either a regional sales director or an area sales vice president who is responsible for revenue growth and expense control for his or her area. Our sales professionals have significant sales experience, as well as extensive contacts with the corporate customers that we target. The sales process for an initial sale to a large customer typically ranges from three to twelve months and often involves a coordinated effort among a number of groups within our organization.

We use sophisticated sales force automation software to track each prospect and customer through a sales cycle covering the following seven stages: prospect, qualify, discovery, evaluation, proposal, negotiate and close. Each step of the sales cycle has certain exit criteria that must be satisfied before the prospect can progress to the next stage. Our senior sales executives hold review meetings throughout each quarter with our regional sales vice presidents and in some cases their account executives to assess their 90-day forecast, 120-day pipeline development and longer term

territory strategy. Our area sales vice presidents, regional sales directors and their account executives typically confer regularly throughout the quarter to review progress toward quarterly goals and longer term business objectives and for coaching sessions.

We have an office in the United Kingdom that serves as the hub of our Europe and Middle East sales operations. We also have an office in Sydney, Australia that serves as the hub for our Asia-Pacific operations. In order to accelerate our worldwide market penetration, our sales strategy includes developing relationships to access indirect sales channels such as reseller and distributor partners. Our indirect sales channels give us access to a more diverse client base, which we otherwise would not be able to reach in a cost-effective manner through our direct

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sales force. Our development and marketing partners also generally have the right to resell products developed under their alliances with us.

We have a telesales group located in Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada that has been established to target opportunities with small to medium-sized businesses.

Our marketing organization utilizes a variety of programs to support our global sales team. As of January 31, 2007, our marketing organization consisted of 43 employees. Our marketing programs include:

Customer advisory forums and user group events;

Product and strategy updates with industry analysts;

Public relations activities resulting in articles in trade press and speaking engagements;

Print advertising in trade publications;

Printed promotional materials and direct mail;

Online marketing in the form of Web banners, content syndication, email sponsorships, newsletters and key-word buying on search engines; and

Events, seminars and trade shows.

No customer accounted for more than 10% of our revenue for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. See Note 11 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of our revenue by geographic area and by segment.

Customer Service and Support

We offer a broad range of support and services to our customers across the e-learning lifecycle through our customer service, application engineering and customer support organization. We believe that providing a high level of customer service and support is necessary to achieve rapid product implementation, full product utilization, customer satisfaction and continued revenue growth.

Application engineering. We have application engineers available to assist customers with the technical aspects of installing, deploying and integrating our products. These engineers assist in evaluating the customers' environment to ensure that our products will run successfully, as well as assist with the integration of our products with third party LMSs, customer portals, and enterprise software systems.

Account consulting. We employ account consultants to assist customers in planning and implementing best practices for e-learning program success. These individuals assist with the implementation of pilot programs and offer expertise in establishing training success criteria, planning internal marketing programs and communicating with e-learning end users. Our account consultants work in close coordination with our application engineers and sales representatives and are an important component of our efforts to monitor and ensure customer satisfaction and success.

Customer support. We also provide Web-based, live telephone, e-mail and chat support to our customers through our customer service and support organization. They are available to assist customers seven days per week, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

As of January 31, 2007, our customer service and support, application engineering and managed services organization consisted of 198 people globally.

Competition

The market for corporate education and training products is fragmented and highly competitive. We expect that competition in this market will remain intense in the future for the following reasons:

The expected growth of this market will attract new entrants.

Our course content providers are often not prohibited from developing courses on similar topics for other companies, provided that they do not use our toolkit or templates.

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The tremendously fragmented nature of the competitive landscape, including many competitors in the e-learning segment of the market.

One source of competition for our products is the internal educational and technological personnel of our potential customers. If an organization decides to use external providers to supply some or all of its training, our principal sources of competition in the corporate education and training market are:

Providers of traditional classroom instruction, including American Management Association, AchieveGlobal, ESI, DDI, New Horizons and GlobalKnowledge. Many of the companies in this category are attempting to adapt their courses to e-learning formats suitable for access via Web browsers or offer e-Learning courses in conjunction with their instructor-led training and, in general, compete for the same training dollars in the customer's budget.

Technology companies such as IBM, Cisco, Oracle and Microsoft that offer e-learning courses.

Suppliers of online corporate education and training courses, including Thomson Learning (through subsidiaries such as Thomson NETg and Course Technologies), Element K, MindLeaders, Harvard Business School Publishing, Ninth House and Corpedia. Our Books24x7 business competes with companies such as Safari, a joint venture between Pearson Technology Group and O'Reilly & Associates, which offers aggregated IT and business content primarily consisting of its own titles on a subscription basis. Other companies that compete with one or more of Books24x7 collections include Knovel, which offers an Engineering collection; and GetAbstract and BusinessBook Review, which offer condensed summaries of business books. Element K offers a competitive online book collection that consists of a combination of their own products, Safari, GetAbstracts and books from book publishers that Element K has established licenses with.

With our entrance into the virtual classroom market, we are competing with companies such as WebEx, Centra, Interwise and Microsoft; and with rapid content development technology suppliers such as Macromedia Breeze, Articulate and Microsoft PowerPoint.

With our SkillPort LMS platform technology, we compete with other suppliers of LMS products such as SumTotal, Saba, Plateau, GeoLearning, Oracle, SAP and IBM.

We believe that the principal competitive factors in the corporate education and training market include:

The breadth, depth, currency and instructional design quality of the course content;

Informal performance support and other features of the training solution;

Adaptability, flexibility, reliability, scalability and performance of technology platforms offered;

Standards compliance and ease-of-integration with third party systems and customer learning portals;

The deployment options offered to customers, such as hosted, intranet and low bandwidth access;

Customer service and support;

Price/value relationship;

Relationships with the customer; and

Corporate reputation.

Although we believe that we currently compete favorably with respect to those factors, we may not be able to maintain or improve our competitive position. Some of our current and potential competitors have greater financial resources than we do. Increased competition may result in lost sales and may force us to lower prices, which may adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Product Development

We believe that the development of effective training content requires the convergence of source material, instructional design methodologies and computer technology. When developing a new learning path or product, we

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first obtain content from our content partners or other subject matter experts, existing courses and product reference materials. Our design and development teams then define the user-focused performance objectives and select the content, instructional strategies, learning activities and assessments appropriate for the intended learning outcomes. This process includes the creation of design documents, scripts and in some cases storyboards to document the planned content sequence, instructional flow and interactive presentation and practice strategies. The design and development team includes subject matter experts, learning designers, technical writers and developers, graphic designers, animators, content editors and quality assurance reviewers. After final assembly or integration of all course components into a completed course, we test to ensure all functional capabilities work as designed and deliver the desired learning experience and result.

The core element of our learning solution development process is our design and development process and the tools we use to support that process. Our design, development and production tools are comprised of our proprietary software and off-the-shelf tools. Our combination of development toolsets allows us to quickly and efficiently create and continually update modular learning events and enhance, on an ongoing basis, the multimedia content of such learning events. Our research and development goal is to further enhance our product development process and tools to facilitate the continual evolution of our offerings and ensure that our instructional products incorporate a wide variety of meaningful and effective instructional elements. We primarily use a network of content development partners to produce content for our business and IT skills curriculums. Our content development partners use SkillSoft-defined methods and tools to develop content based on instructional design and quality standards defined by our content development team. Course content is supplied by us, by other companies from which we have licensed content, or by our development partners, based on an outline jointly defined by our development partners and SkillSoft.

Our research and development efforts also include a focus on the design, development and integration of other key product elements, including online IT mentoring by certified content experts 24 hours a day, seven days a week, task-based IT simulations and labs, KnowledgeCenters, Business Impact and Challenge Series products, business skills focused Skillsims, certification TestPrep for IT, and online Referenceware for business and IT skills.

Our approach to technology begins with the understanding that the ability of our customers to deploy our e-learning applications and content is a critical factor in their success with our products. To meet our customers' varied needs, we strive to enable our courses to be able to be delivered on-line using standard Web browsers downloaded for off-line usage, or distributed via CD-ROM.

Through careful technology selection, product design and exhaustive compatibility testing, we ensure our products can be deployed on the vast majority of corporate desktop computers and without requiring the installation of specialized plug-ins whenever possible, and can be delivered over the varied and complex network infrastructures in existence today. As technologies and standards evolve, we continuously review those changes and consider adapting our products when possible to ensure compatibility.

We employ compression technologies for our media components and design our products to operate effectively over low bandwidth network environments. In this way, we reach a broader number of users with our products and minimize the load on our customers' networks.

Deployment flexibility is also achieved by adhering to industry standards such as AICC and SCORM. Our e-learning course content is designed for integration with third party learning management systems as well as with our e-learning platform products.

The majority of the content for our Referenceware is licensed from third party publishers.

Certain research and development activities are conducted by internal teams located in our main product development centers in Dublin, Ireland; Nashua, New Hampshire; Belfast, Northern Ireland; and Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada. In addition to our internal efforts, we outsource various aspects of our content development process to third parties.

As of January 31, 2007, the number of employees in our product development organization totaled 330. We intend to continue to make substantial investments in research and development. Product development expenses

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were approximately \$45.8 million, \$39.1 million, and \$40.8 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Proprietary Rights

We believe that proprietary technology forms an important or valuable part of most of our business skills and IT skills courseware offerings. We further believe that the creative skills of our personnel in developing new products and technologies, our ability to develop and introduce new products rapidly and our responsiveness to customer demands are equally important. We protect our technology by various means, including entering into agreements with employees to protect against disclosure of sensitive business information. We have 4 United States patents and 23 foreign patents with respect to computer-based training technologies and methods, and 8 United States and foreign patent applications pending with respect to computer-based training technologies and methods. We also have two Nationalized International [PCT] Cases. Finally, we currently have one patent application pending with respect to our Books24x7 product offerings.

We attempt to avoid infringing upon intellectual property and proprietary rights of third parties in our product development efforts. However, we do not conduct comprehensive patent searches to determine whether the technology used in our products infringes patents held by third parties. In addition, product development is inherently uncertain in a rapidly evolving technological environment in which there may be numerous patent applications pending, some of which are confidential when filed, with regard to similar technologies. If our products violate third-party proprietary rights, we could be liable for substantial damages. In addition, we may be required to reengineer our products or seek to obtain licenses to continue offering the products, and those efforts may not be successful.

We currently license certain technologies from third parties including data compression technologies and tools for developing Web applications and some course content that we incorporate into our products. We also license content for our Referenceware from third party publishers. This technology and content may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. The loss of this technology or content could result in delays in development and introduction of new products or product enhancements, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance. Moreover, we may face claims from others that the third-party technology or content incorporated in our products violates proprietary rights held by those claimants. We may also face claims for indemnification from our customers resulting from infringement claims against them based on the incorporation of third-party technology or content in our products. Although we are generally indemnified against such claims, in some cases the scope of that indemnification is limited. Even if we receive broad indemnification, third parties contractually obligated to indemnify us are not always well capitalized and may not be able to indemnify us in the event of infringement. In addition, such claims, even if not meritorious, could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources in addition to potential product redevelopment costs and delays, all of which could materially adversely affect our business.

SkillSoft, Books24x7.com, SkillPort, SkillChoice, RolePlay, Express Guide, Search-and-Learn, SkillView and Referenceware are registered trademarks and/or service marks of SkillSoft.

Employees

As of January 31, 2007, we employed 999 people globally.

At January 31, 2007, 313 employees were engaged in sales, sales operations, sales management, marketing, solution services, telesales and corporate development, 158 were in finance, administration, business applications and IT, 198 employees were in customer service and support, application engineering and managed services and 330 were in

product development, custom solutions, mentoring, production and hosting.

As of January 31, 2007, 539 employees were located in the United States and 460 in our international locations. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement and we have not experienced any work stoppages. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Our future success will depend in large part on the continued service of our key management, sales, product development and operational personnel and on our ability to attract, motivate and retain highly qualified employees.

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We also depend on writers, programmers and graphic artists. We expect to continue to hire additional product development, sales and marketing, information services, accounting staff and other resources as we deem appropriate to meet our business objectives.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision with respect to our shares.

RISKS RELATED TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

WE ARE THE SUBJECT OF AN ONGOING INVESTIGATION BY THE SEC.

While preparing the closing balance sheet of SmartForce as at September 6, 2002, the date on which we closed our merger with SkillSoft Corporation (the Merger), certain accounting matters were identified relating to the historical financial statements of SmartForce (which, following the Merger, are no longer our historical financial statements). On November 19, 2002, we announced our intent to restate the SmartForce financial statements for 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first two quarters of 2002. We have settled several class action lawsuits that were filed following the announcement of the restatement.

We are the subject of a formal order of private investigation entered by the SEC relating to the restatement. On June 2, 2005, the Boston District Office of the SEC informed us that it had made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action against us. Under the SEC's rules, we are permitted to make a so-called Wells Submission in which we seek to persuade the SEC that no such action should be commenced. In the event we are unable to resolve the SEC's potential claims by agreement, we intend to make such a submission.

The Boston District Office of the SEC informed us in January 2007 that we are the subject of an informal investigation concerning options granting practices at SmartForce for the period beginning April 12, 1996 through July 12, 2002, which was prior to the Merger. We have received a document request from the SEC and are in the process of responding to the request. The SEC has also informed us that the investigation relating to the restatement of historical SmartForce financial statements cannot be concluded until the investigation relating to the option granting practices of SmartForce has been completed.

We continue to cooperate with the SEC in these matters. At the present time, we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters or their potential impact on our operating results or financial position. However, we may incur substantial costs in connection with the SEC investigations, and these investigations could cause a diversion of management time and attention. In addition, we could be subject to penalties, fines or regulatory sanctions or claims by our former officers, directors or employees for indemnification of costs they may incur in connection with the SEC investigations. Any or all of those issues could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial position.

CLAIMS THAT WE INFRINGE UPON THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS COULD RESULT IN COSTLY LITIGATION OR ROYALTY PAYMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES, OR REQUIRE US TO REENGINEER OR CEASE SALES OF OUR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES.

Third parties have in the past and could in the future claim that our current or future products infringe their intellectual property rights. Any claim, with or without merit, could result in costly litigation or require us to reengineer or cease sales of our products or services, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Infringement claims could also result in an injunction in the use of our products or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to the combined company or

at all.

From time to time we learn of parties that claim broad intellectual property rights in the e-learning area that might implicate our offerings. These parties or others could initiate actions against us in the future.

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WE COULD INCUR SUBSTANTIAL COSTS RESULTING FROM PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS RELATING TO OUR CUSTOMERS' USE OF OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

Many of the business interactions supported by our products and services are critical to our customers' businesses. Any failure in a customer's business interaction or other collaborative activity caused or allegedly caused in the future by our products and services could result in a claim for substantial damages against us, regardless of our responsibility for the failure. Although we maintain general liability insurance, including coverage for errors and omissions, there can be no assurance that existing coverage will continue to be available on reasonable terms or will be available in amounts sufficient to cover one or more large claims, or that the insurer will not disclaim coverage as to any future claim.

WE COULD BE SUBJECTED TO LEGAL ACTIONS BASED UPON THE CONTENT WE OBTAIN FROM THIRD PARTIES OVER WHOM WE EXERT LIMITED CONTROL.

It is possible that we could become subject to legal actions based upon claims that our course content infringes the rights of others or is erroneous. Any such claims, with or without merit, could subject us to costly litigation and the diversion of our financial resources and management personnel. The risk of such claims is exacerbated by the fact that our course content is provided by third parties over whom we exert limited control. Further, if those claims are successful, we may be required to alter the content, pay financial damages or obtain content from others.

SOME OF OUR INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIES HAVE NOT COMPLIED WITH REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THEIR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND TAX RETURNS.

We operate our business in various foreign countries through subsidiaries organized in those countries. Due to our restatement of the historical SmartForce financial statements, some of our subsidiaries have not filed their audited statutory financial statements and have been delayed in filing their tax returns in their respective jurisdictions. As a result, some of these foreign subsidiaries may be subject to regulatory restrictions, penalties and fines and additional taxes.

RISKS RELATED TO THE OPERATION OF OUR BUSINESS

OUR QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS MAY FLUCTUATE SIGNIFICANTLY. THIS LIMITS YOUR ABILITY TO EVALUATE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL RESULTS AND INCREASES THE LIKELIHOOD THAT OUR RESULTS WILL FALL BELOW MARKET ANALYSTS' EXPECTATIONS, WHICH COULD CAUSE THE PRICE OF OUR ADSs TO DROP RAPIDLY AND SEVERELY.

We have in the past experienced fluctuations in our quarterly operating results, and we anticipate that these fluctuations will continue. As a result, we believe that our quarterly revenue, expenses and operating results are likely to vary significantly in the future. If in some future quarters our results of operations are below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, this could have a severe adverse effect on the market price of our ADSs.

Our operating results have historically fluctuated, and our operating results may in the future continue to fluctuate, as a result of factors, which include (without limitation):

the size and timing of new/renewal agreements and upgrades;

royalty rates;

the announcement, introduction and acceptance of new products, product enhancements and technologies by us and our competitors;

the mix of sales between our field sales force, our other direct sales channels and our telesales channels;

general conditions in the U.S. or the international economy;

the loss of significant customers;

delays in availability of new products;

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product or service quality problems;

seasonality due to the budget and purchasing cycles of our customers, we expect our revenue and operating results will generally be strongest in the second half of our fiscal year and weakest in the first half of our fiscal year;

the spending patterns of our customers;

litigation costs and expenses, including the costs related to the restatement of the SmartForce financial statements;

non-recurring charges related to acquisitions;

growing competition that may result in price reductions; and

currency fluctuations.

Most of our expenses, such as rent and most employee compensation, do not vary directly with revenue and are difficult to adjust in the short-term. As a result, if revenue for a particular quarter is below our expectations, we could not proportionately reduce operating expenses for that quarter. Any such revenue shortfall would, therefore, have a disproportionate effect on our expected operating results for that quarter.

OUR PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF THOMSON NETG MAY FAIL TO CLOSE OR THERE COULD BE SUBSTANTIAL DELAYS AND COSTS BEFORE THE ACQUISITION IS COMPLETED.

On October 25, 2006 we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Thomson NETg from The Thomson Corporation, for a purchase price of approximately \$285 million. The acquisition is estimated to close in the first half of calendar 2007 (fiscal 2008). On December 1, 2006, we announced that we had received notification from the Pre-merger Office of the Federal Trade Commission of early termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 for the proposed acquisition of Thomson NETg. Closing of the acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions, including the delivery by Thomson NETg of audited financial statements. If we are unable to complete the acquisition, we would have failed to realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisition and would have devoted substantial resources and management attention without realizing any accompanying benefit. In such an event, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

PAST AND FUTURE ACQUISITIONS, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF THOMSON NETG, MAY NOT PRODUCE THE BENEFITS WE ANTICIPATE AND COULD HARM OUR CURRENT OPERATIONS.

One aspect of our business strategy is to pursue acquisitions of businesses or technologies that will contribute to our future growth. As described above, on October 25, 2006 we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Thomson NETg from The Thomson Corporation. However, we may not be successful in identifying or consummating future attractive acquisition opportunities. Moreover, any acquisitions we do consummate, including the proposed Thomson NETg acquisition, may not produce benefits commensurate with the purchase price we pay or our expectations for the acquisition. In addition, acquisitions, including the Thomson NETg acquisition, involve numerous risks, including:

Difficulties in integrating the technologies, operations, financial controls and personnel of the acquired company;

Difficulties in retaining or transitioning customers of the acquired company;

Diversion of management time and focus;

The incurrence of unanticipated expenses associated with the acquisition or the assumption of unknown liabilities or unanticipated financial, accounting or other problems of the acquired company; and

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Accounting charges related to the acquisition, including restructuring charges, write-offs of in-process research and development costs, and subsequent impairment charges relating to goodwill or other intangible assets acquired in the transaction.

