

SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED CO

Form 10-Q

December 09, 2005

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**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(MARK ONE)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005
OR**

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____
COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-25674
SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)**

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

N/A
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER
IDENTIFICATION NO.)

107 NORTHEASTERN BOULEVARD
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

03062
(ZIP CODE)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (603) 324-3000

Not Applicable

(FORMER NAME, FORMER ADDRESS AND FORMER FISCAL YEAR, IF CHANGED SINCE LAST REPORT)

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 whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes

No

On November 30, 2005, the registrant had 107,232,719 Ordinary Shares outstanding (issued or issuable in exchange for the registrant's outstanding American Depository Shares).

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PART I

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SKILLSOFT PLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED, IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	October 31, 2005	January 31, 2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 48,059	\$ 34,906
Short-term investments	21,656	20,021
Restricted cash	5,409	994
Accounts receivable, net	44,741	87,030
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	16,213	22,659
Total current assets	136,078	165,610
Property and equipment, net	9,376	9,137
Intangible assets, net	10,581	16,171
Goodwill	94,217	103,576
Long-term investments	221	8,943
Other assets	454	60
Total Assets	\$ 250,927	\$ 303,497
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,258	\$ 5,361
Accrued expenses	43,231	66,995
Deferred revenue	102,639	140,008
Total current liabilities	149,128	212,364
Long term liabilities	4,173	6,214
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Ordinary Shares, 0.11 par value: 250,000,000 shares authorized; 107,227,094 and 106,207,818 shares issued and outstanding at October 31, 2005 and January 31, 2005, respectively	11,758	11,617
Additional paid-in capital	561,672	559,052
Treasury stock, at cost, 6,533,884 and 443,757 ordinary shares at October 31, 2005 and January 31, 2005, respectively	(24,524)	(2,523)
Accumulated deficit	(449,935)	(481,029)
Deferred compensation	(682)	(1,358)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(663)	(840)
Total stockholders' equity	97,626	84,919
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 250,927	\$ 303,497

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

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SKILLSOFT PLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(UNAUDITED, IN THOUSANDS EXCEPT SHARE AND PER SHARE DATA)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	October 31,		October 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenue	\$ 53,901	\$ 52,507	\$ 160,833	\$ 155,949
Cost of revenue	6,509	5,597	18,662	15,932
Gross profit	47,392	46,910	142,171	140,017
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	9,122	10,505	29,181	32,587
Selling and marketing	20,382	22,441	65,130	69,467
General and administrative	5,496	6,388	18,507	18,625
Legal settlements/ (insurance recoveries)			(19,500)	
Amortization of intangible assets	2,285	2,390	6,838	7,202
Amortization of stock-based compensation (1)	219	296	675	944
Restructuring	226	(7)	813	315
Restatement:				
SEC investigation	507	803	1,591	1,905
Other professional fees				250
Total operating expenses	38,237	42,816	103,235	131,295
Operating income	9,155	4,094	38,936	8,722
Other income/(expense), net	341	75	727	(164)
Interest income, net	268	88	872	481
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets, net	73		(608)	
Income before provision for income taxes	9,837	4,257	39,927	9,039
Provision for income taxes	4,154	142	8,833	363
Net income	\$ 5,683	\$ 4,115	\$ 31,094	\$ 8,676
Net income per share (Note 9):				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.08
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	100,663,757	105,935,620	103,055,159	104,851,577
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.08
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	101,540,690	108,941,334	103,726,562	109,974,424

(1)

The following summarizes the departmental allocation of the stock-based compensation

	THREE MONTHS		NINE MONTHS	
	ENDED		ENDED	
	October 31,		October 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Research and development	\$ 47	\$ 66	\$ 140	\$ 224
Selling and marketing	164	219	511	683
General and administrative	8	11	24	37
	\$ 219	\$ 296	\$ 675	\$ 944

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

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SKILLSOFT PLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED, IN THOUSANDS)

	NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	October 31,	
	2005	2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 31,094	\$ 8,676
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities		
Stock-based compensation	675	944
Depreciation and amortization	3,790	3,439
Amortization of intangible assets	6,838	7,202
Provision/(recovery) for bad debts	(772)	(1)
Loss on sale of assets	608	
Provision for income tax non-cash	7,853	226
Changes in current assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	41,381	26,903
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6,815	10,706
Accounts payable	(2,644)	(2,917)
Accrued expenses	(22,570)	(58,900)
Deferred revenue	(36,547)	(29,907)
Net cash provided by / (used in) operating activities	36,521	(33,629)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,157)	(6,423)
Capitalized software development costs	(1,247)	
Purchases of investments	(14,848)	(40,481)
Maturity of investments	21,844	35,258
(Designation) / release of restricted cash, net	(4,415)	24,600
Net cash (used in) / provided by investing activities	(2,823)	12,954
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	550	20,553
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	2,210	
Purchase of treasury stock	(22,000)	
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities	(19,240)	20,553
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,305)	359
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,153	237
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	34,906	42,866
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 48,059	\$ 43,103

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

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**SKILLSOFT PLC AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)**

1. THE COMPANY

SkillSoft PLC, formerly known as SmartForce PLC (the Company or SkillSoft), was incorporated in Ireland on August 8, 1989. The Company is a leading provider of content resources and complementary technologies for integrated enterprise learning. On September 6, 2002, the Company completed its merger with SkillSoft Corporation (the Merger). Due to a number of factors, including composition of the board of directors, management team, and concentrated shareholder interest, all of which had SkillSoft Corporation being in a control or majority position, the Merger was accounted for as a reverse acquisition, with SkillSoft Corporation as the accounting acquirer.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying, unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all material adjustments (consisting only of those of a normal and recurring nature), which are necessary to present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Company as of October 31, 2005, the results of its operations for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004 and its cash flows for the nine months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004. These condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. The results of operations for the interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the full year.

3. CASH EQUIVALENTS, RESTRICTED CASH, AND 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 October 31, 2005 and January 31, 2005, cash equivalents consisted mainly of commercial paper, short-term notes and money market funds. The Company considers the cash held in certificates of deposit with a commercial bank to secure its line of credit, to secure certain facility leases and to secure funds to defend named former and current executives and board members of SmartForce PLC for actions arising out of the SEC investigation to be restricted cash. The Company accounts for its investments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (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 October 31, 2005, the Company's investments were classified as available for sale and had an average maturity of approximately 86 days. These investments are classified as current assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets as they mature within one year.

4. REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company generates revenue from the license of products and services and from providing hosting/application service provider (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 the Company's SkillChoice multi-modal learning (SMML) licenses varies based on the choice of SMML, the content offering selected by the customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement. A SMML license provides customers access to a full range of learning products

including courseware, Referenceware, simulations, mentoring and prescriptive assessment.

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A Referenceware license gives users access to a full Referenceware library within one or more Referenceware collections (examples of which are; ITPro, BusinessPro, FinancePro and OfficeEssentials) from Books24x7.com, Inc. (Books). The pricing for the Company's 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.

The Company offers discounts from its ordinary pricing, and purchasers of licenses for larger numbers of courses, for larger user bases or for longer periods 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 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. Nearly all of the Company's contractual arrangements result in the recognition of revenue ratably over the license period.

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.

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 also provides professional services including instructor led training, customized content, websites, and implementation services. The Company recognizes professional services revenue as the services are performed.

The Company records reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses in both maintenance and services revenue and as a direct cost of maintenance and services 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). EITF 01-14 requires reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses incurred to be characterized as revenue in the income statement.

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.

5. ACCOUNTING FOR STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company accounts for its stock-based employee compensation plans using the intrinsic value method under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued*

to Employees (APB No. 25) and

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related Interpretations under APB No. 25. The Company provides pro forma disclosures only of the compensation expense determined under the fair value provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123).

See Note 16 for a description of FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*. SFAS No. 123 requires the measurement of the fair value of stock options to employees to be included in the statements of operations or disclosed in the notes to financial statements. The Company elected the disclosure-only alternative under SFAS No. 123, which requires disclosure of the pro forma effects on earnings as if the fair-value-based method of accounting under SFAS No. 123 had been adopted, as well as certain other information. In accordance with SFAS No. 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure* (SFAS No. 148), the Company has computed the pro forma disclosures required under SFAS No. 123 for options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model prescribed by SFAS No. 123. The weighted average information and assumptions used for the grants were as follows:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,				NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,			
	2005		2004		2005		2004	
Risk-free interest rates	4.08%	4.38%	3.75%	3.90%	3.86%	4.38%	3.31%	4.35%
Expected dividend yield								
Volatility factor		65%		84%		73%		88%
Expected lives	7 years		7 years		7 years		7 years	
Weighted average fair value of options granted	\$	2.60	\$	4.55	\$	2.65	\$	9.12
Weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding	6.09 years		7.03 years		6.09 years		7.03 years	