WE HAVE EXPERIENCED NET LOSSES IN THE PAST, AND WE MAY BE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN PROFITABILITY.

We recorded a net loss of \$20.1 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, net income of \$35.2 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 and net income of \$24.2 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. While we achieved profitability in the last two fiscal years, we cannot guarantee that our business will sustain profitability in any future period.

DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES MAY BE ESPECIALLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO ADVERSE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Our business and financial performance may be damaged by adverse financial conditions affecting our target customers or by a general weakening of the economy. Companies may not view training products and services as critical to the success of their businesses. If these companies experience disappointing operating results, whether as a result of adverse economic conditions, competitive issues or other factors, they may decrease or forego education and training expenditures before limiting their other expenditures or in conjunction with lowering other expenses.

INCREASED COMPETITION MAY RESULT IN DECREASED DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES, WHICH MAY RESULT IN REDUCED REVENUE AND GROSS PROFITS AND LOSS OF MARKET SHARE.

The market for corporate education and training solutions is highly fragmented and competitive. We expect the market to become increasingly competitive due to the lack of significant barriers to entry. In addition to increased competition from new companies entering into the market, established companies are entering into the market through acquisitions of smaller companies, which directly compete with us, and this trend is expected to continue. We may also face competition from publishing companies, vendors of application software and HR outsourcers, including those vendors with whom we have formed development and marketing alliances.

Our primary sources of direct competition are:

third-party suppliers of instructor-led information technology, business, management and professional skills education and training;

technology companies that offer learning courses covering their own technology products;

suppliers of computer-based training and e-learning solutions;

internal education, training departments and HR outsourcers of potential customers; and

value-added resellers and network integrators.

Growing competition may result in price reductions, reduced revenue and gross profits and loss of market share, any one of which would have a material adverse effect on our business. Many of our current and potential competitors have substantially greater financial, technical, sales, marketing and other resources, as well as greater name

recognition, and we expect to face increasing price pressures from competitors as managers demand more value for their training budgets. Accordingly, we may be unable to provide e-learning solutions that compare favorably with new instructor-led techniques, other interactive training software or new e-learning solutions.

WE RELY ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF THIRD PARTIES TO PROVIDE US WITH EDUCATIONAL CONTENT FOR OUR COURSES AND REFERENCEWARE, AND OUR ALLIANCES WITH THESE THIRD PARTIES MAY BE TERMINATED OR FAIL TO MEET OUR REQUIREMENTS.

We rely on a limited number of independent third parties to provide us with the educational content for a majority of our courses based on learning objectives and specific instructional design templates that we provide to

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them. We do not have exclusive arrangements or long-term contracts with any of these content providers. If one or more of our third party content providers were to stop working with us, we would have to rely on other parties to develop our course content. In addition, these providers may fail to develop new courses or existing courses on a timely basis. We cannot predict whether new content or enhancements would be available from reliable alternative sources on reasonable terms. In addition, our subsidiary, Books 24x7.com (Books) relies on third party publishers to provide all of the content incorporated into its Referenceware products. If one or more of these publishers were to terminate their license with us, we may not be able to find substitute publishers for such content. In addition, we may be forced to pay increased royalties to these publishers to continue our licenses with them.

In the event that we are unable to maintain or expand our current development alliances or enter into new development alliances, our operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, we will be required to pay royalties to some of our development partners on products developed with them, which could reduce our gross margins. We expect that cost of revenues may fluctuate from period to period in the future based upon many factors, including the revenue mix and the timing of expenses associated with development alliances. In addition, the collaborative nature of the development process under these alliances may result in longer development times and less control over the timing of product introductions than for e-learning offerings developed solely by us. Our strategic alliance partners may from time to time renegotiate the terms of their agreements with us, which could result in changes to the royalty or other arrangements, adversely affecting our results of operations.

The independent third party strategic partners we rely on for educational content and product marketing may compete with us, harming our results of operations. Our agreements with these third parties generally do not restrict them from developing courses on similar topics for our competitors or from competing directly with us. As a result, our competitors may be able to duplicate some of our course content and gain a competitive advantage.

OUR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON OUR ABILITY TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE RAPIDLY CHANGING MARKET.

The market for education and training software is characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in customer requirements and preferences and frequent introductions of new products and services embodying new technologies. New methods of providing interactive education in a technology-based format are being developed and offered in the marketplace, including intranet and Internet offerings. In addition, multimedia and other product functionality features are being added to educational software. Our future success will depend upon the extent to which we are able to develop and implement products which address these emerging market requirements on a cost effective and timely basis. Product development is risky because it is difficult to foresee developments in technology, coordinate technical personnel and identify and eliminate design flaws. Any significant delay in releasing new products could have a material adverse effect on the ultimate success of our products and could reduce sales of predecessor products. We may not be successful in introducing new products on a timely basis. In addition, new products introduced by us may fail to achieve a significant degree of market acceptance or, once accepted, may fail to sustain viability in the market for any significant period. If we are unsuccessful in addressing the changing needs of the marketplace due to resource, technological or other constraints, or in anticipating and responding adequately to changes in customers' software technology and preferences, our business and results of operations would be materially adversely affected. We, along with the rest of the industry, face a challenging and competitive market for IT spending that has resulted in reduced contract value for our formal learning product lines. This pricing pressure has a negative impact on revenue for these product lines and may have a continued or increased adverse impact in the future.

THE E-LEARNING MARKET IS A DEVELOPING MARKET, AND OUR BUSINESS WILL SUFFER IF E-LEARNING IS NOT WIDELY ACCEPTED.

The market for e-learning is a new and emerging market. Corporate training and education have historically been conducted primarily through classroom instruction and have traditionally been performed by a company's internal personnel. Many companies have invested heavily in their current training solutions. Although technology-based training applications have been available for several years, they currently account for only a small portion of the overall training market.

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Accordingly, our future success will depend upon the extent to which companies adopt technology-based solutions for their training activities, and the extent to which companies utilize the services or purchase products of third-party providers. Many companies that have already invested substantial resources in traditional methods of corporate training may be reluctant to adopt a new strategy that may compete with their existing investments. Even if companies implement technology-based training or e-learning solutions, they may still choose to design, develop, deliver or manage all or part of their education and training internally. If technology-based learning does not become widespread, or if companies do not use the products and services of third parties to develop, deliver or manage their training needs, then our products and service may not achieve commercial success.

NEW PRODUCTS INTRODUCED BY US MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFUL.

An important part of our growth strategy is the development and introduction of new products that open up new revenue streams for us. Despite our efforts, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in developing and introducing new products, or that any new products we do introduce will meet with commercial acceptance. The failure to successfully introduce new products will not only hamper our growth prospects but may also adversely impact our net income due to the development and marketing expenses associated with those new products.

THE SUCCESS OF OUR E-LEARNING STRATEGY DEPENDS ON THE RELIABILITY AND CONSISTENT PERFORMANCE OF OUR INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE.

The success of our e-learning strategy is highly dependent on the consistent performance of our information systems and Internet infrastructure. If our Web site fails for any reason or if it experiences any unscheduled downtimes, even for only a short period, our business and reputation could be materially harmed. We have in the past experienced performance problems and unscheduled downtime, and these problems could recur. We currently rely on third parties for proper functioning of computer infrastructure, delivery of our e-learning applications and the performance of our destination site. Our systems and operations could be damaged or interrupted by fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, break-ins, earthquake, financial patterns of hosting providers and similar events. Any system failures could adversely affect customer usage of our solutions and user traffic results in any future quarters, which could adversely affect our revenue and operating results and harm our reputation with corporate customers, subscribers and commerce partners. Accordingly, the satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our Web site and computer infrastructure is critical to our reputation and ability to attract and retain corporate customers, subscribers and commerce partners. We cannot accurately project the rate or timing of any increases in traffic to our Web site and, therefore, the integration and timing of any upgrades or enhancements required to facilitate any significant traffic increase to the Web site are uncertain. We have in the past experienced difficulties in upgrading our Web site infrastructure to handle increased traffic, and these difficulties could recur. The failure to expand and upgrade our Web site or any system error, failure or extended down time could materially harm our business, reputation, financial condition or results of operations.

BECAUSE MANY USERS OF OUR E-LEARNING SOLUTIONS WILL ACCESS THEM OVER THE INTERNET, FACTORS ADVERSELY AFFECTING THE USE OF THE INTERNET OR OUR CUSTOMERS NETWORKING INFRASTRUCTURES COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

Many of our customer s users access our e-learning solutions over the Internet or through our customers internal networks. Any factors that adversely affect Internet usage could disrupt the ability of those users to access our e-learning solutions, which would adversely affect customer satisfaction and therefore our business.

For example, our ability to increase the effectiveness and scope of our services to customers is ultimately limited by the speed and reliability of both the Internet and our customers internal networks. Consequently, the emergence and

growth of the market for our products and services depends upon the improvements being made to the entire Internet as well as to our individual customers' networking infrastructures to alleviate overloading and congestion. If these improvements are not made, and the quality of networks degrades, the ability of our customers to use our products and services will be hindered and our revenue may suffer.

Additionally, a requirement for the continued growth of accessing e-learning solutions over the Internet is the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks. Failure to prevent security breaches into our

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products or our customers' networks, or well-publicized security breaches affecting the Internet in general could significantly harm our growth and revenue. Advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments may result in a compromise of technology we use to protect content and transactions, our products or our customers' proprietary information in our databases. Anyone who is able to circumvent our security measures could misappropriate proprietary and confidential information or could cause interruptions in our operations. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to protect against such security breaches or to address problems caused by security breaches. The privacy of users may also deter people from using the Internet to conduct transactions that involve transmitting confidential information.

WE DEPEND ON A FEW KEY PERSONNEL TO MANAGE AND OPERATE THE BUSINESS AND MUST BE ABLE TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN HIGHLY QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES.

Our success is largely dependent on the personal efforts and abilities of our senior management. Failure to retain these executives, or the loss of certain additional senior management personnel or other key employees, could have a material adverse effect on our business and future prospects. We are also dependent on the continued service of our key sales, content development and operational personnel and on our ability to attract, train, motivate and retain highly qualified employees. In addition, we depend on writers, programmers, Web designers and graphic artists. We may be unsuccessful in attracting, training, retaining or motivating key personnel. The inability to hire, train and retain qualified personnel or the loss of the services of key personnel could have a material adverse effect upon our business, new product development efforts and future business prospects.

OUR BUSINESS IS SUBJECT TO CURRENCY FLUCTUATIONS THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR OPERATING RESULTS.

Due to our multinational operations, our operating results are subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies in which revenue is collected or expenses are paid. In particular, the value of the U.S. dollar against the euro and related currencies will impact our operating results. Our expenses will not necessarily be incurred in the currency in which revenue is generated, and, as a result, we will be required from time to time to convert currencies to meet our obligations. These currency conversions are subject to exchange rate fluctuations, and changes to the value of the euro, pound sterling and other currencies relative to the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO PROTECT OUR PROPRIETARY RIGHTS. UNAUTHORIZED USE OF OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY MAY RESULT IN DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTS OR SERVICES THAT COMPETE WITH OURS.

Our success depends to a degree upon the protection of our rights in intellectual property. We rely upon a combination of patent, copyright, and trademark laws to protect our proprietary rights. We have also entered into, and will continue to enter into, confidentiality agreements with our employees, consultants and third parties to seek to limit and protect the distribution of confidential information. However, we have not signed protective agreements in every case.

Although we have taken steps to protect our proprietary rights, these steps may be inadequate. Existing patent, copyright, and trademark laws offer only limited protection. Moreover, the laws of other countries in which we market our products may afford little or no effective protection of our intellectual property. Additionally, unauthorized parties may copy aspects of our products, services or technology or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Other parties may also breach protective contracts we have executed or will in the future execute. We may not become aware of, or have adequate remedies in the event of, a breach. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce or to determine the validity and scope of our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Even if we were to prevail, such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of

management and technical resources.

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OUR NON-U.S. OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO RISKS WHICH COULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS.

We expect that international operations will continue to account for a significant portion of our revenues. Operations outside of the United States are subject to inherent risks, including:

- difficulties or delays in developing and supporting non-English language versions of our products and services;
- political and economic conditions in various jurisdictions;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign subsidiary operations;
- longer sales cycles and account receivable payment cycles;
- multiple, conflicting and changing governmental laws and regulations;
- foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations;
- protectionist laws and business practices that may favor local competitors;
- difficulties in finding and managing local resellers;
- potential adverse tax consequences; and
- the absence or significant lack of legal protection for intellectual property rights.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our future operations outside of the United States, which could negatively impact our future operating results.

OUR SALES CYCLE MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT OUR OPERATING RESULTS.

The period between our initial contact with a potential customer and the purchase of our products by that customer typically ranges from three to twelve months or more. Factors that contribute to our long sales cycle, include:

- our need to educate potential customers about the benefits of our products;
- competitive evaluations by customers;
- the customers' internal budgeting and approval processes;
- the fact that many customers view training products as discretionary spending, rather than purchases essential to their business; and
- the fact that we target large companies, which often take longer to make purchasing decisions due to the size and complexity of the enterprise.

These long sales cycles make it difficult to predict the quarter in which sales may occur. Delays in sales could cause significant variability in our revenue and operating results for any particular period.

OUR BUSINESS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED IF OUR PRODUCTS CONTAIN ERRORS.

Software products as complex as ours contain known and undetected errors or bugs that result in product failures. The existence of bugs could result in loss of or delay in revenue, loss of market share, diversion of product development resources, injury to reputation or damage to efforts to build brand awareness, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ADSs

THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR ADSs MAY FLUCTUATE AND MAY NOT BE SUSTAINABLE.

The market price of our ADSs has fluctuated significantly since our initial public offering and is likely to continue to be volatile. In addition, in recent years the stock market in general, and the market for shares of

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technology stocks in particular, have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of affected companies. The market price of our ADSs may continue to experience significant fluctuations in the future, including fluctuations that are unrelated to our performance. As a result of these fluctuations in the price of our ADSs, it is difficult to predict what the price of our ADSs will be at any point in the future, and you may not be able to sell your ADSs at or above the price that you paid for them.

SALES OF LARGE BLOCKS OF OUR ADSs COULD CAUSE THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR ADSs TO DROP SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN IF OUR BUSINESS IS DOING WELL.

Some shareholders own 5% or more of our outstanding shares. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that public sales of these shares will have on the market price of our ADSs. If our significant shareholders, or our directors and officers, sell substantial amounts of our ADSs in the public market, or if the public perceives that such sales could occur, this could have an adverse impact on the market price of our ADSs, even if there is no relationship between such sales and the performance of our business.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

Not applicable.

Item 2. *Properties*

Our United States headquarters are located in Nashua, New Hampshire where we lease an aggregate of 69,053 square feet. We have one lease for 43,653 square feet of space and a second for 25,400 square feet of space. The leases for both locations expire in June 2009. In addition to our U.S. headquarters our other primary facilities are located in Dublin, Ireland; Norwood, Massachusetts; and Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada.

In Ireland, we currently lease and occupy a 35,421 square foot facility in Dublin, which primarily houses our main content development center. In addition, we currently lease two other facilities in Dublin totaling approximately 28,814 square feet. These spaces have been vacated and the operations previously performed in these facilities have been consolidated into the 35,421 square foot facility.

In Norwood, Massachusetts, we currently lease and occupy 10,658 square feet. This facility houses the operations of our Books24x7.com subsidiary under a lease that expires in December 2010.

In Canada, we currently lease a total of 47,906 square feet in Fredericton, New Brunswick between two buildings. A portion of one building is subleased. The Fredericton facility primarily houses our mentoring operations, telesales and certain customer service and support personnel and the lease expires in August 2008.

We also lease sales offices in a number of other countries including the United Kingdom and Australia, and we lease a development office in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

We believe that our existing facilities are adequate to meet our current needs and that suitable additional or substitute space will be available on commercially reasonable terms when needed.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

SEC Investigations

On or about February 4, 2003, the SEC informed us that we are the subject of a formal order of private investigation relating to our November 19, 2002 announcement that we would restate the financial statements of SmartForce PLC for the period 1999 through June 2002. We understand that the SEC's investigation concerns SmartForce's financial disclosure and accounting during that period, other related matters, compliance with rules governing reports required to be filed with the SEC, and the conduct of those responsible for such matters. On June 2, 2005, the Boston District Office of the SEC informed us that it had made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action against us. Under the SEC's rules, we are permitted to make a so-called Wells Submission in which we seek to persuade the SEC that no such action should be commenced. If we cannot resolve the SEC's potential claims by agreement, we intend to make such a submission.

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In January 2007, the Boston District Office of the SEC informed us that we are the subject of an informal investigation concerning options granting practices at SmartForce for the period beginning April 12, 1996 through July 12, 2002, which was prior to the Merger. We have received a document request from the SEC and are in the process of responding to the request. The SEC has also informed us that the investigation relating to the restatement of historical SmartForce financial statements cannot be concluded until the investigation relating to the option granting practices of SmartForce has been completed. With respect to this investigation, it is useful to understand the accounting treatment applicable to the SmartForce-SkillSoft merger. Because SkillSoft Corporation was the accounting acquirer of SmartForce, the pre-merger financial statements of SmartForce are not included in the historical financial statements of SkillSoft. SkillSoft's financial statements include only the results of SmartForce from the date of the merger. Under applicable accounting rules, SkillSoft valued all of the outstanding SmartForce stock options assumed in the merger at fair value upon consummation of the merger. As a result, these stock options were accounted for properly in the merger, and any accounting issues that might have resulted from such option grants had SmartForce remained independent would have no effect on SkillSoft's financial statements from an accounting point of view.

We continue to cooperate with the SEC in these matters. At the present time, we are unable to predict the outcome of these matters or their potential impact on our operating results or financial position.

We are not a party to any other material legal proceedings.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

Not applicable.

PART II**Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.***

Our ADSs are listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol SKIL. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low intraday sale prices per share of our ADSs as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market between February 1, 2005 and January 31, 2007.

Quarter Ended	High	Low
April 30, 2005	\$ 5.33	\$ 2.95
July 31, 2005	4.10	3.30
October 31, 2005	4.93	3.77
January 31, 2006	5.97	3.87
April 30, 2006	5.95	4.60
July 31, 2006	6.53	5.19
October 31, 2006	6.86	5.35
January 31, 2007	6.98	5.41

As of March 31, 2007, there were 10 holders of record of ordinary shares.

We have not paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to fund the growth of our business. Dividends may only be declared and paid out of profits available for distribution determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Ireland and applicable Irish Company Law. There are no additional material restrictions on the distribution of income or retained earnings by our consolidated group companies. Any dividends, if and when declared, will be declared and paid in United States dollars. We did not sell unregistered securities during fiscal 2007.

On March 24, 2006, our shareholders approved the repurchase of up to an aggregate of 3,500,000 ADSs pursuant to a repurchase program. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the repurchase

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program will expire on the earlier of September 22, 2007 or when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder. We did not repurchase any equity securities in the year ended January 31, 2007.