Had compensation expense for its plans been determined consistent with SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and basic and diluted net income per share would have been decreased to the following pro forma amounts (in thousands, except per share data):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net income				
As reported	\$	5,683	\$	4,115
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense recognized under APB No. 25		219		296
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all employee awards		(4,063)		(6,677)
Pro forma net income/(loss)	\$	1,839	\$	(2,266)
Basic and diluted net income/(loss) per share				
As reported	\$	0.06	\$	0.04
Pro forma net income/(loss)	\$	0.02	\$	(0.02)
			\$	0.18
			\$	(0.10)

Because additional option grants are expected to be made in future periods, the above pro forma disclosures may not be representative of pro forma effects on results for future periods.

6. RESTRUCTURING AND OTHER CHARGES
MERGER AND EXIT COSTS

In connection with the Merger, the Company's management effected a restructuring to eliminate redundant facilities and headcount, reduce cost structure 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 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 \$14.4 million in 2002. Approximately \$13.1 million was paid out against the exit

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plan accrual through October 31, 2005, and the remaining amount of \$1.2 million, net of adjustments for foreign currency translation, is expected to be paid by the end of fiscal 2007.

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 year ended January 31, 2005, 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 \$14.6 million, of which \$3.8 million remains.

For the nine months ended October 31, 2005, activity in the Company's Merger and exit accrual, which is 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	(767)	(2,969)	(110)	(3,846)
Adjustments		187		187
Merger and exit accrual October 31, 2005	\$ 1,188	\$ 3,770	\$ 224	\$ 5,182

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,	
2006	\$ 517
2007	2,742
2008	1,027
2009	564
Thereafter	332
Total	\$ 5,182

RESTRUCTURING, SEC INVESTIGATION AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL FEES

The Company recorded a \$14.2 million restructuring charge during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2003, which was included in the statement of operations. Approximately \$10.2 million of this charge represented the compensation cost of terminated SmartForce PLC employees for services rendered from the date of the Merger through such employees termination dates and certain other compensation costs to terminated and continuing employees of the Company. Also included in the \$14.2 million charge are certain other one time costs incurred by SkillSoft Corporation as a result of the Merger. These costs primarily consist of employee severance and related costs and contractual obligations. Payments made under these obligations during the years ended January 31, 2003, 2004 and 2005 aggregated

approximately \$11.5 million, \$2.6 million, and \$100,000, respectively.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, the Company recorded and paid an additional \$260,000 of restructuring charges related to the further restructuring of the pre-Merger SmartForce PLC operations. These restructuring costs included additional compensation to pre-Merger SmartForce PLC employees as well as additional facilities obligations as a result of the Merger.

The Company recorded a \$13.4 million restructuring charge for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, which was included in the statement of income. Approximately \$9.3 million of this charge represented contractual obligations, and included in this amount is approximately \$528,000 of exit costs incurred during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. These costs primarily relate to facilities consolidation and the repayment of government grant obligations resulting from the restructuring. Approximately \$3.4 million represented the compensation cost of terminated employees for services rendered from the date of the restructuring through termination

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dates and one time severance payouts and approximately \$400,000 was related to the write-down of fixed assets rendered obsolete as a result of the restructuring activities.

The Company recorded a \$703,000 restructuring charge for the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2005, which is included in the statement of operations, related to its retail certification business. Approximately \$350,000 of this charge represents contractual obligations, which primarily relates to the shut down of facilities resulting from the restructuring. Approximately \$353,000 represents the compensation cost of terminated employees for services rendered from the date of restructuring through termination dates and one time severance payouts.

During the nine months ended October 31, 2005 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.

For the nine months ended October 31, 2005, activity in the Company's restructuring accrual related to the Merger and the fiscal 2005 and 2006 restructurings was as follows (in thousands):

	EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE AND RELATED COSTS			CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL
Restructuring accrual January 31, 2005	\$	624	\$	8,744	\$ 9,368
Payments and other adjustments		(968)		(6,577)	(7,545)
Restructuring charge		349		277	626
Restructuring accrual October 31, 2005	\$	5	\$	2,444	\$ 2,449

Consistent with the Company's accounting policy and historical treatment regarding annual audit fees, the Company accrued the estimated audit fees related to the restatement of the historical SmartForce PLC financial statements, the acquired business, in the year ended January 31, 2003. All other costs associated with the restatement, the resulting SEC investigation, and the 2002 shareholder class action lawsuit are expensed as the work is performed. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005, the Company recorded \$507,000 and \$1,591,000, respectively, in expenses related to the ongoing SEC investigation. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2004, the Company recorded \$803,000 and \$1,905,000, respectively, in expenses related to the ongoing SEC investigation. For the nine months ended October 31, 2004, the Company recorded \$250,000 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.

7. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

	OCTOBER 31, 2005			JANUARY 31, 2005		
	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET CARRYING AMOUNT	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET CARRYING AMOUNT
Internally developed software/courseware	\$ 27,857	\$ 21,675	\$ 6,182	\$ 26,610	\$ 16,476	\$ 10,134
Customer contracts	13,018	9,519	3,499	13,018	7,881	5,137
Trademarks and trade name	900		900	900		900
	41,775	31,194	10,581	40,528	24,357	16,171
Goodwill	94,217		94,217	103,576		103,576
	\$ 135,992	\$ 31,194	\$ 104,798	\$ 144,104	\$ 24,357	\$ 119,747

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 a weighted average estimated useful life. Internally developed software/courseware relates to the Books platform, GoTrain Corp. (GoTrain) content and platform, the SmartForce PLC content and costs incurred subsequent to technological feasibility and prior to general release for the development of SkillSoft Dialogue capitalized under SFAS No. 86, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased or Otherwise Marketed*. 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 the Skillsoft Dialogue costs capitalized under SFAS No. 86 over the estimated useful life of two years.

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

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Amortization expense for the nine months ended October 31, 2005 and October 31, 2004 was as follows (in thousands):

	NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2004	
Internally developed software/courseware	\$	5,200	\$	5,168
Customer contracts		1,638		2,034
	\$	6,838	\$	7,202

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

FISCAL YEAR	AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	
2006	\$	9,112
2007		5,969
2008		1,425
2009		13

The Company will be conducting its annual impairment test of goodwill in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending January 31, 2006.

8. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, requires disclosure of all components of comprehensive income on an annual and interim basis. Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period resulting from transactions, other events and circumstances related to non-owner sources. Comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows (in thousands):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005	
	2004		2004	
Comprehensive income:				
Net income	\$	5,683	\$	4,115
Other comprehensive income/(loss) -			\$	31,094
Foreign currency adjustment		(360)		187
Unrealized holding gains/(losses)		30		(9)
Comprehensive income	\$	5,353	\$	31,272
				\$ 7,975

9. NET INCOME PER SHARE

Basic net income per share was computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share was computed by giving effect to all dilutive potential shares outstanding. The weighted average number of shares outstanding used to compute basic net income per share and diluted net income per share was as follows:

THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,	
2005	2004	2005	2004

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Basic weighted average shares outstanding	100,663,757	105,935,620	103,055,159	104,851,577
Effect of dilutive shares outstanding	876,933	3,005,714	671,403	5,122,847
Weighted average common shares outstanding, as adjusted	101,540,690	108,941,334	103,726,562	109,974,424

The following share equivalents have been excluded from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding for the three and nine months ended as of October 31, 2005 and 2004, as they would be anti-dilutive:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Options excluded	16,469,825	16,335,273	16,675,354	14,218,140

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10. INCOME TAXES

The Company operates as a holding company with operating subsidiaries in several countries, and each subsidiary is taxed based on the laws of the jurisdiction in which it operates.

The Company has significant net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards, some of which are subject to potential limitations based upon the change in control provisions of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The provision for income tax in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005 was approximately \$4.2 million and \$8.8 million, respectively. Of this amount, in the nine months ended October 31, 2005, approximately \$7.9 million relates to the expected utilization of acquired NOL carryforwards which do not alleviate tax burden in the statement of income and is recorded as an adjustment to goodwill. The \$7.9 million of utilized acquired NOL carryforwards do not require cash payments to the taxing authorities. In addition, there is income generated in foreign countries, which cannot be offset through NOL carryforwards.

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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 the Company seeks to persuade the SEC that no such action should be commenced. The Company intends to make such a submission. The Company continues to cooperate with the SEC in this matter. At the present time the Company is unable to predict the outcome of this action and as such has not determined what, if any, impact it may have on its financial statements.