Irish Stamp Duty

Stamp duty, which is a tax on certain documents, is payable on all transfers of ordinary shares in companies registered in Ireland wherever the instrument of transfer may be executed. In the case of a transfer on sale, stamp duty will be charged at the rate of 1 for every 100 (or part thereof) of the amount or value of the purchase price. Where the consideration for the sale is expressed in a currency other than Euro, the duty will be charged on the Euro equivalent calculated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transfer. In the case of a transfer by way of gift, subject to certain exceptions, or for considerations less than the market value of the shares transferred, stamp duty will be charged at the above rate on such market value.

A transfer or issue of ordinary shares for deposit under the deposit agreements among us, The Bank of New York, as Depositary, and the registered holders and the owners of a beneficial interest in book-entry American Depositary Receipts, or ADRs, in return for ADRs will be similarly chargeable with stamp duty as will a transfer of ordinary shares from the Depositary or the custodian under the deposit agreements upon surrender of an ADR for the purpose of the withdrawal of the underlying ordinary shares in accordance with the terms of the Deposit Agreement.

We received a ruling from the Irish Revenue Commissioners that transfers of ADRs issued in respect of our shares will not be chargeable with Irish stamp duty for so long as the ADRs are dealt in and quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market. It has been confirmed in Section 207, Finance Act 1992 that transfers of ADRs will be exempt from stamp duty where the ADRs are dealt with in a recognized stock exchange. The NASDAQ Global Market is regarded by the Irish authorities as a recognized stock exchange for these purposes.

The person accountable for payment of stamp duty is the transferee or, in the case of a transfer by way of gift or for a consideration less than the market value, both parties to the transfer. Stamp duty is normally payable within 30 days after the date of execution of the transfer. Late payment of stamp duty will result in liability to interest, penalties and fines.

Item 6. *Selected Financial Data*

Incorporated by reference from *Appendix A* attached hereto.

Item 7. *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes appearing in Appendix B of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

We are a leading provider of e-learning and performance support solutions for global enterprises, government, education and small to medium-sized businesses. SkillSoft helps companies to maximize employee performance through a combination of comprehensive e-learning content, online information resources, flexible learning technologies and support services. Our multi-modal learning solutions support and enhance the speed and effectiveness of both formal and informal learning processes and integrate SkillSoft's in-depth content resources, learning management system, virtual classroom technology and support services.

We derive revenue primarily from agreements under which customers license our products and purchase our services. The pricing for our courses varies based upon the number of course titles or the courseware bundle licensed by a customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement (generally one, two or three years). Our agreements permit customers to exchange course titles, generally on the contract anniversary date. Additional services, such as hosting and online mentoring, are subject to additional fees.

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Cost of revenue includes the cost of materials (such as storage media), packaging, shipping and handling, CD duplication, the cost of online mentoring and hosting services, royalties and certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses. We generally recognize these costs as incurred. Also included in cost of revenue is amortization expense related to capitalized software development costs and intangible assets related to technology acquired in business combinations.

We account for software development costs in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 86, Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed, which requires the capitalization of certain computer software development costs incurred after technological feasibility is established. In the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006, we capitalized approximately \$1.7 million in software development costs of which \$0.5 million was amortized in fiscal 2006 and \$0.7 million was amortized in fiscal 2007. No software development costs incurred during fiscal 2007 met the requirements for capitalization in accordance with SFAS No. 86.

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, share-based compensation, certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses, fees to consultants and course content development fees. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, share-based compensation, commissions, advertising and promotion expenses, travel expenses and certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, share-based compensation, consulting and service expenses, legal expenses, audit and tax preparation costs, regulatory compliance costs and certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses.

Legal settlements/(insurance recoveries) includes amounts incurred in connection with the settlement of various legal matters, such as the 2002 securities class action lawsuit, the NETg infringement lawsuit and other matters. Any insurance recoveries related to these legal settlements are recorded and, if appropriate, netted in legal settlements (insurance recoveries). Legal fees incurred in connection with the settlement of lawsuits are recorded as legal expenses within general and administrative expenses in our statement of operations, as incurred.

Amortization of intangible assets represents the amortization of customer value and content, from our acquisitions of Books and GoTrain Corp. (GoTrain) and the Merger.

Restructuring primarily consists of charges associated with international restructuring activities.

Restatement SEC investigation primarily consists of charges related to the ongoing SEC investigation relating to the restatement of SmartForce's financial statements for 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first two quarters of 2002, and more recently, the SEC's review of SmartForce's option granting practices prior to the Merger.

Business Outlook

In the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, we generated revenue of \$225.2 million, an increase of \$9.6 million compared to the revenue generated in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 of \$215.6 million. We reported net income in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 of \$24.2 million as compared to \$35.2 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006. Fiscal 2006 net income included a \$19.5 million benefit from a settlement with our insurance carriers related to our settlement of the 2002 securities class action litigation and a \$1.8 million charge recorded for the settlement of a lawsuit with plaintiffs who had previously opted out of the 2002 securities class action settlement.

We continue to find ourselves in a challenging business environment due to (i) the overall market adoption rate for e-learning solutions remaining relatively slow, (ii) budgetary constraints on information technology (IT) spending by

our current and potential customers and (iii) price competition and value based competitive offerings from a broad array of competitors in the learning market generally. Despite these challenges, we have seen some stability in the marketplace and our core business has performed in accordance with our expectations. Our recent revenue growth and our growth prospects are strongest in our product lines focused on or bundled with informal learning, such as those available from our Books24x7 subsidiary. As a result, we have increased our sales and marketing investment related to those product lines to help capitalize on the recent growth and potential continued growth for informal learning related products. We have also invested aggressively in research and development in those areas to accelerate the time by which our planned new products will be available to our customers.

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In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, in order to more fully focus on the multi-modal learning (MML) business (which includes informal learning), we sold certain assets of our retail IT certification business, SmartCertify (the Retail Certification business). The Retail Certification business was focused on direct-to-consumer business and contributed less revenue than expected. This action has allowed us to fully focus our attention and resources on our core enterprise business. We maintain the customer contracts in place on April 28, 2005 and will service those contracts until the contractual obligations have been fulfilled. We have been recognizing revenue from the deferred revenue balance related to the retail certification business over the 18 to 24 months subsequent to the date of sale. Substantially all of the sales, marketing and administrative costs of our Retail Certification business were eliminated. We maintain a reseller arrangement with the acquiring organization.

During fiscal 2007, we continued to focus on revenue and earnings growth primarily by acquiring new customers, continuing to execute on our new product and telesales distribution initiatives, and by making a higher priority the evaluation of merger and acquisition opportunities that could contribute to our long-term objectives. As a result of this focus, on October 25, 2006 we signed a definitive agreement to acquire Thomson NETg from The Thomson Corporation. The acquisition is expected to add to our existing offerings through the addition of complementary Thomson NETg offerings in live virtual instructor-led training, blended learning, content authoring/learning content management services technology, learning content and custom development services. The acquisition supports our overall strategy to continually increase the quality, breadth and flexibility of the learning solutions we can make available to our corporate, government, education and small-to-medium size business customers. Also, the addition of Thomson NETg's capabilities will strengthen our ability to compete for a greater share of the \$13.2 billion corporate training market that includes many larger players with more comprehensive product offerings. The acquisition is expected to close in the second quarter of fiscal 2008. Also, as a result of this focus on merger and acquisition opportunities, we acquired Targeted Learning Corporation (TLC) on February 9, 2007. Under the terms of the acquisition, we paid approximately \$4.5 million in cash to acquire TLC. The acquisition provides us with a new offering that includes an on-line library of over 300 video-based programs featuring organizational and leadership experts, CEOs and best-selling authors. Programs range in length from two minutes to two hours, and much of this content is presented as 3 to 5 minute segments, or Quick Talks, for easy access. Selected programs as indicated on the course profile page are available for offline use with portable devices that support video, including the Apple iPod. Users can search the content by Leadership Model category or by title, speaker/author or topic. This product offers many of the same financial and operating characteristics as our business model, including an annual recurring subscription-based licensing model for access to its video-based resource library to be sold through our direct sales force, complemented by resellers and telesales. We expect the acquisition of TLC to contribute an additional \$1.5 million to \$2.0 million to our consolidated revenues in fiscal 2008.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. However, we believe the accounting policies described below are particularly important to the portrayal and understanding of our financial position and results of operations and require application of significant judgment by our management. In applying these policies, management uses its judgment in making certain assumptions and estimates.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from the license of products and services and from providing hosting/ASP services.

We follow the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9, to account for revenue derived

pursuant to license agreements under which customers license our products and services. The pricing for our courses varies based upon the number of course titles or the courseware bundle licensed by a customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement (generally one, two or three years). License agreements permit customers to exchange course titles, generally on the contract anniversary date. Additional product features, such as hosting and online mentoring services, are separately licensed for an additional fee.

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The pricing for content licenses varies based on the content offering selected by the customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement. A license can provide customers access to a range of learning products including courseware, Referenceware®, simulations, mentoring and prescriptive assessment.

We offer discounts from our ordinary pricing, and purchasers of licenses for a larger number of courses, larger user bases or longer periods of time generally receive discounts. Generally, customers may amend their license agreements, for an additional fee, to gain access to additional courses or product lines and/or to increase the size of its user base. We also derive revenue from hosting fees for clients that use our solutions on an ASP basis and from the provision of online mentoring services and professional services. In selected circumstances, we derive revenue on a pay-for-use basis under which some customers are charged based on the number of courses accessed by users. Revenue derived from pay-for-use contracts has been minimal to date.

We recognize revenue ratably over the license period if the number of courses that a customer has access to is not clearly defined, available or selected at the inception of the contract, or if the contract has additional undelivered elements for which we do not have vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of the fair value of the various elements. This may occur if the customer does not specify all licensed courses at the outset, the customer chooses to wait for future licensed courses on a when and if available basis, the customer is given exchange privileges that are exercisable other than on the contract anniversaries, or the customer licenses all courses currently available and to be developed during the term of the arrangement. Revenue from nearly all of our contractual arrangements is recognized on a subscription or straight-line basis over the contractual period of service.

We also derive revenue from extranet hosting/ASP services and online mentoring services. We recognize revenue related to extranet hosting/ASP services and online mentoring services on a straight-line basis over the period the services are provided. Upfront fees are recorded over the contract period.

We generally bill the annual license fee for the first year of a multi-year license agreement in advance and license fees for subsequent years of multi-year license arrangements are billed on the anniversary date of the agreement. Occasionally, we bill customers on a quarterly basis. In some circumstances, we offer payment terms of up to six months from the initial shipment date or anniversary date for multi-year license agreements to our customers. To the extent that a customer is given extended payment terms (defined by us as greater than six months), revenue is recognized as cash becomes due, assuming all of the other elements of revenue recognition have been satisfied.

We typically recognize revenue from resellers when both the sale to the end user has occurred and the collectibility of cash from the reseller is probable. With respect to reseller agreements with minimum commitments, we recognize revenue related to the portion of the minimum commitment that exceeds the end user sales at the expiration of the commitment period provided we have received payment. If a definitive service period can be determined, revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the minimum commitment period, provided that cash has been received or collectibility is probable.

We provide professional services including instructor led training, customized content, websites and implementation services. If we determine that the professional services are not separable from an existing customer arrangement, revenue from these services is recognized over the existing contractual terms with the customer, otherwise we typically recognize professional service revenue as the services are performed.

We record reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses in both revenue and as a direct cost of revenue, as applicable, in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 01-14, *Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred* (EITF 01-14).

We record as deferred revenue amounts that have been billed in advance for products or services to be provided. Deferred revenue includes the unamortized portion of revenue associated with license fees for which we have received payment or for which amounts have been billed and are due for payment in 90 days or less for resellers and 180 days or less for direct customers. In addition, deferred revenue includes amounts which have been billed and not collected for which revenue is being recognized ratably over the license period.

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Our contracts often include an uptime guarantee for solutions hosted on our servers whereby customers may be entitled to credits in the event of non-performance. We also retain the right to remedy any non-performance event prior to issuance of any credit. Historically, we have not incurred substantial costs relating to this guarantee and we currently accrue for such costs as they are incurred. We review these costs on a regular basis as actual experience and other information becomes available; and should they become more substantial, we would accrue an estimated exposure and consider the potential related effects of the timing of recording revenue on our license arrangements. We have not accrued any costs related to these warranties in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Amortization of Intangible Assets and Impairment of Goodwill

We record intangible assets as historical cost. We amortize our intangible assets, which include customer contracts and internally developed software. We review these intangible assets at least annually to determine if any adverse conditions exist or a change in circumstances has occurred that would indicate impairment or a change in their remaining useful life. We also review our indefinite-lived intangible assets at least annually for impairment which includes trademarks and trade names.

We test goodwill during the fourth quarter of each year for impairment, or more frequently if certain indicators are present or changes in circumstances suggest that impairment may exist. In performing the test, we calculate the fair value of the reporting units as the present value of estimated future cash flows using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The determination of reporting units, selection and use of an appropriate discount rate, and projections for future revenue and expenses require significant management judgment.

Share Based Compensation

On February 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS Statement No. 123(R) *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123(R)), which is a revision of SFAS Statement No. 123 (SFAS 123), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. SFAS 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, (Opinion 25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and amends SFAS No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Generally, the approach on SFAS 123(R) is similar to the approach described in SFAS 123. However, SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee share options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative. Prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), we applied SFAS No. 123, amended by SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-based Compensation Transition and Disclosure*, which allowed companies to apply the existing accounting rules under APB Opinion No. 25. Pursuant to APB Opinion No. 25, we accounted for our stock-based awards to employees using the intrinsic-value method, under which compensation expense was measured on the date of grant as the difference between the fair value of our common stock and the option exercise price multiplied by the number of options granted. We have applied the modified prospective method in adopting FAS 123R. Accordingly, periods prior to adoption have not been restated.

In connection with the Merger on September 6, 2002 we recorded as deferred compensation a portion of the difference between the exercise prices and the fair value of the options at the date of completion of the acquisition, determined under the Black-Scholes method, multiplied by the number of shares underlying the options. The resulting deferred compensation is being expensed over the vesting period of the options. In connection with the adoption of SFAS 123(R) on February 1, 2006, we reversed the remaining deferred compensation of approximately \$465,000, with the offset to additional paid-in capital.

In January 2006, in anticipation of the adoption of SFAS 123(R), we accelerated the vesting of all outstanding unvested stock option awarded to employees. This vesting acceleration initiative did not extend to any options held by our executive officers and directors. As a result of this action we avoided recognition of approximately \$9.1 million of

stock-based compensation expense, including approximately \$4.7 million of stock-based compensation expense in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2007. We recorded a charge of approximately \$89,000 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 in relation to expected forfeitures due to the acceleration of vesting of in-the-money options.

As permitted under SFAS 123(R), we use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of share option grants. The Black-Scholes model relies on a number of key assumptions to calculate estimated fair values. The estimated fair value of employee share options is amortized to expense using the straight-line method

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over the vesting period. Our assumed dividend yield of zero is based on the fact that we have never paid cash dividends and have no present intention to pay cash dividends. Since adoption of SFAS 123(R) on February 1, 2006, our expected share-price volatility assumption is based on a blend of implied volatility, based on exchange-traded options for our shares, and actual historical volatility calculated over a period commensurate with the expected life of our option grants. The implied volatility is based on exchange traded options of our share. We believe that using a blended volatility assumption will result in the best estimate of expected volatility. Prior to adoption of SFAS 123(R), for the pro-forma basis only presentation, the expected volatility was based on historical volatilities of the underlying share only. The assumed risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury security rate with a term equal to the expected life of the option. The assumed expected life is based on Company-specific historical experience. With regard to the estimate of the expected life, we consider the exercise behavior of past grants and the pattern of aggregate exercises. We looked at historical option grant cancellation and termination data in order to determine our assumption of forfeiture rate. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), forfeitures were not estimated at the time of award and adjustments were reflected in pro forma net income disclosures as forfeitures occurred.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions for estimating share-based compensation expense in future periods, or if we decide to use a different valuation model, the share-based compensation expense we recognize in future periods may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period and could materially affect our operating income, net income and earnings per share. It may also result in a lack of comparability with other companies that use different models, methods and assumptions. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. These characteristics are not present in our option grants. Existing valuation models, including the Black-Scholes model, may not provide reliable measures of the fair values of our share-based compensation. Consequently, there is a risk that our estimates of the fair values of share based awards on the grant dates may bear little resemblance to the actual values realized upon the exercise, expiration, early termination or forfeiture of those share-based payments in the future. Certain share-based payments, such as employee share options, may expire with little or no intrinsic value compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Alternatively, the value realized from these instruments may be significantly higher than the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Currently, there is no market-based mechanism or other practical application to verify the reliability and accuracy of the estimates stemming from these valuation models, nor is there a means to compare and adjust the estimates to actual values. The guidance in SFAS 123(R) is relatively new from an application perspective and the application of these principles may be subject to further interpretation and refinement over time. See Note 5 of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 for further information regarding our adoption of SFAS 123(R)

Deferral of Commissions

We employ an accounting policy consistent with guidance provided by FASB Technical Bulletin 90-1 *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts* and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 *Revenue Recognition*, related to the concept of a direct and incremental relationship between revenue and expense. As such, we defer the recognition of commission expense until such time as the revenue related to the contract for which the commission was paid is recognized.

Restructuring Charges

We account for our restructuring activities under guidance provided by SFAS No. 141 (SFAS 141), *Business Combinations*, EITF 95-3 and SFAS No. 146 (SFAS 146), *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS 141 states that after the end of the allocation period (generally one year from date of merger) an adjustment that results from a pre-acquisition contingency other than an income tax loss carryforward should be included in the determination of net income/(loss) in the period in which the adjustment is determined. As such,

adjustments to pre-acquisition contingencies established at the time of the SmartForce SkillSoft merger are recorded as restructuring charges in our statement of operations. SFAS 146 states that a liability related to an exit or disposal activity should be recognized at fair value in the period in which it is incurred. As such, when we identify

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restructuring charges that fulfill the requirements identified in SFAS 146 as incurred, we record the charges in our statement of income.

The most significant element for each of our restructuring charges incurred relates to lease abandonments. In determining the fair value of liabilities associated with lease abandonments, we assess our contractual ability to sub-lease the spaces currently under lease and obtain local independent professional assessments of current commercial real estate market conditions in those areas so that we can reasonably determine estimable sub-lease income benefits.

Furthermore, judgment is used in determining how to estimate long-term restructuring costs. Generally, we use a present value technique to estimate the fair value of a liability and discounts the expected cash flow associated with the restructuring activity using a credit-adjusted, risk free rate.

Legal Contingencies

In connection with any material legal proceedings that we may become involved in, management periodically reviews estimates of potential costs to be incurred by us in connection with the adjudication or settlement, if any, of these proceedings. These estimates are developed in consultation with our outside counsel and are based on an analysis of potential litigation outcomes and settlement strategies. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, loss contingencies are accrued if, in the opinion of management, an adverse outcome is probable and such outcome can be reasonably estimated. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, gain contingencies are recorded at the time of realization. Legal costs are expensed as incurred.

Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets depends on the generation of future taxable income during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred taxes assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date of such change.