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 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 revenues 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 seeks compensatory damages in excess of \$3.7 million and other unspecified damages, including punitive damages. Some of the plaintiffs' claims have been dismissed with leave to amend. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint on December 2, 2005, to be heard by the Court on January 20, 2006. No trial date has been set. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to this lawsuit and intends to defend itself vigorously. The Company is not able to estimate the amount or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of this lawsuit.

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 to be paid in the first half of 2006. 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 ongoing related litigation and 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.

Table of Contents**12. 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 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 and the Chief Financial Officer. The Company views its operations and manages its business as principally two operating segments—SMML 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 \$681,000 loss on disposition. During the three months ended October 31, 2005 the Company performed an additional analysis of the transferred liabilities related to the sale which resulted in the Company recording a \$73,000 gain on disposition which revised the loss on disposition to \$608,000 for the nine months ended October 31, 2005. The sale did not have a negative impact on retail certification revenue for the quarter ended April 30, 2005, but did result in a reduction in revenue of approximately \$880,000 for the quarter ended July 31, 2005 as compared to the quarter ended July 31, 2004 and approximately \$2.4 million for the quarter ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the quarter ended October 31, 2004 and that trend will continue for the remainder of fiscal 2006 when compared to fiscal 2005.

The following tables set forth the Company's revenue and net income/(loss) by segment for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004:

Three Months Ended October 31, 2005

	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification (In thousands)	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 51,005	\$ 2,896	\$ 53,901
Net income	\$ 5,568	\$ 115	\$ 5,683

Three Months Ended October 31, 2004

	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification (In thousands)	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 47,241	\$ 5,266	\$ 52,507
Net income/(loss)	\$ 4,127	\$ (12)	\$ 4,115

Nine Months Ended October 31, 2005

	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification (In thousands)	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 148,762	\$ 12,071	\$ 160,833
Net income/(loss)	\$ 32,138	\$ (1,044)	\$ 31,094

Nine Months Ended October 31, 2004

	Multi-Modal	Retail Certification (In thousands)	Combined
Revenue	\$ 141,322	\$ 14,627	\$ 155,949
Net income	\$ 8,471	\$ 205	\$ 8,676

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The Company attributes revenues to different geographical areas on the basis of the location of the customer. Revenues by geographical area for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows (in thousands):

	THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Revenue:				
United States	\$ 42,798	\$ 40,946	\$ 126,378	\$ 121,882
United Kingdom	5,284	5,207	16,562	13,558
Canada	2,400	2,040	6,787	5,957
Europe, excluding UK	1,214	1,897	4,122	6,574
Australia/New Zealand	1,940	1,811	5,621	5,090
Other	265	606	1,363	2,888
Total revenue	\$ 53,901	\$ 52,507	\$ 160,833	\$ 155,949

Long-lived tangible assets at international facilities are not significant.

13. ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses in the accompanying condensed combined balance sheets consist of the following (in thousands):

	OCTOBER 31, 2005	JANUARY 31, 2005
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 8,402	\$ 20,415
Course development fees	1,487	2,205
Professional fees	3,651	2,788
Accrued payables	203	1,798
Accrued miscellaneous taxes	307	238
Accrued merger related costs*	2,717	5,271
Sales tax payable/VAT payable	3,031	3,864
Accrued royalties	3,096	2,422
Accrued litigation settlements	15,415	15,250
Accrued restructuring	1,162	8,005
Other accrued liabilities	3,760	4,739
Total accrued expenses	\$ 43,231	\$ 66,995

* Includes \$1,586 and \$1,684 of accrued income taxes at October 31, 2005 and January 31, 2005, respectively.

14. LINE OF CREDIT

The Company entered into a \$25 million two-year line of credit with a bank on July 23, 2004, which was amended in April 2005. Under the terms of the line of credit, the bank holds a first security interest in all domestic business assets. All borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at the bank's prime rate (6.75% at October 31, 2005). The facility is 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 revolving line of credit. The Company paid approximately \$8,900 in unused commitment fees for the nine months ended October 31, 2005. In addition, the line of credit contains certain financial and non-financial covenants. The Company is currently in compliance with all covenants. Also, the line of credit provides that in the event of a Material Adverse Change (as defined in the line of credit), the lender has the ability to call amounts outstanding under the line of credit. As of October 31, 2005, there were no borrowings on the line of credit; however, the Company had an outstanding letter of credit of \$15.5 million that reduced the availability under the line of credit. Letters of credit are subject to commission fees of 0.75% as well as administrative costs. The Company has paid approximately \$49,500 in letters of credit fees for the nine months ended October 31, 2005.