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	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				
	Dollar	Percent	Percentage of Revenue		
	Increase/(Decrease)	Change	Increase/(Decrease)		
	2006/2007	2006/2007	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)				
Revenue	\$ 9,605	4%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	1,294	5%	10%	12%	12%
Cost of revenue amortization of intangible assets	(2,517)	(36)%	3%	3%	2%
Gross profit	10,828	6%	87%	85%	86%
Research and development	1,604	4%	22%	18%	18%
Selling and marketing	2,456	3%	44%	41%	40%
General and administrative	1,959	8%	12%	12%	12%
Legal settlements / (insurance recoveries)	17,710	*		(8)%	
Amortization of intangible assets	(522)	(24)%	1%	1%	1%
Impairment charge		*	9%		
Restructuring	(615)	(96)%	6%		
Restatement:					
SEC investigation	(1,090)	(55)%	1%	1%	
Other professional fees		*	1%		
Total operating expenses	21,502	15%	96%	65%	72%
Operating income	(10,674)	(25)%	(9)%	20%	14%
Other income/(expense), net	(837)	*			
Gain/(loss) on sale assets, net	586	*			
Interest income	2,531	142%		1%	2%
Interest expense	153	(35)%			
Income before provision for income taxes	(8,241)	(19)%	(9)%	21%	16%
Provision for income taxes	2,821	31%		4%	5%
Net income/(loss)	\$ (11,062)	(31)%	(9)%	16%	11%

* Not meaningful

Does not add due to rounding.

Comparison of the Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2007 and 2006

Revenue

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2006	2007	Change
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
Multi-Modal Learning (MML)	\$ 201,236	\$ 220,150	\$ 18,914
Retail Certification	14,331	5,022	(9,309)
Total	\$ 215,567	\$ 225,172	\$ 9,605

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The sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify, our Retail Certification business, resulted in a reduction in revenue of \$9.3 million in our Retail Certification business for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006. This reduction was more than offset by a 9% increase in MML revenue primarily due to growth in sales of our informal learning product lines and additional revenue earned under agreements with third party resellers of our products. We expect revenue from our Retail Certification business to be approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal 2008 as compared to \$5.0 million in fiscal 2007. We expect this decrease in revenue to be more than offset in fiscal 2008 by increased MML revenue generated from existing customers, new business, including additional revenue anticipated from the acquisition of TLC in February 2007, and the telesales distribution operation focusing on small and mid-sized businesses.

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2006	2007	Change
	(In thousands)		
Revenue:			
United States	\$ 168,525	\$ 175,483	\$ 6,958
International	47,042	49,689	2,647
Total	\$ 215,567	\$ 225,172	\$ 9,605

Revenue increased by 4% and 6% in the United States and internationally, respectively, in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006. The reduction in retail revenue, which is primarily earned in the United States, was more than offset by a 9% increase in MML revenue globally, primarily due to growth in sales of our informal learning product lines and additional revenue earned under agreements with third party resellers of our products.

We exited the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 with non-cancelable backlog of approximately \$181 million as compared to \$171 million at January 31, 2006. This amount is calculated by combining the amount of deferred revenue at each fiscal year end with the amounts to be added to deferred revenue throughout the next twelve months from billings under committed customer contracts and determining how much of these amounts are scheduled to amortize into revenue during fiscal 2008. The amount scheduled to amortize into revenue during fiscal 2008 is disclosed as backlog as of January 31, 2007. Amounts to be added to deferred revenue during fiscal 2008 include subsequent installment billings for ongoing contract periods as well as billings for new or continuing contracts. As a result of the previously described sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify, the balance of non-cancelable backlog at January 31, 2007 reflects a reduction of approximately \$5.0 million in SmartCertify backlog when compared to January 31, 2006, and SmartCertify will not contribute new contracts during fiscal 2008. We have included this non-GAAP disclosure due to the fact that it is directly related to our subscription based revenue recognition policy. This is a key business metric, which factors into our forecasting and planning activities and provides visibility into fiscal 2008 revenue.

Operating Expenses

The increase in cost of revenue in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to increased revenue from our royalty-bearing Books24x7 Referenceware offerings.

The decrease in cost of revenue amortization of intangible assets in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to certain intangible assets related to capitalized software

development costs and technology acquired in business combinations becoming fully amortized during the fiscal years ended January 31, 2007 and 2006.

The increase in research and development expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to an increase of \$0.8 million of stock-based compensation expense related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and \$0.8 million of additional content development expense. We anticipate that research and development expenses will be between 18% and 19% of revenue in fiscal 2008.

The increase in selling and marketing expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to an increase of \$1.2 million of stock-based compensation expense

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related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), \$1.0 million of process improvement consulting expense and \$3.1 of million additional investment in worldwide sales and marketing headcount. These fiscal 2007 increases were partially offset by the elimination of \$2.8 million of expenses related to our Retail Certification business as a result of the disposition of certain assets related to SmartCertify in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We anticipate that selling and marketing expenses will be between 38% and 40% of revenue in fiscal 2008.

The increase in general and administrative expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to an increase of \$2.1 million for stock-based compensation expense related to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and an increase of \$0.7 million in consulting costs related to our business systems software development. These increases were partially offset by a one-time \$0.5 million payment to Howard Edelstein, a director of SkillSoft, which was made in fiscal 2006, in recognition of Mr. Edelstein's contributions related to our settlement of certain litigation matters. The fiscal 2007 increases were also partially offset by the elimination of \$0.4 million of expenses related to our Retail Certification business as a result of the disposition of certain assets related to SmartCertify in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We anticipate that general and administrative expense will be between 11% and 12% of revenue in fiscal 2008.

Within legal settlements/(insurance recoveries), we received an insurance settlement of \$19.5 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006, which resulted from the final settlement with our insurance carriers regarding the 2002 securities class action lawsuit settlement of \$30.5 million in March 2004, the ongoing SEC investigation and other legal matters related to the SmartForce restatement. The settlement with our insurance carriers was partially offset by the settlement of a lawsuit with plaintiffs who had previously opted out of the 2002 securities class action settlement, for approximately \$1.8 million on April 7, 2006 which was taken as a charge in fiscal 2006.

The decrease in amortization of intangible assets in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to certain assets becoming fully amortized and no material additions being made to intangible assets.

The decrease in restructuring expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was due to the restructuring of our Retail Certification business in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. We did not incur any significant restructuring charges in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007.

Restatement SEC investigation charges decreased in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 due to a decrease in legal expenses related to the ongoing SEC investigation. We anticipate that charges in fiscal 2008 will increase compared to fiscal 2007 as a result of the recent notification from the SEC of its informal inquiry into the pre-merger option granting practices at SmartForce.

Other (Expense)/Income, net

The change in other (expense)/income, net in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations. Due to our multinational operations, our business is subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies used in our various business entities.

Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Assets, net

We recorded a loss of \$586,000 on the sale of certain assets of the Retail Certification business in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006, which was primarily the result of investment banking and professional fees incurred in connection with the sale.

Interest Income

The increase in interest income in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was primarily due to more funds being available for investment and higher interest rates.

Table of Contents*Provision for Income Taxes*

The increase in effective tax rate from 20.6% in fiscal 2006 to 33.1% in fiscal 2007 reflects both nontaxable insurance proceeds received in fiscal 2006 and our increased utilization of acquired NOL carryforwards in the U.S. in fiscal 2007 (as opposed to the utilization of operational NOL carryforwards in fiscal 2006). For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, the effective tax rate was higher than the Irish statutory tax rate of 12.5% due primarily to earnings in higher tax jurisdictions outside of Ireland. We anticipate the effective tax rate for fiscal 2008 to be approximately 22.0% to 25.0%, which reflects our anticipated increase in our utilization of operational NOL carryforwards (as opposed to utilization of acquired NOL carryforwards).

Comparison of the Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2006 and 2005

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				
	Dollar Increase/(Decrease) 2005/2006 (In thousands)	Percent Change Increase/(Decrease) 2005/2006	Percentage of Revenue		
			2004	2005	2006
Revenue	\$ 3,267	2%	100%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	3,583	16%	10%	10%	12%
Cost of revenue amortization of intangible assets	75	1%	4%	3%	3%
Gross profit	(391)		87%	87%	85%
Research and development	(6,669)	(15)%	28%	22%	18%
Selling and marketing	(5,927)	(6)%	45%	44%	41%
General and administrative	568	2%	15%	12%	12%
Legal settlements/(insurance recoveries)	(17,710)	*	48%		(8)%
Amortization of intangible assets	(537)	(20)%	2%	1%	1%
Impairment charge	(19,268)	*		9%	
Restructuring	(12,720)	(95)%	1%	6%	
Restatement:					
SEC investigation	(194)	(9)%	1%	1%	1%
Other professional fees	(320)	*	7%		
Total operating expenses	(62,777)	(31)%	148%	96%	65%
Operating income/(loss)	62,386	*	(61)%	(9)%	20%
Other income/(expense), net	1,433	*			
(Loss)/gain on sale assets, net	(586)	*	2%		
Interest income	688	63%			1%
Interest expense	(94)	28%			

Income/(loss) before provision for income taxes	63,827	*	(58)%	(9)%	21%
Provision for income taxes	8,499	1,347%			4%
Net income/(loss)	\$ 55,328	*	(59)%	(9)%	16%

* Not meaningful

Does not add due to rounding.

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The increase in revenue during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to revenue generated from new business primarily derived from our product lines focused on informal learning, better than anticipated reseller revenue and a greater share of business having closed earlier in each of the respective quarterly periods for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006.

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	Change
Revenue:			
United States	\$ 165,871	\$ 168,525	\$ 2,654
International	46,429	47,042	613
Total	\$ 212,300	\$ 215,567	\$ 3,267

Revenue increased by 2% and 1% in the United States and internationally, respectively, in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005.

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	Change
Revenue:			
Multi-Modal Learning	\$ 192,135	\$ 201,236	\$ 9,101
Retail Certification	20,165	14,331	(5,834)
Total	\$ 212,300	\$ 215,567	\$ 3,267

In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we sold certain assets related to SmartCertify, our Retail Certification business. The sale resulted in a reduction in revenue of \$5.8 million in our Retail Certification business for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. The increase in our MML revenue is primarily due to revenue generated from new business primarily derived from our product lines focused on informal learning and better than anticipated reseller revenue.

We exited the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 with non-cancelable backlog of approximately \$171 million as compared to \$168 million at January 31, 2005. This amount is calculated by combining the amount of deferred revenue at our fiscal year end with the amounts to be added to deferred revenue throughout the next twelve months as a result of committed customer contracts and determining how much of these amounts are scheduled to amortize into revenue during fiscal 2007. The amount scheduled to amortize into revenue during fiscal 2007 is disclosed as backlog as of January 31, 2006. Amounts to be added to deferred revenue during fiscal 2007 include subsequent installment billings for ongoing contract periods as well as billings for new or continuing contracts. As a result of the previously described sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify the balance of non-cancelable backlog at January 31, 2006 reflects a reduction of approximately \$10.6 million when compared to January 31, 2005 and SmartCertify did not contribute new or continuing contracts during fiscal 2007. We have included this non-GAAP disclosure due to the fact

that it is directly related to our subscription based revenue recognition policy. This is a key business metric, which factors into our forecasting and planning activities and provides visibility into fiscal 2007 revenue.

Operating Expenses

The increase in cost of revenue in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to a higher mix of royalty-bearing content due to the growth of our Books24x7 Referenceware product line.

The decrease in research and development expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to the inclusion of \$3.8 million of purchased technology in fiscal 2005 and savings of \$6.4 million realized in fiscal 2006 as the result of the reorganization of our content development organization completed in the quarter ended January 31, 2005. This decrease was partially offset by the increased costs associated with outsourcing activity of \$4.0 million

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The decrease in selling and marketing expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to the expense reduction of \$10.5 million resulting from the sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify, our Retail Certification business, at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter. This was partially offset by incremental expenses incurred to support the new Dialogue product line of \$1.3 million, new telesales distribution operation focusing on small and mid-sized businesses of \$1.2 million and the additional investment in our Books sales force of \$1.7 million.

The increase in general and administrative expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to an increase in compensation expense of \$1.7 million, which included a \$0.5 million payment to Howard Edelstein, a director of SkillSoft, in recognition of Mr. Edelstein's contributions to the settlements of our litigation with Thomson NETg and our securities class action litigation, which was partially offset by the expense reduction of \$1.5 million resulting from the sale of certain assets of SmartCertify at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter.

Within legal settlements/(insurance recoveries), we received an insurance settlement of \$19.5 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006, which resulted from the final settlement with our insurance carriers regarding the 2002 securities class action lawsuit settlement of \$30.5 million in March 2004 and the ongoing related litigation and SEC investigation. The settlement with our insurance carriers was partially offset by the settlement of a lawsuit with plaintiffs who had previously opted out of the 2002 securities class action settlement, for approximately \$1.8 million on April 7, 2006 which was recorded as a charge in fiscal 2006.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 we evaluated the fair value of goodwill. In November of 2004 we hired an investment banker to actively market the Retail Certification segment to third party buyers. However by January 31, 2005 the investment banker reported the efforts to sell the business were unsuccessful. In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we sold certain assets and liabilities of the business in exchange for nominal consideration and the execution of a reseller agreement with the buyer. In fiscal 2005, we concluded that the Retail Certification segment had no goodwill and we recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$19.3 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. In the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we completed a restructuring of our Retail Certification business which resulted in a charge of approximately \$0.5 million.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 we evaluated the fair value of goodwill of the MML segment and concluded there was no impairment of goodwill.

On January 13, 2006, we accelerated the vesting of all currently outstanding unvested stock options awarded to employees. This vesting acceleration did not extend to any options held by executive officers and directors. As a result of this action, we avoided recognition of approximately \$9.1 million of stock-based compensation expense in future periods beginning February 1, 2006, including approximately \$4.7 million of stock-based compensation expense which we avoided recognizing in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2007. We recorded a charge of approximately \$89,000 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 related to expected forfeitures due to the acceleration of vesting of in-the-money options.

The decrease in restructuring expenses in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to the restructuring of our content development organization in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 and the closing of our German facility. We did not incur any significant additional charges in fiscal 2006 as a result of this restructuring.

SEC investigation charges decreased in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 due to a decrease in activity related to the ongoing SEC investigation in which costs are expensed as incurred.

Other professional fees in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 consisted primarily of the re-filing of certain international tax returns and statutory financial statements as a result of the restatement. We incurred no such charges in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006.

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Other (Expense)/Income, net

The change in other (expense)/income, net in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations. Due to our multinational operations, our business is subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies used in our business.

Gain/(Loss) on Sale of Assets, net

We recorded a loss of \$586,000 in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006. This loss is primarily the result of investment banking and professional fees associated with the sale of certain assets of the Retail Certification business in the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

Interest Income

The increase in interest income in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to more funds being available for investment and higher interest rates on our cash and cash equivalents and investments.

Provision for Income Taxes

The increase in the provision for income taxes in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 versus the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 was primarily due to of the generation of higher taxable income in fiscal 2006 versus fiscal 2005. Our effective tax rate of 20.6% is significantly less than the combined federal and state tax rates primarily due to the fact that the \$19.5 million insurance recovery related to the settlement of the 2002 securities class action lawsuit recorded in fiscal 2006 was not taxable and to a lesser extent due to the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and income being earned in lower or no tax jurisdictions.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of January 31, 2007, our principal source of liquidity was our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, which totaled \$104.1 million. This compares to \$73.6 million at January 31, 2006.

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$49.9 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, was primarily due to net income of \$24.2 million, which included the impact of non-cash expenses of depreciation and amortization and amortization of intangible assets of \$12.2 million, share-based compensation expense of \$5.1 million, and non-cash income tax provision of \$10.1 million. Net cash provided by operating activities was also a result of an increase in deferred revenue of \$7.6 million. These amounts were partially offset by an increase of accounts receivable of \$7.0 million as well as a decrease in accrued expenses of \$1.8 million.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$61.0 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, which includes the purchase of investments, net of maturities, generating a net cash outflow of approximately \$37.6 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. Approximately \$15.5 million of cash was designated as restricted cash pursuant to the expiration of our line of credit, which required us to place restriction on this cash to secure an outstanding letter of credit of \$15.5 million related to the remaining payment of the 2002 class action lawsuit. This designation of restricted cash was partially offset by the utilization of \$0.4 million of restricted cash in fiscal 2007 which had been voluntarily restricted by the Company to pay costs incurred to defend named former and current executives and board members of SmartForce PLC for actions arising out of the SEC investigation and their related legal costs. In addition, capital spending, primarily related to additional investment in our hosting infrastructure, totaled approximately \$5.5 million

and we paid approximately \$2.9 million of costs related to the anticipated Thomson NETg acquisition.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$7.0 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. This was the result of proceeds from the exercise of share options under our various share option programs and share purchases under our 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan.

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We had working capital of approximately \$38.1 million as of January 31, 2007 and a working capital deficit of approximately \$8.0 million as of January 31, 2006. The increase in our working capital was primarily due to our net income of \$24.2 million, which includes the impact of depreciation and amortization of intangible assets of \$12.2 million, share-based compensation expense of \$5.1 million, and a non-cash provision for income tax of \$10.1 million. Additionally, the increase included \$7.0 million of proceeds from the exercise of share options and share purchases under our 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan. The impact of these items was partially offset by the purchase of long-term investments of \$3.6 million, the purchase of property and equipment of \$5.5 million and costs incurred related to the anticipated Thomson NETg acquisition of \$2.9 million.

We had a \$25 million line of credit with a bank, that expired on January 18, 2007. Under the terms of the line of credit, the bank held a first security interest in all domestic business assets. The facility was subject to a commitment fee of \$50,000 to secure the line of credit and unused commitment fees of 0.125% based upon the daily average of un-advanced amounts under the line of credit. In addition, the line of credit contained certain financial and non-financial covenants. We were in compliance with all covenants. As of January 31, 2007 the line of credit had expired; however, we had an outstanding letter of credit of \$15.5 million which is secured with a money market account with the bank. Letters of credit are subject to commission fees of 0.75% and administrative costs. We paid approximately \$93,000 in letters of credit fees in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007.

As of January 31, 2007, we had U.S. federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$284.2 million. These NOL carryforwards, which are subject to potential limitations based upon change in control provisions of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, are available to reduce future taxable income, if any, through 2025. Included in the \$284.2 million are approximately \$182.2 million of U.S. NOL carryforwards that were acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. We will realize the benefits of these acquired NOL carryforwards through reductions to goodwill and non-goodwill intangibles. Also included in the \$284.2 million at January 31, 2007 is approximately \$31.3 million of NOL carryforwards in the United States resulting from disqualifying dispositions. We will realize the benefit of these losses through increases to shareholder's equity in the periods in which the losses are utilized to reduce tax payments. We also acquired \$365,000 of U.S. tax credit carryforwards in the Merger and the purchase of Books. As with the acquired NOL carryforwards, we will realize the benefits of these credit carryforwards through reductions to goodwill and non-goodwill intangibles. Additionally, we had approximately \$93.5 million of NOL carryforwards in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. If not utilized, these NOL carryforwards expire at various dates through the year ending January 31, 2025. In addition, included in the \$93.5 million is approximately \$88.1 million of NOL carryforwards in jurisdictions outside the U.S. acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. We will realize the benefits of these acquired NOL carryforwards through reductions to goodwill and non-goodwill intangibles. We also had U.S. federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$6.8 million at January 31, 2007.

We lease certain of our facilities and certain equipment and furniture under operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2023. Future minimum lease payments, net of estimated rentals, under these agreements are as follows (in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Operating Lease Obligations	\$ 19,733	\$ 5,181	\$ 6,126	\$ 2,157	\$ 6,269

We have no future contractual obligations related to long-term debt, capital leases or purchase obligations.

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined under SEC rules, such as relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, which are often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating transactions that are not required to be reflected on our balance sheet.

We have a remaining payout which was made on April 11, 2007 of approximately \$15.3 million relating to the settlement of the 2002 securities class action litigation described in Note 8(c) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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We expect to experience similar spending related to capital expenditures in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2008, as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, not including those potentially related to the pending acquisition of Thomson NETg as these expenditures cannot be accurately estimated at this time, and we will continue to invest in research and development and sales and marketing in order to execute our business plan and achieve expected revenue growth. To the extent that our execution of the business plan results in increased sales, we expect to experience corresponding increases in deferred revenue, cash flow and prepaid expenses. Capital expenditures for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2008 are expected to be approximately \$6.0 to \$8.0 million. We purchased 6,533,884 shares under our shareholder approved repurchase plan during fiscal 2005 and 2006. This plan expired on March 24, 2006 with 466,116 shares remaining available for repurchase under the original plan. Our shareholders have approved the renewal and extension of the plan, and as a result we currently have the ability to purchase, subject to certain limitations, up to 3,500,000 of our outstanding shares under the approved shareholder plan. Under the plan, there are limitations on our ability to purchase shares up to this level, which include, but are not limited to, the availability of distributable profits under Irish regulations and available cash. In addition, as a result of the definitive agreement we signed on October 25, 2006 to acquire Thomson NETg, we are currently restricted from repurchasing our shares. We also expect to incur additional restrictions in the future as a result of the financing arrangements we would execute as part of the Thomson NETg acquisition. We expect that the principal sources of funding for our operating expenses, capital expenditures, litigation settlement payments and other liquidity needs will be a combination of our available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, and funds generated from future cash flows from operating activities. In addition, as part of the Thomson NETg acquisition, we expect to finance up to approximately \$200 million to fund the purchase price of approximately \$285 million. The remainder of the purchase price is expected to be paid with a combination of cash and the issuance of our ordinary shares which, pursuant to the agreement, have a value of \$6.24 per share. We believe our current funds and expected cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to fund our operations, including the Thomson NETg acquisition and subsequent debt repayment, for at least the next 12 months. However, there are several items that may negatively impact our available sources of funds. In addition, our cash needs may increase due to factors such as unanticipated developments in our business or significant acquisitions (in addition to and including Thomson NETg). The amount of cash generated from operations will be dependent upon the successful execution of our business plan. Although we do not foresee the need to raise additional capital beyond the Thomson NETg acquisition, any unanticipated economic or business events could require us to raise additional capital to support operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which is an interpretation of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on recognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. In addition, FIN 48 clearly scopes out income taxes from SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We will implement this interpretation in the fiscal year starting February 1, 2007. We have completed our preliminary assessment regarding the effect of the implementation of FIN 48 and have determined that the adoption of FIN 48 will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The new guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. We are currently analyzing the effect, if any, SFAS No. 157 will have on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value

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and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, or February 1, 2008 for SkillSoft. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. We are in the process of evaluating the impact this pronouncement may have on our results of operations and financial condition and whether to adopt the provisions of SFAS No 159 for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2007.

Explanation of Use of Non-GAAP Financial Results

In addition to our audited financial results in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), to assist investors we may on occasion provide certain non-GAAP financial results as an alternative means to explain our periodic results. The non-GAAP financial results typically exclude non-cash or one-time charges or benefits.

Our management uses the non-GAAP financial results internally as an alternative means for assessing our results of operations. By excluding non-cash charges such as share-based compensation, amortization of purchased intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and purchased intangible assets, management can evaluate our operations excluding these non-cash charges and can compare its results on a more consistent basis to the results of other companies in our industry. By excluding charges such as restructuring charges (benefits) and insurance settlements (benefits), our management can compare our ongoing operations to prior quarters where such items may be materially different and to ongoing operations of other companies in our industry who may have materially different one-time charges. Our management recognizes that non-GAAP financial results are not a substitute for GAAP results, and believes that non-GAAP measures are helpful in assisting them in understanding and managing our business.

Our management believes that the non-GAAP financial results may also provide useful information to investors. Non-GAAP results may also allow investors and analysts to more readily compare our operations to prior financial results and to the financial results of other companies in the industry who similarly provide non-GAAP results to investors and analysts. Investors may seek to evaluate our business performance and the performance of our competitors as they relate to cash. Excluding one-time and non-cash charges may assist investors in this evaluation and comparisons.

We intend to continue to assess the potential value of reporting non-GAAP results consistent with applicable rules and regulations.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

As of January 31, 2007, we did not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest Rate Risk

Our general investing policy is to limit the risk of principal loss and to ensure the safety of invested funds by limiting market and credit risk. We currently use a registered investment manager to place our investments in highly liquid money market accounts and government-backed securities. All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. Interest income is sensitive to changes in the general level of U.S. interest rates. Based on the short-term nature of our investments, we have concluded that there is no significant market risk exposure.

Foreign Currency Risk

Due to our multinational operations, our business is subject to fluctuations based upon changes in the exchange rates between the currencies in which we collect revenue or pay expenses and the U.S. dollar. Our expenses are not necessarily incurred in the currency in which revenue is generated, and, as a result, we are required from time to time to convert currencies to meet our obligations. These currency conversions are subject to exchange rate fluctuations, in particular changes to the value of the euro, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, New Zealand dollar, Singapore dollar, and pound sterling relative to the U.S. dollar, which could adversely affect our business and the

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results of operations. During fiscal 2005, 2006 and 2007, we incurred foreign currency exchange (losses)/gains of \$(803,000), \$410,000 and \$419,000, respectively.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

Incorporated by reference from Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Quarterly Operating Results and Appendix B attached hereto.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

Not applicable.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls & Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of January 31, 2007. The term "disclosure controls and procedures," as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of January 31, 2007, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by the company's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

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Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known risks of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007. In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment, our management believes that, as of January 31, 2007 our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007 has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing on the following page of this Form 10-K.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of SkillSoft Public Limited Company

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that SkillSoft Public Limited Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007 based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). SkillSoft Public Limited Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that SkillSoft Public Limited Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, SkillSoft Public Limited Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheet of SkillSoft Public Limited Company as of January 31, 2006 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income/(loss) and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2007 of SkillSoft Public Limited Company and our report dated April 12, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
April 12, 2007

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Item 9B. *Other Information*

Not applicable

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual General Meeting or included in an amendment to this Form 10-K, one of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual General Meeting or included in an amendment to this Form 10-K, one of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual General Meeting or included in an amendment to this Form 10-K, one of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual General Meeting or included in an amendment to this Form 10-K, one of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item will be incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2007 Annual General Meeting or included in an amendment to this Form 10-K, one of which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules*

(a) Documents Filed as a Part of this Report:

1. *Financial Statements.* The following documents are filed as *Appendix B* hereto and are included as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Consolidated Statements of Operations

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Loss

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2. *Financial Statement Schedules.* All Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted since they are either not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included in this report.

3. *Exhibits.* The Exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such Exhibits are filed as part of and incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K.

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Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
(Registrant)

By: /s/ CHARLES E. MORAN

Charles E. Moran
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 13, 2007

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been duly signed below by the following persons on behalf of SkillSoft and in the capacities and on the date set forth below.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ CHARLES E. MORAN Charles E. Moran	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	April 13, 2007
/s/ THOMAS J. MCDONALD Thomas J. McDonald	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	April 13, 2007
/s/ ANTHONY P. AMATO Anthony P. Amato	Vice President, Finance and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	April 13, 2007
/s/ P. HOWARD EDELSTEIN P. Howard Edelstein	Director	April 13, 2007
/s/ STEWART K. P. GROSS Stewart K. P. Gross	Director	April 13, 2007
/s/ JAMES S. KRZYWICKI James S. Krzywicki	Director	April 13, 2007
/s/ FERDINAND VON PRONDZYNSKI Ferdinand von Prondzynski	Director	April 13, 2007

/s/ WILLIAM F. MEAGHER, JR.

Director

April 13, 2007

William F. Meagher, Jr.

Table of Contents**APPENDIX A****SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-K. This selected consolidated financial data are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

	Year Ended January 31, 2003(1)	Year Ended January 31, 2004	Year Ended January 31, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2006	Year Ended January 31, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 101,470	\$ 193,475	\$ 212,300	\$ 215,567	\$ 225,172
Cost of revenues	11,552	18,401	21,724	25,307	26,601
Cost of revenues — amortization of intangible assets(3)	2,804	6,791	6,864	6,939	4,422
Gross profit	87,114	168,283	183,712	183,321	194,149
Operating expenses:					
Research and development(3)	29,808	54,399	45,841	39,172	40,776
Selling and marketing	53,107	87,978	94,365	88,438	90,894
General and administrative	18,424	28,647	25,208	25,776	27,735
Legal settlements/(insurance recoveries)		93,750		(17,710)	
Amortization of intangible assets(3)	1,879	3,281	2,711	2,174	1,652
Impairment charge	250,107		19,268		
Restructuring	14,179	1,857	13,361	641	26
Restatement:					
SEC Investigation		1,898	2,182	1,988	898
Other professional fees	5,107	14,473	320		
Total operating expenses	372,611	286,283	203,256	140,479	161,981
Operating (loss)/income	(285,497)	(118,000)	(19,544)	42,842	32,168
Other income/(expense), net	(282)	786	(692)	741	(96)
Gain/(loss) on sale of investments, net		3,682		(586)	
Interest income	2,288	954	1,091	1,779	4,310
Interest expense	(123)	(167)	(337)	(431)	(278)
(Loss)/income before provision for income taxes	(283,614)	(112,745)	(19,482)	44,345	36,104
Provision for income taxes	383	529	631	9,130	11,951
Net (loss)/income	\$ (283,997)	\$ (113,274)	\$ (20,113)	\$ 35,215	\$ 24,153

Net income/(loss) per share(2):										
Basic (loss)/income per share	\$	(4.40)	\$	(1.13)	\$	(0.19)	\$	0.34	\$	0.24
Dilutive (loss)/income per share	\$	(4.40)	\$	(1.13)	\$	(0.19)	\$	0.34	\$	0.23
Basic weighted average shares outstanding										
		64,472		100,115		105,134		102,473		101,698
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding										
		64,472		100,115		105,134		103,352		104,240

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	As of January 31, 2003	As of January 31, 2004	As of January 31, 2005	As of January 31, 2006	As of January 31, 2007
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 125,144	\$ 61,606	\$ 55,158	\$ 73,569	\$ 104,117
Working capital (deficit)	31,935	(48,849)	(46,523)	(8,018)	38,134
Long-term investments, deferred tax assets, net & other assets	1,019	124	8,772	736	6,719
Total assets	378,137	342,378	303,497	299,902	342,970
Stockholders' equity	191,087	85,758	84,919	102,272	137,929

- (1) The statement of operations data for the year ended January 31, 2003 includes the operating results of SkillSoft PLC for the post-September 6, 2002 period.
- (2) See Note 2(e) of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the determination of shares used in computing basic and diluted net loss per common share.
- (3) Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to the fiscal 2007 presentation.

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APPENDIX B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007</u>	B-4
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Shareholders of SkillSoft Public Limited Company:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of SkillSoft Public Limited Company as of January 31, 2006 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2007. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of SkillSoft Public Limited Company at January 31, 2006 and 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2007, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on February 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of SkillSoft Public Limited Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated April 12, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG, LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
April 12, 2007

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	January 31,	
	2006	2007
	(In thousands except share data)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,937	\$ 48,612
Short-term investments	21,632	55,505
Accounts receivable, less reserves of approximately \$787 and \$206 as of January 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively	85,681	94,343
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	22,006	22,215
Restricted cash	5,039	20,095
Total current assets	186,295	240,770
Property and equipment, at cost:		
Computer equipment	29,341	34,610
Furniture and fixtures	2,128	2,370
Leasehold improvements	1,615	1,659
	33,084	38,639
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	22,853	28,967
	10,231	9,672
Intangible assets:		
Acquired intangible assets, net	8,711	2,638
Goodwill	93,929	83,171
	102,640	85,809
Long-term investments		3,598
Deferred tax assets, net	694	159
Other assets	42	2,962
Total assets	\$ 299,902	\$ 342,970

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,819	\$ 3,327
Accrued compensation	15,984	17,870
Accrued expenses	37,811	35,427
Deferred revenue	136,699	146,012
Total current liabilities	194,313	202,636

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Long term liabilities	3,317	2,405
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 8) Stockholders' equity:		
Ordinary Shares, \$0.11 par value: 250,000,000 shares authorized; 107,344,243 and 109,255,366 issued at January 31, 2006 and January 31, 2007, respectively	11,773	12,039
Additional paid-in capital	562,052	573,394
Treasury stock, at cost, 6,533,884 ordinary shares	(24,524)	(24,524)
Accumulated deficit	(445,814)	(421,661)
Deferred compensation	(465)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(750)	(1,319)
Total stockholders' equity	102,272	137,929
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 299,902	\$ 342,970

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	Years Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 212,300	\$ 215,567	\$ 225,172
Cost of revenues(1)	21,724	25,307	26,601
Cost of revenues amortization of intangible assets	6,864	6,939	4,422
Gross profit	183,712	183,321	194,149
Operating expenses:			
Research and development(1)	45,841	39,172	40,776
Selling and marketing(1)	94,365	88,438	90,894
General and administrative(1)	25,208	25,776	27,735
Legal settlements (insurance recoveries)		(17,710)	
Amortization of intangible assets	2,711	2,174	1,652
Impairment charge	19,268		
Restructuring	13,361	641	26
Restatement:			
SEC investigation	2,182	1,988	898
Other professional fees	320		
Total operating expenses	203,256	140,479	161,981
Operating (loss) income	(19,544)	42,842	32,168
Other income (expense), net	(692)	741	(96)
Loss on sale of assets, net		(586)	
Interest income	1,091	1,779	4,310
Interest expense	(337)	(431)	(278)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(19,482)	44,345	36,104
Provision for income taxes	631	9,130	11,951
Net (loss) income	\$ (20,113)	\$ 35,215	\$ 24,153
Net (loss) income per share:			
Basic (loss) income per share	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.24
Diluted (loss) income per share	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.23
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	105,134	102,473	101,698
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	105,134	103,352	104,240

(1) The following summarizes the allocation of stock-based compensation (in thousands):

	2005	2006	2007
Cost of revenue	\$	\$	\$ 90
Research and development	266	187	952
Selling and marketing	879	674	1,883
General and administrative	46	120	2,134

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(LOSS)**

(In thousands except number of shares)

	Ordinary Shares		Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock		Accumulated Deficit	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Notes Other Receivable Comprehensive Income Stockholder (Loss)		Total Stockholder Equity
	Number of Shares	0.11 Par Value		Number of Shares	Cost			Stock		
2004	101,857,714	\$ 11,031	\$ 538,493		\$	\$ (460,916)	\$ (2,404)	\$	\$ (446)	\$ 85,758
Common	3,816,626	514	17,436							17,950
Employee	533,478	72	2,978							3,050
Plan				443,757	(2,523)					(2,523)
Reserve										
Conversion			145				1,046			1,191
(Warrants)									(133)	(133)
Available									(261)	(261)
Investment						(20,113)				(20,113)
Net loss										
ended										
2005	106,207,818	\$ 11,617	\$ 559,052	443,757	\$ (2,523)	\$ (481,029)	\$ (1,358)	\$	\$ (840)	\$ 84,919

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)**

(In thousands except number of shares)

	Ordinary Shares Number of Shares	0.11 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock Number of Shares	Treasury Stock Cost	Accumulated Deficit	Deferred Compensation	Accumulated Notes Other	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholder Equity
2005	106,207,818	\$ 11,617	\$ 559,052	443,757	\$ (2,523)	\$ (481,029)	\$ (1,358)	\$	\$ (840)	\$ 84,9
	370,930	51	797							8
non employee and	765,495	105	2,105							2,2
			89							
stock			9							
purchase				6,090,127	(22,001)					(22,0
acquisition of intangible assets							893			8
									44	
									46	
						35,215				35,2
net income , 2006										
2006	107,344,243	\$ 11,773	\$ 562,052	6,533,884	\$ (24,524)	\$ (445,814)	\$ (465)	\$	\$ (750)	\$ 102,2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) (Continued)
(In thousands except number of shares)

	Ordinary Shares Number of Shares	0.11 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock Number of Shares	Treasury Stock Cost	Accumulated Deficit	Compensation Stockholders	Accumulated Notes Other	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Stockholders' Equity
06	107,344,243	\$ 11,773	\$ 562,052	6,533,884	\$ (24,524)	\$ (445,814)	\$ (465)	\$	\$ (750)	\$ 102,500
ptions	1,288,128	182	5,178							5
n stock										
ck	622,995	84	1,570							1
nsation			5,059							5
deferred			(465)				465			
n									82	
es									(651)	
ment						24,153				24
income										
07	109,255,366	\$ 12,039	\$ 573,394	6,533,884	\$ (24,524)	\$ (421,661)	\$	\$	\$ (1,319)	\$ 137,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Years Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
	(In thousands)		
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$ (20,113)	\$ 35,215	\$ 24,153
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in)/ provided by operating activities			
Stock-based compensation	1,191	981	5,059
Depreciation and amortization	4,779	5,224	6,100
Impairment charge	19,268		
Amortization of intangible assets	9,575	9,113	6,074
Provision (recovery) for bad debts	335	(593)	(589)
Provision for income tax non-cash	326	7,922	10,073
Realized gain on sale of assets, net		586	
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions			
Accounts receivable	(14,062)	784	(7,033)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,406	407	878
Accounts payable	(1,220)	(1,935)	(532)
Accrued expenses, including long-term liabilities	(40,858)	(12,859)	(1,839)
Deferred revenue	4,743	(2,693)	7,581
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(33,630)	42,152	49,925
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(7,594)	(6,423)	(5,519)
Capitalized software development costs		(1,652)	
Cash paid for acquisition costs			(2,881)
Purchase of investments	(52,456)	(20,048)	(91,168)
Maturity of investments	42,063	27,219	53,585
Release (designation) of restricted cash, net	24,943	(4,045)	(15,056)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	6,956	(4,949)	(61,039)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Exercise of stock options	17,950	848	5,360
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	3,050	2,210	1,654
Payments to acquire treasury shares	(2,523)	(22,001)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	18,477	(18,943)	7,014
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,174	(1,229)	775
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,023)	17,031	(3,325)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	41,929	34,906	51,937
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 34,906	\$ 51,937	\$ 48,612

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Cash paid for interest	\$	337	\$	431	\$	279
Cash paid for income taxes	\$	200	\$	1,375	\$	2,280

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) Basis of Presentation

SkillSoft PLC, (the Company or SkillSoft), was incorporated in Ireland on August 8, 1989. The Company is a leading provider of e-learning and performance support solutions for global enterprises, government, education and small to medium-sized businesses. SkillSoft helps companies to maximize business performance through a combination of content, online information resources, flexible technologies and support services. SkillSoft PLC is the result of a merger between SmartForce PLC and SkillSoft Corporation on September 6, 2002 (the Merger).

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the application of certain significant accounting policies, as described in this note and elsewhere in these notes.

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly and majority owned subsidiaries (see Note 6). All material intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period in which they become known. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from management's estimates if past experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate.

(c) Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from the license of products and services and from providing hosting/ASP services.

The Company follows the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition*, as amended by SOP 98-4 and SOP 98-9 to account for revenue derived pursuant to license agreements under which customers license the Company's products and services. The pricing for the Company's courses varies based upon the number of course titles or the courseware bundle licensed by a customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement (generally one, two or three years). License agreements permit customers to exchange course titles, generally on the contract anniversary date. Additional product features, such as hosting and online mentoring services, are separately licensed for an additional fee.