15. SHARE REPURCHASE PROGRAM

The Company's shareholders approved the repurchase by the Company of up to an aggregate of 7,000,000 ADSs. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of the Company's Board of Directors, the Program will expire on March 24, 2006 or when the Company has repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder. The Company has made cumulative repurchases of 6,533,884 and 443,757 shares at October 31,

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2005 and January 31, 2005, respectively. As of October 31, 2005, up to 466,116 additional outstanding shares were available for repurchase, subject to certain limitations, under the shareholder approved program.

16. RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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

Statement 123(R) is effective for the first quarter of the first fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. The Company expects to adopt Statement 123(R) on February 1, 2006.

Statement 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of Statement 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date.
2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under Statement 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

The Company has not yet determined which method to use in adopting SFAS 123(R).

The FASB recently issued Statement No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, (SFAS 154), which is a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and FASB Statement No. 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. (SFAS 3). SFAS 154 applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle, and changes the requirements for accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods financial statements of a voluntary change in accounting principle unless it is impracticable. APB 20 previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. SFAS 154 requires that a change in method of depreciation, amortization, or depletion for long-lived, non-financial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate that is effected by a change in accounting principle. APB 20 previously required that such a change be reported as a change in accounting principle. SFAS 154 carries forward many provisions of APB 20 without change, including the provisions related to the reporting of a change in accounting estimate, a change in the reporting entity, and the correction of an error. SFAS 154 also carries forward the provisions of SFAS 3 that govern reporting accounting changes in interim financial statements. SFAS 154 is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for accounting changes and corrections of errors made occurring in fiscal years beginning after June 1, 2005. SFAS 154 does not change the transition provisions of any existing accounting pronouncements, including those that are in a transition phase as of the effective date of SFAS 154. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of SFAS 154.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Any statement in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q about our future expectations, plans and prospects, 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 this Item 2 under the heading Future Operating Results.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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We are a leading provider of content resources and complementary technologies for integrated enterprise learning. SkillChoice multi-modal learning (SMML) solutions offer powerful tools to support and enhance the speed and effectiveness of both formal and informal learning processes. SMML solutions integrate our in-depth courseware, learning management platform technology and support services to meet our customers' learning needs.

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.

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

A Referenceware license from our subsidiary, Books24x7.com (Books), gives users access to a full Referenceware library within one or more Referenceware collections (examples of which are: ITPro, BusinessPro, FinancePro and OfficeEssentials). 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.

We offer discounts from our ordinary pricing in arrangements covering larger numbers of courses, for larger user bases or for longer periods. 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 the user base. We also derive revenue from hosting fees for clients that use our solutions on an application service provider (ASP) basis and from 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.

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. Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses, fees to consultants and course content development fees. 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 nine month period ended October 31, 2005, we capitalized approximately \$1.2 million in software development costs and amortized to expense \$0.4 million of capitalized software development cost. Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, commissions and benefits, advertising and promotion expenses, travel expenses and certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and benefits, consulting and service expenses, legal expenses, other public company costs and certain infrastructure and occupancy expenses.

Deferred compensation consists of the value of unvested options assumed in the Books acquisition and the Merger and is amortized over the vesting period of the underlying share option or shares.

Amortization of intangibles represents the amortization of intangible assets, such as customer value and content, from the Books acquisition, the GoTrain acquisition and the Merger, as well as amortization of those assets capitalized under SFAS 86.

Restructuring primarily consists of charges associated with international restructuring activities as well as activities related to our recent content development restructuring.

SEC investigation and other professional fees primarily consist of direct, incremental charges associated with, and as a result of, the restatement of SmartForce's financial statements for 1999, 2000, 2001 and the first two quarters of 2002, the re-filing of statutory tax returns as a result of the restatement and charges for the ongoing SEC investigation.

Table of Contents**BUSINESS OUTLOOK**

In the nine months ended October 31, 2005, we generated revenue of \$160.8 million, an increase of \$4.9 million compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2004, and we reported positive net earnings. While we continue to find ourselves in a challenging business environment due to the overall market adoption rate for e-learning solutions remaining relatively slow, budgetary constraints on IT spending by our current and potential customers and price competition in the e-learning market, 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 informal learning, such as our Books24x7 Referenceware product line. As a result, we have increased our sales and marketing expenses in those areas to help capitalize on the recent growth and potential continued growth for informal learning. 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.