The pricing for content licenses varies based on the content offering selected by the customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement. A license can provide customers access to a

range of learning products including courseware, Referenceware®, simulations, mentoring and prescriptive assessment.

The Company offers discounts from its ordinary pricing, and purchasers of licenses for a larger number of courses, larger user bases or longer periods of time generally receive discounts. Generally, customers may amend their license agreements, for an additional fee, to gain access to additional courses or product lines and/or to

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

increase the size of the user base. The Company also derives revenue from hosting fees for clients that use its solutions on an ASP basis and from the provision of online mentoring services and professional services. In selected circumstances, the Company derives revenue on a pay-for-use basis under which some customers are charged based on the number of courses accessed by users. Revenue derived from pay-for-use contracts has been minimal to date.

The Company recognizes revenue ratably over the license period if the number of courses that a customer has access to is not clearly defined, available, or selected at the inception of the contract, or if the contract has additional undelivered elements for which the Company does not have vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) of the fair value of the various elements. This may occur if the customer does not specify all licensed courses at the outset, the customer chooses to wait for future licensed courses on a when and if available basis, the customer is given exchange privileges that are exercisable other than on the contract anniversaries, or the customer licenses all courses currently available and to be developed during the term of the arrangement. Revenue from nearly all of the Company's contractual arrangements is recognized on a subscription or straight-line basis over the contractual period of service.

The Company also derives revenue from extranet hosting/ASP services and online mentoring services. The Company recognizes revenue related to extranet hosting/ASP services and online mentoring services on a straight-line basis over the period the services are provided. Upfront fees are recorded over the contract period.

The Company generally bills the annual license fee for the first year of a multi-year license agreement in advance and license fees for subsequent years of multi-year license arrangements are billed on the anniversary date of the agreement. Occasionally, the Company bills customers on a quarterly basis. In some circumstances, the Company offers payment terms of up to six months from the initial shipment date or anniversary date for multi-year license agreements to its customers. To the extent that a customer is given extended payment terms (defined by the Company as greater than six months), revenue is recognized as cash becomes due, assuming all of the other elements of revenue recognition have been satisfied.

The Company typically recognizes revenue from resellers when both the sale to the end user has occurred and the collectibility of cash from the reseller is probable. With respect to reseller agreements with minimum commitments, the Company recognizes revenue related to the portion of the minimum commitment that exceeds the end user sales at the expiration of the commitment period provided the Company has received payment. If a definitive service period can be determined, revenue is recognized ratably over the term of the minimum commitment period, provided that cash has been received or collectibility is probable.

The Company provides professional services, including instructor led training, customized content, websites, and implementation services. If the Company determines that the professional services are not separable from an existing customer arrangement, revenue from these services is recognized over the existing contractual terms with the customer, otherwise the Company typically recognizes professional service revenue as the services are performed.

The Company records reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses in both revenue and as a direct cost of revenue, as applicable, in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 01-14, *Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred* (EITF 01-14).

The Company records as deferred revenue amounts that have been billed in advance for products or services to be provided. Deferred revenue includes the unamortized portion of revenue associated with license fees for which the Company has received payment or for which amounts have been billed and are due for payment in 90 days or less for

resellers and 180 days or less for direct customers. In addition, deferred revenue includes amounts which have been billed and not collected for which revenue is being recognized ratably over the license period.

SkillSoft contracts often include an uptime guarantee for solutions hosted on the Company's servers whereby customers may be entitled to credits in the event of nonperformance. The Company also retains the right to remedy any nonperformance event prior to issuance of any credit. Historically, the Company has not incurred substantial

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

costs relating to this guarantee and the Company currently accrues for such costs as they are incurred. The Company reviews these costs on a regular basis as actual experience and other information becomes available; and should they become more substantial, the Company would accrue an estimated exposure and consider the potential related effects of the timing of recording revenue on its license arrangements. The Company has not accrued any costs related to these warranties in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(d) Deferred Commissions

The Company employs an accounting policy consistent with guidance provided by FASB Technical Bulletin 90-1, *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts* and SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin 104, *Revenue Recognition*, related to the concept of a direct and incremental relationship between revenue and expense. As such, the Company defers the recognition of commission expense until such time as the revenue related to the contract for which the commission was paid is recognized. Unamortized commission expense is included in prepaid expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(e) Net Income/(Loss) Per Share

Basic and diluted net (loss)/income per common share was determined by dividing net (loss)/income by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. In fiscal 2005 basic and diluted net loss per share is the same, as outstanding common stock options and warrants are anti-dilutive as the Company recorded a net loss for that period.

The reconciliation of basic and diluted net shares is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	105,134	102,473	101,698
Effect of diluted shares outstanding		879	2,542
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	105,134	103,352	104,240

The following share equivalents, in thousands, have been excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding as of January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, as they would be anti-dilutive.

	Year Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Options outstanding	18,977	9,858	8,520

(f) Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of the foreign subsidiaries are translated in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 52, *Foreign Currency Translation*. The reporting currency for the Company is the U.S. dollar (dollar). The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries in the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Canada, Germany, Australia, the Netherlands, France, New Zealand and Singapore are the currencies of those countries. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and the Grand Cayman is the U.S. dollar. In accordance with SFAS No. 52, assets and liabilities are translated to the U.S. dollar from the local functional currency at current exchange rates, and income and expense items are translated to the U.S. dollar using the average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. Gains and losses arising from translation are recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Currency gains or losses on transactions denominated in a currency other than an entity's functional currency are recorded in the results of the operations. (Losses)/gains arising from transactions denominated in foreign currencies were approximately (\$803,000), \$410,000 and (\$419,000) for the years ended

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, and are included in other income (expense), net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

(g) Cash, Cash Equivalents, Restricted Cash, Short-term Investments, and Long-term Investments

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of 90 days or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. At January 31, 2006 and January 31, 2007, cash equivalents consisted mainly of commercial paper and money market funds. The Company considers the cash held in certificates of deposit with a commercial bank (i) to secure certain facility leases, (ii) to secure funds to defend named former and current executives and board members of SmartForce PLC for actions arising out of the SEC investigation and (iii) for the final payment of the 2002 securities class action settlement to be restricted cash. At January 31, 2007, the Company had approximately \$20.1 million of restricted cash: approximately \$3.6 million is held voluntarily to defend named former and current executives and board members of SmartForce PLC for actions arising out of the SEC investigation and litigation related to the 2002 securities class action; approximately \$15.5 million is legally required to be held for final payment of the 2002 securities class action settlement; and approximately \$1.0 million is held to secure certain facilities leases.

The Company accounts for certain investments in accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities* (SFAS No. 115). Under SFAS No. 115, securities that the Company does not intend to hold to maturity are reported at market value, and are classified as available-for-sale. At January 31, 2006 and 2007, the Company's investments were classified as available for sale and had an average maturity of approximately 64 and 135 days, respectively. These investments are classified as current assets or long-term investments in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets based upon the period over which they will mature.

Cash and cash equivalents, available for sale short-term investments and long-term investments as of January 31, 2006 and 2007, respectively, were as follows (in thousands).

2006

Description	Contracted Maturity	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Cash	N/A	\$ 25,692	\$	\$	\$ 25,692
Commercial paper	0-3 months	18,090		(3)	18,087
Money market funds	0-3 months	8,158			8,158
		\$ 51,940		(3)	\$ 51,937
Short-term investments:					
Publicly-traded equity securities	N/A	181	49		230
Commercial paper	4-12 months	2,371		(1)	2,370

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Federal agency notes	4-12 months	10,879		(29)	10,850
Corporate debt securities	4-12 months	8,201		(19)	8,182
		\$ 21,632	49	(49)	21,632

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Description	Contracted Maturity	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents:					
Cash	N/A	\$ 32,776	\$	\$	\$ 32,776
Commercial paper	0-3 months	15,838		(2)	15,836
		\$ 48,614		(2)	\$ 48,612
Short-term investments:					
Publicly-traded equity securities	N/A	138	94		232
Commercial paper	4-12 months	11,829		(1)	11,828
Federal agency notes	4-12 months	3,495		(2)	3,493
Corporate debt securities	4-12 months	37,964		(12)	37,952
Certificates of deposit	4-12 months	2,000			2,000
		\$ 55,426	94	(15)	\$ 55,505
Long-term investments:					
Corporate debt securities	13-24 months	\$ 3,607		(9)	\$ 3,598

(h) Depreciation and Amortization

The Company records depreciation and amortization by charges to operations in amounts estimated to allocate the cost of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives, on a straight-line basis using the half year convention, as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Computer equipment	2-3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of: 7 years or life of lease

Repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The Company recognized depreciation and amortization expense of \$4.8 million, \$5.2 million and \$6.1 million in the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

(i) Research and Development Expenses

The Company expenses all research and development costs, which include course content development fees, to operations as incurred, except for costs of internally developed or externally purchased software that qualify for capitalization. SFAS No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to Be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed* (SFAS No. 86), requires the capitalization of certain computer software development costs incurred after technological feasibility is established given the Company's operations, once technological feasibility of a software product has been established, the additional development costs incurred to bring the product to a commercially acceptable level has not been and is not expected to be significant. No software development costs incurred during fiscal 2007 met the requirements for capitalization in accordance with SFAS No. 86. The Company capitalized software development costs related to new products SkillSoft Dialogue and SkillView in fiscal 2006.

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Capitalized software development costs, net of accumulated amortization, were approximately \$4.8 million and \$0.4 million as of January 31, 2006 and January 31, 2007, respectively. The Company recognized approximately \$6.9 million, \$7.0 million and \$4.4 million of amortization expense related to capitalized software development costs in the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

The Company enters into agreements with content providers for published content, the Company's policy is to expense these costs to research and development upon receipt of content.

(j) Other Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, Reporting Comprehensive Income (SFAS No. 130) requires disclosure of all components of comprehensive income/(loss) on an annual and interim basis. Comprehensive income/(loss) is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions, other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. The components of accumulated comprehensive income/(loss) as of January 31, 2006 and 2007 are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended January 31,	
	2006	2007
Unrealized holding gains/(losses)	\$ (15)	\$ 67
Foreign currency adjustment	(735)	(1,386)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (750)	\$ (1,319)

(k) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents, investments, restricted cash and accounts receivable. The Company determines fair value for short-term and long-term investments based on quoted market values. The carrying amounts of accounts receivable is net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based on historical collections and known credit risks.

(l) Concentrations of Credit Risk and Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

For the years ended and as of January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, no customer individually comprised greater than 10% of total revenue or accounts receivable.

The Company performs continuing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and generally does not require collateral.

The Company has no significant off-balance-sheet or concentration of credit risks such as foreign exchange contracts, option contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements.

The Company's cash, cash equivalents and investments are subject to the guidelines of the Company's investment policy. The primary objective of the policy with regard to the Company's portfolio is to provide with minimal risk as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital and the maintenance of liquidity. Approved Instruments include U.S. Government and Agency securities as well as fixed income instruments rated AAA, A1/P1 or better.

(m) Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 131, Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information (SFAS No. 131). SFAS No. 131 established standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS No. 131 also established standards for related

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision makers, as defined under SFAS No. 131, are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The Company views its operations and manages its business as principally two operating segments: multi-modal learning (MML) and retail certification. MML content and software is an integrated solution that supports business and information technology professionals learning needs through its comprehensive learning management platform technology. The retail certification segment provides direct sales and services to individual end-users (See Note 11).

(n) Amortization and Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company records intangible assets at historical costs. The Company amortizes its intangible assets including customer contracts and internally developed software. The Company reviews intangible assets subject to amortization at least annually to determine if any adverse conditions exist or a change in circumstances has occurred that would indicate impairment or a change in remaining useful life. Conditions that would indicate an impairment and trigger a more frequent impairment assessment include, but are not limited to, a significant adverse change in legal factors or business climate that could affect the value of an asset, or an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. In addition, the Company reviews its indefinite-lived intangible assets at least annually for impairment and reassesses their classification as indefinite-lived assets.

The Company tests goodwill during the fourth quarter of each year for impairment, or more frequently if certain indicators are present or changes in circumstances suggest that impairment may exist. When conducting its annual goodwill impairment test, the Company utilizes the two-step approach prescribed under FASB Statement No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*.

(o) Restructuring Charges

The Company accounts for its restructuring activities under SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities* (SFAS 146). SFAS 146 states that a liability related to an exit or disposal activity should be recognized at fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Costs covered by SFAS 146 include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) one-time involuntary termination benefits provided to employees under the terms of a benefit arrangement that, in substance, is not an ongoing benefit arrangement or a deferred compensation contract, (2) certain contract termination costs, including operating lease termination costs and (3) other associated costs. As such, when the Company identifies restructuring charges that fulfill the requirements identified in SFAS 146 as incurred, it records the charges in its statement of operations.

(p) Advertising Costs

Costs incurred for production and communication of advertising initiatives are expensed when incurred. Advertising expenses amounted to approximately \$975,000, \$515,000, and \$393,000 for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

(q) Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has several share-based compensation plans under which employees, officers, directors and consultants may be granted options to purchase the Company's ordinary shares, generally at the market price on the date of grant. The options become exercisable over various periods, typically four years, and have a maximum term of up to ten years. As of January 31, 2007, 2,663,263 ordinary shares remain available for future grant under the Company's share option plans.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS Statement No. 123(R) (SFAS 123(R)), Share-Based Payment, which is a revision of SFAS Statement No. 123 (SFAS 123), Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, (Opinion 25), Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends SFAS No. 95, Statement of Cash Flows. Generally, the approach on SFAS 123(R) is similar to the approach described in SFAS 123. However, SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee share options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

SFAS 123(R) must be adopted for fiscal years starting after June 15, 2005. As a result, the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) on February 1, 2006.

In connection with the Merger on September 6, 2002, the Company recorded as deferred compensation a portion of the difference between the exercise prices and the fair value of the options at the date of completion of the acquisition, determined under the Black-Scholes method, multiplied by the number of shares underlying the options. The resulting deferred compensation is being expensed over the vesting period of the options. In connection with the adoption of SFAS 123(R) on February 1, 2006, the Company reversed the remaining deferred compensation of approximately \$465,000, with the offset to additional paid-in capital.

As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company historically accounted for share-based payments to employees using Opinion 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognized no compensation cost for employee share options. The Company has adopted the modified prospective method alternative outlined in SFAS 123(R). A modified prospective method is one in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date of SFAS 123(R) (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date. As a result, the Company is recognizing share-based compensation expense related to the portion of share option grants issued prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) which are continuing to vest in the current period, whose fair value was calculated utilizing a Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. In addition, SFAS 123(R) requires companies to utilize an estimated forfeiture rate when calculating the expense for the period, whereas, SFAS 123 permitted companies to record forfeitures based on actual forfeitures, which was the Company's historical policy under SFAS 123.

The share-based compensation expense reduced both basic and diluted earnings per share by \$0.05 for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. These results reflect share-based compensation expense of \$5.1 million and no related tax benefit due to the Company's full valuation allowance on its U.S. deferred tax assets, for fiscal year ended January 31, 2007. In accordance with the modified-prospective transition method of SFAS 123(R), results for prior periods have not been restated. As of January 31, 2007, there was \$17.7 million of compensation expense related to non-vested share awards that is expected to be recognized over a period of 3.92 years and a weighted-average period of 3.77 years.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Prior to adopting SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for share-based compensation under Opinion 25. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the fair value based method had been applied to fiscal year 2005 and 2006 (in thousands, except per share data).

	Year Ended January 31,	
	2005	2006
Net (loss)/income		
As reported	\$ (20,113)	\$ 35,215
Add: Share-based employee compensation expense recognized under APB No. 25	1,191	893
Less: Total share-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards under the employee share option plan	(24,474)	(24,551)
Less: Total share-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards under the ESPP	(1,019)	(753)
Pro forma net income/(loss)	\$ (44,415)	\$ 10,804
Basic and diluted net loss per share		
As reported	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.34
Pro forma	\$ (0.42)	\$ 0.11

In anticipation of the adoption of SFAS 123(R), in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company's Board of Directors approved the accelerated vesting of all currently outstanding unvested stock options previously awarded to employees effective January 13, 2006. This vesting acceleration did not extend to any options held by executive officers or directors. Vesting was accelerated for options to purchase approximately 1.7 million ordinary shares, or approximately 11% of the Company's total outstanding share options at the time.

The decision to accelerate vesting of these options was made to avoid recognizing compensation cost related to these options in future statements of operations upon the adoption of SFAS 123(R). It is estimated that the maximum future compensation expense that would have been recorded in the Company's income statements had the vesting of these options not been accelerated is approximately \$9.1 million, including approximately \$4.7 million of share-based compensation expense in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2007. The amounts were instead reflected in the Company's pro-forma charge as presented in Note 2 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on April 13, 2006.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the weighted average fair value of options prior to and after adopting SFAS 123(R). The estimated fair value of employee share options is amortized to expense using the straight-line method over the vesting period. The weighted average information and assumptions used for the grants were as follows:

	Year Ended January 31,		
	2005	2006	2007
Risk-free interest rates	3.31-4.35%	3.86-4.48%	4.41-5.03%
Expected dividend yield			
Volatility factor	86%	67%	60%
Expected lives	7 years	7 years	4 years
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$ 8.78	\$ 2.78	\$ 3.16
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding	6.79 years	5.99 years	5.47 years

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The Company's assumed dividend yield of zero is based on the fact that it has never paid cash dividends and has no present intention to pay cash dividends. Since adoption of SFAS 123(R) on February 1, 2006, the expected share-price volatility assumption used by the Company has been based on a blend of implied volatility in conjunction with calculations of the Company's historical volatility determined over a period commensurate with the expected life of its option grants. The implied volatility is based on exchange traded options of the Company's share. The Company believes that using a blended volatility assumption will result in the best estimate of expected volatility. Prior to adoption of SFAS 123(R), the expected volatility was based on historical volatilities of the underlying share only. The assumed risk-free interest rate is the U.S. Treasury security rate with a term equal to the expected life of the option. The assumed expected life is based on company-specific historical experience. With regard to the estimate of the expected life, the Company considers the exercise behavior of past grants and the pattern of aggregate exercises. The Company looked at historical option grant cancellation and termination data in order to determine its assumption of forfeiture rate, which was 11.6% as of January 31, 2007. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), forfeitures were not estimated at the time of award and adjustments were reflected in pro forma net income disclosures as forfeitures occurred.

For shares purchased under the 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP), the Company uses a Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following assumptions. In valuing the ESPP, the Company used an assumed risk-free interest rate of 1.01% - 1.76% for fiscal 2005, 3.09% - 3.79% for fiscal 2006 and 4.79% - 5.08% for fiscal 2007. The Company also used an expected volatility factor of 50% for fiscal 2005, 49% for fiscal 2006 and 35% for fiscal 2007, and an expected life of six months, with the assumption that dividends will not be paid.

(r) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, which is an interpretation of SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on recognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. In addition, FIN 48 clearly scopes out income taxes from SFAS No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company will implement this interpretation in the fiscal year starting February 1, 2007. The Company has completed its preliminary assessment regarding the effect of the implementation of FIN 48 and has determined that the adoption of FIN 48 will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The new guidance is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently analyzing the effect, if any, SFAS No. 157 will have on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. SFAS No. 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, or February 1, 2008 for SkillSoft. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that

fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact this pronouncement may have on its results of operations and financial condition and whether to adopt the provisions of SFAS No 159 for the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2007.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(s) Prior Year Financial Statement Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior year consolidated financial statements to conform with current year classifications.

Included in cost of revenues is amortization of intangible assets, related to acquired technology and capitalized software development costs, of approximately \$6.9 million in fiscal 2005 and 2006, respectively. These costs were previously recorded within operating expense under the caption amortization of intangible assets. This reclassification has also been reflected in the quarterly statements of operations in Note 17.

In each of the fiscal years amortization of share-based compensation has been allocated to the appropriate expense category; research and development, selling and marketing, and general and administrative. In fiscal 2005 and 2006 approximately \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, were allocated as such.

In fiscal 2006, approximately \$0.2 million was included in short-term investments, which had been previously been recorded in long-term investments. These investments pertain to public equity securities which are held available for sale.

In fiscal 2006, approximately \$16.0 million was included in accrued compensation, which had previously been recorded in accrued expenses.

(3) Pending Acquisition

On October 25, 2006, the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire Thomson NETg from The Thomson Corporation. Under the terms of the agreement the Company will pay approximately \$285 million to acquire Thomson NETg. The Company will pay the purchase price as follows: (i) \$215.8 million in cash in immediately available funds and (ii) either (A) 11,093,230 of the Company's ordinary shares, (B) \$69.2 million in cash in immediately available funds or (C) a combination of cash and such of the Company's ordinary shares having an aggregate value of \$69.2 million. For purposes of issuing the Company's ordinary shares pursuant to the definitive agreement, the parties have agreed that each Company ordinary share shall be deemed to have a value of \$6.24. The definitive agreement provides that the Company will use its commercially reasonable efforts to raise equity financing prior to the closing of the transaction, if needed. If the Company obtains such equity financing or is able to obtain sufficient additional debt financing, the entire purchase price will be paid in cash. The acquisition is estimated to close in the second quarter of fiscal 2008. At closing, the Company expects to accrue for transaction and integration costs along with purchase accounting adjustments, including a reduction of deferred revenue and the recording of certain intangible assets, including goodwill.

On December 1, 2006, the Company received notification from the Pre-merger Office of the Federal Trade Commission of early termination of the waiting period under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 for the proposed acquisition of Thomson NETg. The closing remains subject to customary closing conditions including the delivery of audited financial statements by Thomson NETg. In connection with the proposed acquisition, the Company incurred approximately \$2.8 million of direct acquisition costs during fiscal 2007 which have been deferred and are included in other assets on the accompanying balance sheets at January 31, 2007.

(4) Special Charges

(a) Merger and Exit Costs

In connection with a merger between SmartForce PLC and SkillSoft Corporation on September 6, 2002 (the Merger), the Company's management effected a restructuring to eliminate redundant facilities and headcount, reduce the cost structure of the business and better align the Company's operating expenses with existing economic conditions. Pursuant to this restructuring, the Company recorded \$30.3 million of costs in 2002 relating to exiting activities of pre-Merger SmartForce PLC such as severance and related benefits, costs to vacate leased facilities and other pre-Merger liabilities. These costs were accounted for under EITF 95-3, Recognition of Liabilities in

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Connection with Purchase Business Combinations. These costs, which were recognized as a liability assumed in the purchase business combination, were included in the allocation of the purchase price and increased goodwill.

The reductions in employee headcount totaled approximately 632 employees from the administrative, sales, marketing and development functions, and amounted to a liability of approximately \$14.5 million in 2002. Approximately \$13.6 million was paid out against the exit plan accrual through January 31, 2007, and the remaining amount of \$0.9 million, net of adjustments for foreign currency translation, is expected to be paid out during fiscal 2008.

In connection with the exit plan, the Company abandoned or downsized certain leased facilities resulting in a facilities consolidation liability of \$12.7 million as of January 31, 2003, consisting of sublease losses, broker commissions and other facility costs. As part of the plan, 11 sites were vacated and 4 sites were downsized. To determine the sublease loss, which is the loss after the Company's estimated cost recovery efforts from subleasing vacated space, certain assumptions were made related to the (1) time period over which the property will remain vacant, (2) sublease terms and (3) sublease rates. The lease loss is an estimate under SFAS No. 5 Accounting for Contingencies (SFAS No. 5). In the year ended January 31, 2004, the Company revised certain of its estimates made in connection with the original purchase price pertaining to unoccupied facilities under lease as a result of the Merger. This adjustment to the exit plan accrual fell within the one year purchase price allocation period prescribed by SFAS No. 141 Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141). In the fiscal years ended January 31, 2006 and 2007, the Company again revised certain of its estimates made in connection with the original purchase price pertaining to unoccupied facilities under lease as a result of the Merger. This adjustment to the exit accrual fell outside the one year purchase price allocation period and was charged to restructuring and is included in the statement of operations. The net present value of the obligation under this exit plan, as adjusted, was approximately \$15.3 million, of which \$3.3 million remains.

Activity in the Company's merger and exit costs, which are included in accrued expenses (see Note 13) and long-term liabilities, was as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Severance and Related Costs	Closedown of Facilities	Other	Total
Merger and exit accrual, January 31, 2005	\$ 1,955	\$ 6,552	\$ 334	\$ 8,841
Payments made during the year ended January 31, 2006	(316)	(3,275)	(110)	(3,701)
Reversal without utilization to accrual during the year ended January 31, 2006	(453)		(55)	(508)
Adjustments to accrual during the year ended January 31, 2006		180		180
Merger and exit accrual, January 31, 2006	\$ 1,186	\$ 3,457	\$ 169	\$ 4,812
Payments made during the year ended January 31, 2007	(308)	(1,288)	(48)	(1,644)
Reversal without utilization to accrual during the year ended January 31, 2007		(68)		(68)
		177		177

Adjustments to accrual during the year ended
January 31, 2007

Merger and exit accrual, January 31, 2007	\$	878	\$	2,278	\$	121	\$	3,277
Long-term obligation	\$		\$	1,476	\$		\$	1,476
Current obligation	\$	878	\$	802	\$	121	\$	1,801

Other merger accruals primarily include payments under operating equipment leases.

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company anticipates that the remainder of the merger and exit accrual will be paid out by October 2011 as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended January 31, 2008	\$ 1,801
Year Ended January 31, 2009	493
Year Ended January 31, 2010	332
Year Ended January 31, 2011	651
Total	\$ 3,277

(b) Restructuring

The Company recorded a \$13.4 million restructuring charge for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, which is included in the statement of operations. Approximately \$9.8 million of this charge represented contractual obligations (including \$350,000 related to Retail Certification), \$3.4 million represented the compensation cost of terminated employees, which included 131 employees in our research and development function and 41 employees in our sales function, for services rendered from the date of the restructuring through termination dates and one time severance payouts (including \$353,000 related to Retail Certification) and approximately \$400,000 was related to the write-down of fixed assets rendered obsolete as a result of the restructuring activities.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 the Company revised certain of its estimates made in connection to the previous restructurings related to both contractual obligations and employee severance and related costs.

Activity in the Company's restructuring accrual was as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Severance and Related Costs	Contractual Obligations	Total
Total restructuring accrual as of January 31, 2005	\$ 624	\$ 8,744	\$ 9,368
Payments and write downs made during the year ended January 31, 2006	(968)	(6,874)	(7,842)
Restructuring charge for year ended January 31, 2006	344	117	461
Total restructuring accrual as of January 31, 2006		1,987	1,987
Payments and write downs made during the year ended January 31, 2007		(415)	(415)
Restructuring charge for year ended January 31, 2007	88	(239)	(151)

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Total restructuring accrual as of January 31, 2007	\$	88	\$	1,333	\$	1,421
Long-term obligation	\$		\$	762	\$	762
Current obligation	\$	88	\$	571	\$	659

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The net restructuring charges for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 would have been allocated as follows had the Company recorded the expense and adjustments within the functional department of the restructured activities (in thousands):

	Year Ended January 31, 2005	Year Ended January 31, 2006	Year Ended January 31, 2007
Research and development	\$ 11,510	\$ 5	\$ (226)
Selling and marketing	846	394	53
General and administrative	477	62	22
Total	\$ 12,833	\$ 461	\$ (151)

The Company anticipates that the remainder of the restructuring accrual will be paid out by January 2010 as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended January 31, 2008	\$ 659
Year Ended January 31, 2009	394
Year Ended January 31, 2010	368
Total	\$ 1,421

(c) SEC investigation and Other Professional Fees

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded \$2.2 million, \$2.0 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, in expenses related to the ongoing SEC investigation. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the Company recorded \$0.3 million, \$0 million and \$0, respectively in professional fees related to the re-filing of statutory tax returns as a result of the restatement of the historical SmartForce PLC financial statements.

(5) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets are as follows (in thousands):

January 31, 2006			January 31, 2007		
Gross Carrying	Accumulated	Net Carrying	Gross Carrying	Accumulated	Net Carrying

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	Amount	Amortization	Amount	Amount	Amortization	Amount
Internally developed software/courseware	\$ 28,257	\$ 23,414	\$ 4,843	\$ 28,257	\$ 27,836	\$ 421
Customer contracts	13,018	10,055	2,963	13,018	11,701	1,317
Books trademark	905		905	905	5	900
	42,180	33,469	8,711	42,180	39,542	2,638
Goodwill	93,929		93,929	83,171		83,171
Total	\$ 136,109	\$ 33,469	\$ 102,640	\$ 125,351	\$ 39,542	\$ 85,809

Customer contracts are existing contracts that relate to underlying customer relationships pertaining to the services provided by the acquired company. The Company amortizes the fair value of customer contracts on an accelerated basis over their estimated useful lives ranging from 48 to 60 months with a weighted average estimated useful life of 48 months. Internally developed software/courseware relates to the Books platform, GoTrain content and platform, the SmartForce PLC content and costs incurred subsequent to technological feasibility and prior to

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Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

general release for the development of SkillSoft Dialogue and SkillView capitalized under SFAS No. 86. Course content includes courses in both the business skills and information technology skills subject areas. All courseware is deployable via the Internet or corporate intranets. The Company amortizes internally developed or purchased software/courseware, including SkillSoft Dialogue and SkillView costs capitalized under SFAS No. 86, over their estimated useful lives ranging from 24 to 48 months with a weighted average useful life of 46 months.

The change in goodwill at January 31, 2007 from the amount recorded at January 31, 2006 was due primarily to the Company's utilization of the tax benefit of net operating loss carryforwards assumed as part of the Merger. The change in goodwill at January 31, 2006 from the amount recorded at January 31, 2005 was also due primarily to the utilization of the tax benefit of net operating loss carryforwards assumed as part of the Merger.

	Total
Gross carrying amount of goodwill, January 31, 2005	\$ 103,576
Utilization of tax benefit	(7,922)
Reserve adjustment	(1,725)
Gross carrying amount of goodwill, January 31, 2006	93,929
Utilization of tax benefit	(10,073)
Tax refund received in excess of purchase price allocation	(390)
Reserve adjustment	(295)
Gross carrying amount of goodwill, January 31, 2007	\$ 83,171

Amortization expense for the next two fiscal years is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Amortization Expense
2008	\$ 1,626
2009	112
Total	\$ 1,738

Goodwill Impairment

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company evaluated the fair value of goodwill. In November of 2004 the Company hired an investment banker to actively market the Retail Certification segment to third party buyers. However by January 31, 2005 the investment banker reported the efforts to sell the business were unsuccessful. On March 14, 2005, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent with respect to the sale of the Company's

Retail Certification segment. The terms of the sale involved the transfer of certain assets and liabilities of the business in exchange for nominal consideration and the execution of a reseller agreement with the buyer. Consequently, based on the Company's attempts to sell the business and the results of a valuation done by an independent third party valuation firm, it is the Company's conclusion that the Retail Certification segment has no goodwill. The Company recorded an impairment charge of approximately \$19.3 million in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005.

At January 31, 2006 and 2007, the Company concluded there was no impairment of goodwill.

(6) Related Party Transactions

CBT Technology

Approximately 9% of the outstanding share capital of CBT Technology Limited (CBT T), one of the Company's Irish subsidiaries, representing a special non-voting class, is owned by Stargazer Productions

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(Stargazer), an unlimited company which is wholly-owned by certain employees of SkillSoft PLC. These employees do not include any of the Company's directors or executive officers.

All of the voting securities of CBT T are owned by Fidalco Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of SkillSoft PLC and, except for the securities owned by Fidalco Limited and Stargazer, there are no other outstanding securities of CBT T. CBT T has in the past and may in the future declare and pay dividends to Stargazer, and Stargazer may pay dividends to its shareholders out of such amounts. Dividend payments of approximately \$196,000, \$0 and \$0 were paid in the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. Stargazer does not have any rights to the assets of CBT T, only to receive periodic dividends as and when declared by CBT T. Except for the fact that Stargazer is wholly owned by certain key employees of SkillSoft PLC, there is no relationship between SkillSoft PLC and Stargazer.

(7) Income Taxes

Income/(loss) before provision/benefit for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	2005	January 31, 2006	2007
Ireland	\$ (20,066)	\$ 13,178	\$ 1,526
United States	(5,994)	28,365	29,296
Rest of World	6,578	2,802	5,282
	\$ (19,482)	\$ 44,345	\$ 36,104

The provision for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	2005	January 31 2006	2007
Current:			
Ireland	\$	\$	\$
United States	56	2,382	3,158
Rest of World	482	968	832
	\$ 538	\$ 3,350	\$ 3,990
Deferred:			
Ireland	\$	\$	\$ 183
United States	156	99	7,778
Rest of World	(63)	71	

	\$ 93	\$ 170	\$ 7,961
Tax provision	\$ 631	\$ 9,130	\$ 11,951

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Net deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	January 31,	
	2006	2007
Current		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 10,822	\$ 18,037
Nondeductible expenses and reserves	4,770	3,387
	15,592	21,424
Non-current		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 128,284	\$ 95,957
Tax credits	5,612	6,823
Nondeductible non-goodwill intangibles	(2,008)	(1,018)
FAS 123(R) compensation		1,762
	131,888	103,524
Total current and non-current	147,480	125,948
Less valuation allowance	(146,786)	(124,789)
	\$ 694	\$ 159

Under SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes, the Company can only recognize a deferred tax asset for future benefit of tax loss and tax credit carry forwards to the extent that it is more likely than not that these assets will be realized. In determining the realizability of these assets, the Company considered numerous factors, including historical profitability, estimated future taxable income and the industry in which we operate. The Company has recorded a deferred tax asset as of January 31, 2007 as a result of temporary differences in Canada of \$414,000, partially offset by \$255,000 of U.S. deferred tax liabilities. The Company has reduced its valuation allowance by \$22 million in fiscal 2007 due to the utilization of net operating losses to offset U.S. taxable income. Additionally, in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) and included in the \$22 million change, the Company reduced its deferred tax asset and valuation allowance by the unrealized excess tax benefit attributable to stock options. The Company analyzes its deferred tax assets and liabilities and its valuation allowances on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. Some jurisdictions have a history of profitability while others have a history of losses.

The Company has considered tax planning strategies available to it when calculating its deferred tax assets and liabilities and its valuation allowances.

A reconciliation of the Irish statutory rate to the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

January 31,

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	2005	2006	2007
Income tax provision at statutory rate	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%
Increase (decrease) in tax resulting from:			
State tax provision, net of federal benefit	(6.8)	4.5	6.5
Tax exempt legal settlements/(insurance proceeds)	0.0	(4.9)	0.0
Foreign differential	(21.4)	15.7	17.2
Nondeductible items, primarily goodwill impairment charge in 2005	(11.8)	2.0	2.9
Change in valuation allowance	24.3	(9.2)	(6.0)
Effective tax rate	(3.2)%	20.6%	33.1%

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company has recorded a total provision for income taxes in 2005, 2006 and 2007 of \$631,000, \$9.1 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, primarily related to the use of acquired tax assets, the benefit of which is realized through reductions to goodwill, income generated in foreign countries, which cannot be offset by loss carryforwards.

As of January 31, 2007, the Company has \$377.5 million and \$6.8 million in net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, respectively which are available to reduce future income taxes, if any. Approximately \$88.1 million of these carryforwards are not subject to expiration while the remainder of \$289.4 million, if not utilized, will expire at various dates through the year ending January 31, 2025.

Included in the consolidated carryforward totals, are \$284.2 million of U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards and \$93.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in jurisdictions outside of the U.S.

Tax credit carryforwards of \$6.8 million relate to U.S. federal taxes.

Included in the \$284.2 million of U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards and the \$6.8 million of U.S. federal tax credit carryforwards is approximately \$157.1 million of U.S. net operating loss carryforwards and \$365,000 of U.S. tax credit carryforwards, respectively, that were acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. In addition, included in the \$93.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. is approximately \$60.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in jurisdictions outside the U.S. acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. The Company will realize the benefits of these acquired net operating losses through reductions to goodwill and non-goodwill intangibles during the period that the losses are utilized.

Also included in the \$284.2 million of U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards at January 31, 2007 is approximately \$30.8 million of net operating loss carryforwards in the United States resulting from disqualifying dispositions. The Company will realize the benefit of these losses through increases to stockholder's equity in the periods in which the losses are utilized to reduce tax payments.

The Company completed several financings since its inception and has incurred ownership changes as defined under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. The Company completed an analysis of these changes and does not believe that the changes will have a material impact on its ability to use its net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.

The Company has a reserve for taxes that may become payable as a result of audits in future periods with respect to previously filed tax returns. The Company establishes the reserves based upon management's assessment of exposure associated with permanent tax differences and associated interest expense. The tax reserves are analyzed periodically (at least annually) and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant adjustment to the reserve. For example, if the statutory period for assessing tax on a given tax return or period lapses, the reserve associated with that period will be reduced. In addition, the adjustment to the reserve will reflect any additional exposure based on current calculations.

The Company considers the excess of its financial reporting over its tax basis in its investment in foreign subsidiaries essentially permanent in duration and as such has not recognized a deferred tax liability related to this difference.

(8) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Leases

The Company leases its facilities and certain equipment and furniture under operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2023. Included in the accompanying statements of operations is rent expense for leased facilities and equipment of approximately \$5.6 million, \$3.6 million, and \$3.6 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

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Future minimum lease payments under the operating lease agreements are approximately as follows (in thousands):

	Facilities	Other	Total
Fiscal year ended January 31:			
2008	\$ 4,614	\$ 567	\$ 5,181
2009	4,145	85	4,230
2010	1,896		1,896
2011	1,397		1,397
2012	760		760
Thereafter	6,269		6,269
	\$ 19,081	\$ 652	\$ 19,733

(b) Minimum Commitments

As of January 31, 2007, the Company had not entered into any long-term agreements with third parties to provide services and/or subject matter expertise.

(c) Litigation*SEC Investigations*

On or about February 4, 2003, the SEC informed the Company that it is the subject of a formal order of private investigation relating to its November 19, 2002 announcement that it would restate the financial statements of SmartForce PLC for the period 1999 through June 2002. The Company understands that the SEC's investigation concerns SmartForce's financial disclosure and accounting during that period, other related matters, compliance with rules governing reports required to be filed with the SEC, and the conduct of those responsible for such matters. On June 2, 2005, the Boston District Office of the SEC informed the Company that it had made a preliminary determination to recommend that the SEC bring a civil injunctive action against the Company. Under the SEC's rules, the Company is permitted to make a so-called Wells Submission in which it seeks to persuade the SEC that no such action should be commenced. If the Company cannot resolve the SEC's potential claims by agreement, it intends to make such a submission.

In January 2007, the Boston District Office of the SEC informed the Company that it is the subject of an informal investigation concerning options granting practices at SmartForce for the period beginning April 12, 1996 through July 12, 2002, which was prior to the Merger. The Company has received a document request from the SEC and is in the process of responding to the request. The SEC has also informed the Company that the investigation relating to the restatement of historical SmartForce financial statements cannot be concluded until the investigation relating to the option granting practices of SmartForce has been completed. With respect to this investigation, it is useful to understand the accounting treatment applicable to the SmartForce-SkillSoft merger. Because SkillSoft Corporation

was the accounting acquirer of SmartForce, the pre-merger financial statements of SmartForce are not included in the historical financial statements of SkillSoft. SkillSoft's financial statements include only the results of SmartForce from the date of the merger. Under applicable accounting rules, SkillSoft valued all of the outstanding SmartForce stock options assumed in the merger at fair value upon consummation of the merger. As a result, these stock options were accounted for properly in the merger, and any accounting issues that might have resulted from such option grants had SmartForce remained independent would have no effect on SkillSoft's financial statements from an accounting point of view.

The Company continues to cooperate with the SEC in these matters. At the present time the Company is unable to predict the outcome of these matters or their potential impact on its operating results or financial position.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Lawsuits

On November 18, 2004, Jody Glidden, Michael LeBlanc and Trish Glidden filed a lawsuit against the Company, David C. Drummond, Gregory M. Priest, Patrick E. Murphy and Jack Hayes in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The plaintiffs subsequently dismissed Patrick E. Murphy and Jack Hayes from the lawsuit. The court subsequently dismissed Trish Glidden's claims. The plaintiffs had previously opted out of the class action settlement that received final approval from the court on September 29, 2004. The lawsuit sets forth substantially the same claims as were alleged in the class action litigation. In particular, the lawsuit alleges that the Company misrepresented or omitted to state material facts in its SEC filings and press releases regarding the Company's revenue and earnings and failed to correct such false and misleading SEC filings and press releases, which are alleged to have artificially inflated the price of the Company's ADSs in connection with its acquisition of IC Global in early 2001. The lawsuit sought compensatory damages in excess of \$3.7 million and other unspecified damages, including punitive damages. The parties settled the lawsuit on April 7, 2006. Pursuant to the settlement, the Company paid approximately \$1.8 million to the plaintiffs, which has been recorded as legal settlement in our statement of operations for the year ended January 31, 2006.

Six class action lawsuits have been filed against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors captioned: (1) Gianni Angeloni v. SmartForce PLC d/b/a SkillSoft, William McCabe and Greg Priest; (2) Ari R. Schloss v. SkillSoft PLC f/k/a SmartForce PLC, Gregory M. Priest, Patrick E. Murphy, David C. Drummond and William G. McCabe; (3) Joseph J. Bish v. SmartForce PLC d/b/a SkillSoft, Gregory M. Priest, William G. McCabe, David C. Drummond, John M. Grillos, John P. Hayes and Patrick E. Murphy; (4) Stacey Cohen v. SmartForce PLC d/b/a SkillSoft, William G. McCabe and Greg Priest; (5) Daniel Schmelz v. SmartForce PLC d/b/a SkillSoft, William G. McCabe and Greg Priest; and (6) John O'Donoghue v. SmartForce PLC d/b/a SkillSoft, William G. McCabe and Greg Priest. Each lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire. In March 2004, the Company reached a settlement of this litigation for total settlement payments of \$30.5 million, with one-half paid in August 2004 and the remainder paid in April 2007. In July 2005, the Company received \$19.5 million, which resulted from the final settlement with the insurance carriers regarding the 2002 securities class action lawsuit settlement of \$30.5 million in March 2004 and the related litigation and ongoing SEC investigation. The Company recorded the aggregate settlement with the plaintiffs as a charge in its fiscal 2004 fourth quarter; and the settlement with its insurers has been recorded in the fiscal 2006 second quarter.

We are not a party to any other material legal proceedings.

From time to time, the Company is a party to or may be threatened with other litigation in the ordinary course of its business. The Company regularly analyzes current information, including, as applicable, the Company's defenses and insurance coverage and, as necessary, provides accruals for probable and estimable liabilities for the eventual disposition of these matters.

(d) Credit Facility

The Company's \$25 million line of credit with a bank expired on January 18, 2007. Under the terms of the line of credit, the bank held a first security interest in all domestic business assets. The facility was subject to a commitment fee of \$50,000 to secure the line of credit and unused commitment fees of 0.125% based upon the daily average of

un-advanced amounts under the line of credit. In addition, the line of credit contained certain financial and non-financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with all covenants. As of January 31, 2007, the line of credit had expired; however, the Company had an outstanding letter of credit of \$15.5 million which was secured with a money market account with the bank. Letters of credit are subject to commission fees of 0.75% and administrative costs. The Company paid approximately \$93,000 in letters of credit fees in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(e) Delinquent Foreign Filings

The Company operates in various foreign countries through subsidiaries organized in those countries. Due to the restatement of the historical SmartForce statutory financial statements, some of the subsidiaries have not filed their audited financial statements and have been delayed in filing their tax returns in their respective jurisdictions. As a result, some of these foreign subsidiaries may be subject to regulatory restrictions, penalties and fines. The Company does not believe such restrictions, penalties and fines, if any, would have a material impact on the financial statements.

(9) Stockholders Equity

(a) Stock Option Plans

The following plans, except the 2001 Outside Director Option Plan and the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, no longer have shares available for grant. The plans remain active as they have previously granted options to purchase shares outstanding that may be exercised.

The Company adopted the 1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1998 Plan), pursuant to which up to 7,402,071 shares of common stock could have been issued. In July 2001, the Company adopted the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2001 Plan), pursuant to which up to 3,432,730 shares of common stock could have been issued, subject to increase in accordance with the terms of the 2001 Plan. Under the 1998 Plan and the 2001 Plan, the Company could have granted both incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options, as well as award or sell shares of common stock to employees, directors or outside consultants of the Company. All option grants, prices and vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors or its designee. Incentive stock options were to be granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant and not less than 110% of the fair market value for a stockholder holding more than 10% of the Company's voting common stock.

In connection with the acquisition of Books on December 28, 2001, the Company assumed the Books 1994 Stock Option Plan (the Books Plan), consisting of options to purchase 808,799 shares, insofar as it related to outstanding options. Under the Books Plan, options to acquire ordinary shares could have been granted to all officers, other key employees, consultants and advisors. The Books Plan is administered by the Board of Directors. Options under the Plan generally expire not later than 90 days following termination of employment or service or 12 months following the optionee's death. There are certain exceptions for exercises following retirement or death.

In connection with the Merger on September 6, 2002, the Company assumed the SmartForce plans, consisting of options to purchase 15,941,705 ordinary shares under various plans. The following is a brief description of such plans:

Under the 1990 Share Option Scheme (the 1990 Plan), options to acquire ordinary shares in the Company could have been granted to any director or employee of the Company. The 1990 Plan has expired by its terms.

Under the 1994 Share Option Plan (the 1994 Plan), all employees and directors of the Company and any independent contractor who performed services for the Company were eligible to receive grants of non-statutory options (NSOs). Employees were also eligible to receive grants of incentive share options intended to qualify

under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. The 1994 Plan has expired by terms.

Under the 2001 Outside Director Plan (the Outside Director Plan), all outside directors of the Company are eligible to receive option grants upon appointment to the Board of Directors and each subsequent year thereafter.

Under the 1996 Supplemental Stock Plan (the 1996 Plan), all employees, with the exception of directors and executive officers, were eligible to receive grants of NSOs. The 1996 Supplemental Stock Plan has expired by terms on October 15, 2006.

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Under the ForeFront92 Plan, (the FF92 Plan) NSOs and ISO s were granted to any employee or director of ForeFront. The FF92 Plan has expired by terms.

Under the 1996 ForeFront Group Inc. Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan, (the FF96 Plan) NSOs were granted to employees and directors of ForeFront. The FF96 Plan has expired by terms.

Under the Forefront Directors 1996 Plan, (the FF96 Directors Plan) non-employee directors were eligible to receive grants of options to acquire common stock upon election to the Board of Directors and each subsequent year thereafter. The FF96 Directors Plan has expired by terms.

Under the Knowledge Well Limited 1998 Share Option Plan, (the KWL Plan) and the Knowledge Well Group Limited 1998 Share Option Plan, (the KWGL Plan), employees and directors and any independent contractor who performs services for Knowledge Well Limited (KWL) and Knowledge Well Group Limited (KWGL) were eligible to receive grants of NSOs. Employees of KWL and KWGL were also eligible to receive grants of ISOs which were intended to qualify under Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Under the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan, (the 2002 Plan) all employees, inside directors and consultants are eligible to receive incentive share options or non-statutory share options. Share purchase rights may also be granted under the plan.

The Plans are administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee). The terms of the options granted under all plans, except for the Outside Director Plan, are generally determined by the Committee, the Board of Directors or a designee of the Board of Directors. All grants of options under the Outside Director Plan are automatic and nondiscretionary and are made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the plan. The exercise price of options granted under the 1990 Plan and ISO s granted under the 1994 Plan cannot be less than the fair market value of ordinary shares on the date of grant (as defined in the plans). In the case of ISOs granted to holders of more than 10% of the voting power of the Company the exercise price cannot be less than 110% of such fair market value. Under the 1994 Plan, the exercise price of NSOs may be set by the Committee at its discretion. The exercise price of option grants under the Outside Director Plan is the closing sales price for such shares (or the closing bid, if no sales were reported) as quoted on such exchange or system for the last market trading day prior to the time of determination. The term of an option under the 1994, Outside Director, 1996, FF92, FF96, KWL and KWGL Plans cannot exceed ten years and, generally, the terms of an option under the 1990 Plan and FF96 Directors Plan cannot exceed ten years. The term of an ISO granted to a holder of more than 10% of the voting power of the Company cannot exceed five years. An option may not be exercised unless the option holder is at the date of exercise, or within three months of the date of exercise has been, a director, employee or contractor of the Company. There are certain exceptions for exercises following retirement or death. Options under the Plans generally expire not later than 30 to 90 days following termination of employment or service or six months following an optionees death or disability.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following is a summary of the share options authorized, outstanding and available to be granted under all of the Company's share option plans as of January 31, 2007:

Plan Name	Authorized	Outstanding	Available for Grant
1990 Share Option Scheme (the 1990 Plan)	4,700,000	144,798	
1994 Share Option Plan (the 1994 Plan)	11,747,036	2,884,943	
1996 Supplemental Stock Plan (the 1996 Plan)(1) (2)	8,701,554	4,202,314	
2001 Outside Director Option Plan (the Outside Director Plan)	750,000	345,000	398,750
1996 ForeFront Group Inc. Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the FF96 Plan) (1)	456,101		
Knowledge Well Limited 1998 Share Option Plan (the KWL Plan) (1)	420,531		
Knowledge Well Group Limited 1998 Share Option Plan (the KWGL Plan) (1)	30,338	88	
Books24x7.com, Inc. 1994 Stock Option Plan (the Books Plan)	867,436	43,425	
1998 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1998 Plan)	7,402,071	907,318	
2001 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2001 Plan)	11,354,512	6,555,433	
2002 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2002 Plan)(1)	8,850,000	5,104,948	2,264,513
	55,279,579	20,188,267	2,663,263

(1) On March 23, 2006, the Company's shareholders approved a resolution to transfer an aggregate of 5,100,000 shares from certain non-shareholder approved plans to the 2002 Plan. This includes 342,823 shares from the FF96 Plan, 624,462 shares from the KWGL Plan, 234,269 shares from the KWL Plan and 3,898,446 shares from the 1996 Plan.

(2) On September 28, 2006, the Company's shareholders approved a resolution to transfer 1,400,000 shares from the 1996 Plan to the 2002 Plan.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

All stock option activity under the Plans for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 is as follows:

	Shares	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding, January 31, 2004	23,036,822	\$ 0.11 - 44.25	\$ 7.88		
Granted	1,713,800	2.82 - 12.99	10.78		
Exercised	(3,816,626)	0.11 - 11.60	4.70		
Canceled	(1,957,494)	0.25 - 43.12	12.86		
Outstanding, January 31, 2005	18,976,502	\$ 0.11 - 44.25	\$ 8.27		
Granted	271,550	3.04 - 5.65	4.06		
Exercised	(370,925)	0.11 - 4.12	2.29		
Canceled	(2,639,037)	0.25 - 42.38	12.02		
Outstanding, January 31, 2006	16,238,090	\$ 0.11 - 44.25	\$ 7.73	5.99	
Granted	5,880,000	5.00 - 6.41	6.33		
Exercised	(1,288,128)	0.11 - 6.18	3.46		
Canceled	(641,785)	2.82 - 44.25	11.48		
Outstanding, January 31, 2007	20,188,177	\$ 0.11 - 42.88	\$ 7.48	5.47	\$ 26,669
Exercisable, January 31, 2007	14,315,877	\$ 0.11 - \$42.88	\$ 7.94	4.92	\$ 23,056
Vested and Expected to Vest, January 31, 2007(1)	18,995,664		\$ 7.55	5.39	\$ 25,952
	15,189,336	\$ 0.11 - \$44.25	\$ 7.97		

Exercisable, January 31,
2006

Exercisable, January 31, 2005	12,083,373	\$ 0.11 - \$44.25	\$	9.61
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- (1) This represents the number of vested options as of January 31, 2007 plus the number of unvested options as of January 31, 2007 that are expected to vest as adjusted to reflect an estimated forfeiture rate of 11.6%. The Company recognizes expense incurred under SFAS 123(R) on a straight line basis. Due to the Company's vesting schedule, expense is incurred on options that have not yet vested but which are expected to vest in a future period. The options for which expense has been incurred but have not yet vested are included above as options expected to vest.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the closing price of the shares on January 31, 2007 of \$6.95 and the exercise price of each in-the-money option outstanding) that would have been realized by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on January 31, 2007.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the fiscal ended January 31, 2007 was \$3.16 per share. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$3.4 million and \$722,000, respectively.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table summarizes certain information relating to the outstanding and exercisable options as of January 31, 2007:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)		Number of Shares	
\$ 0.11 - \$ 3.30	986,491	5.19	\$ 2.69	986,491	\$ 2.69
\$ 3.34 - \$ 3.66	940,137	5.87	3.64	940,137	3.64
\$ 3.72 - \$ 4.06	4,232,113	5.60	4.05	4,232,113	4.05
\$ 4.07 - \$ 6.12	2,700,489	5.52	5.65	1,720,489	5.47
\$ 6.18 - \$ 6.84	6,492,094	6.32	6.40	1,622,094	6.36
\$ 6.91 - \$11.01	1,396,963	4.00	9.39	1,374,463	9.39
\$11.14 - \$16.44	2,201,454	4.63	13.73	2,201,454	13.73
\$17.00 - \$44.25	1,238,436	3.54	22.23	1,238,436	22.23
\$ 0.11 - \$44.25	20,188,177	5.47	\$ 7.48	14,315,677	\$ 7.94

In connection with the purchase of Books on December 28, 2001, the Company assumed the Books 1994 Stock Option Plan, consisting of options to purchase 808,799 shares, insofar as it related to outstanding options. These options were valued at \$6,376,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and were included in the determination of consideration paid. In addition, the Company recorded deferred compensation of \$1,752,000, which represents the intrinsic value of unvested options assumed in the transaction. The deferred compensation is being amortized to expense over the vesting period of the stock options. The Company recorded compensation expense of approximately \$236,000, \$25,000 and \$0 in the years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, related to these options.

In connection with the Merger on September 6, 2002, the Company assumed all the SmartForce stock option plans consisting of options to purchase 15,941,705 shares. These options were valued at approximately \$38,900,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and were included in the determination of consideration paid. In addition, the Company recorded deferred compensation of \$3,416,000, which represents the intrinsic value of unvested options assumed in the transaction. The deferred compensation is being amortized to expense over the vesting period of the stock options. The Company recorded compensation expense of approximately \$880,000, \$832,000 and \$342,000 in the years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively, related to these options.

Dividends may only be declared and paid out of profits available for distribution determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Ireland and applicable Irish Company Law. There are no material

restrictions on the distribution of income or retained earnings by the consolidated group of companies of the Company. Any dividends, if and when declared, will be declared and paid in dollars.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company accelerated all previously outstanding unvested share options previously awarded to employees (excluding unvested share options held by executive officers and directors). The acceleration of vesting was effected in order to avoid a negative impact to the Company's income statement upon adoption of SFAS 123R in fiscal 2007.

(b) Employee Share Purchase Plan

The Company maintains an Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan") pursuant to which participants are generally granted options to purchase ordinary shares on the last business day of each six-month offering period ending each September 30 and March 31 at 85% of the market price of the ADSs on the first or last

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SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

trading day of each offering period, whichever is less. The purchase price for such shares is paid through payroll deductions, and the current maximum allowable payroll deduction is 20% of each eligible employee's eligible compensation. As of January 31, 2007, there were 1,111,505 shares available for future issuance under the Purchase Plan.

(10) Employee Benefit Plan

The Company has a 401(k) plan covering all US-based employees of the Company who have met certain eligibility requirements. Under the terms of the 401(k) plan, the employees may elect to make tax-deferred contributions to the 401(k) plan. In addition, the Company may match employee contributions, as determined by the Board of Directors of SkillSoft Corporation, and may make a discretionary contribution to the 401(k) plan. Under this plan, contributions of approximately \$0, \$70,000 and \$860,000 were made for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

(11) Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 131. SFAS No. 131 established standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to stockholders. SFAS No. 131 also established standards for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision-making group, in making decisions how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company's chief operating decision makers, as defined under SFAS No. 131, are the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Operating Officer. The Company views its operations and manages its business as principally two operating segments: MML and retail certification. On April 29, 2005, the Company sold certain assets and transferred certain liabilities related to its Retail Certification business and incurred a \$608,000 loss on disposition in fiscal 2006. The sale resulted in a reduction in Retail Certification revenue of \$5.8 million in fiscal 2006 when compared to fiscal 2005 and \$9.3 million in fiscal 2007 when compared to fiscal 2006. The Company expects that trend to continue with a reduction in Retail Certification revenue of approximately \$4.8 million in fiscal 2008 when compared to fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables set forth the Company's statements of operations for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 by segment with additional disclosures as required by SFAS No. 131:

	Year Ended January 31, 2005		
	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification	Combined
	(In thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 192,135	\$ 20,165	\$ 212,300
Cost of revenues	21,269	455	21,724
Cost of revenues - amortization of intangible assets	6,864		6,864
Gross profit	164,002	19,710	183,712
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	45,572	269	45,841
Selling and marketing	81,026	13,339	94,365
General and administrative	23,332	1,876	25,208
Amortization of intangible assets	2,711		2,711
Impairment charge		19,268	19,268
Restructuring	13,361		13,361
Restatement:			
SEC investigation	2,182		2,182
Other professional fees	320		320
Total operating expenses	168,504	34,752	203,256
Loss from operations	\$ (4,502)	\$ (15,042)	\$ (19,544)
Supplemental segment disclosures			
Provision for income taxes	626	5	631
Depreciation, amortization and stock based compensation expense	\$ 15,447	\$ 98	\$ 15,545

Table of Contents**SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables set forth the Company's supplemental balance sheet information by segment:

	As of January 31, 2005		
	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification	Combined
Current assets, net	\$ 154,241	\$ 11,600	\$ 165,841
Property and equipment, net	9,011	126	9,137
Goodwill	103,576		103,576
Other assets	24,943		24,943
Total consolidated assets	\$ 291,771	\$ 11,726	\$ 303,497
Current liabilities	\$ 195,582	\$ 16,782	\$ 212,364