In addition, during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we restructured our content development organization to more efficiently manage costs and capitalize further on the flexibility inherent in our existing outsourcing model. The goal of the restructuring was to enable us to meet our existing content production targets at a reduced cost and with greater flexibility with respect to the product offerings in which we elect to make investments. The restructuring involved the elimination of 119 jobs in Dublin, Ireland and 12 in Nashua, New Hampshire, within our research and development organization as well as facilities consolidation in Dublin. We have shifted the remainder of our IT skills content development activities to our outsourcing suppliers, while continuing to maintain project management and quality control internally. This restructuring included a reduction of an additional 12 jobs in Nashua, New Hampshire for a rightsizing of our inside sales operation and 9 jobs in Germany related to the shutdown of our German facility. We incurred restructuring charges related to payments to terminated employees, facilities consolidation and the repayment of grants previously awarded by Irish agencies. These charges totaled approximately \$13.0 million and were incurred in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005. We believe that the restructuring has resulted in content development cost savings of approximately \$4.3 million so far this year and will result in an ongoing annual cost savings of approximately \$5.0 million. This will afford us more flexibility to reinvest dollars that can be recaptured in an outsourcing model for other research and development initiatives and/or to increase the profitability of the organization.

In the quarter ended April 30, 2005, 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 will allow us to fully focus our attention and resources on our core enterprise business. We will maintain a reseller arrangement with the acquiring organization, and we will also maintain the existing customer contracts and service those contracts until the contractual obligation is fulfilled. We will be recognizing revenue from the remaining deferred revenue balance related to direct-to-consumer business over the next 12 to 18 months. Substantially all of the sales, marketing and administrative costs of our IT certification business have been eliminated.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described 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 18, 2005. 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. The pricing for our SMML licenses varies based on the choice of SMML, the content offering selected by the customer, the number of users within the customer's organization and the length of the license agreement. A SMML license provides customers access to a full range of learning products including courseware, Referenceware, simulations, mentoring and prescriptive assessment.

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A Referenceware license gives users access to a full Referenceware library within one or more Referenceware collections (examples of which are: ITPro, BusinessPro, FinancePro and OfficeEssentials) from Books. 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.

We offer discounts from our ordinary pricing, and purchasers of licenses for larger numbers of courses, for larger user bases or for longer periods 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 the user base. We also derive revenue from hosting fees for clients that use our solutions on an ASP basis, 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. Nearly all of our contractual arrangements result in the recognition of revenue ratably over the license period.

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.

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 also provide professional services including instructor led training, customized content, websites, and implementation services. We recognize professional services revenue as the services are performed.

We record reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses in both maintenance and services revenues and as a direct cost of maintenances and services in accordance with EITF Issue No. 01-14, *Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred* (EITF 01-14). EITF 01-14 requires reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses incurred to be characterized as revenue in the income statement.

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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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 tradenames.

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 selection and use of an appropriate discount rate requires significant management judgment with respect to revenue and expense growth rates.

Stock Based Compensation

We account for our stock-based employee compensation plans on the intrinsic value method under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB No. 25) and related Interpretations under APB No. 25. We provide pro forma disclosures only of the compensation expense determined under the fair value provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123).

See Note 16 for a description of FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment*.

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

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.

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THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005 VERSUS THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2004

	DOLLAR		PERCENT	
	INCREASE/(DECREASE)		CHANGE	
	2004/2005	INCREASE/(DECREASE)	PERCENTAGE OF	
	(IN		REVENUE	
	THOUSANDS)	2004/2005	2005	2004
Revenue	\$ 1,394	3%	100%	100%
Cost of revenue	912	16%	12%	11%
Gross profit	482	1%	88%	89%
Research and development	(1,383)	(13%)	17%	20%
Selling and marketing	(2,059)	(9%)	38%	43%
General and administrative	(892)	(14%)	10%	12%
Amortization of intangible assets	(105)	(4%)	4%	4%
Amortization of stock-based compensation	(77)	(26%)	0%	0%
Restructuring	233	3,329%	1%	1%
Restatement:				
SEC investigation	(296)	(37%)	1%	1%
Other professional fees		0%	0%	0%
Total operating expenses	(4,579)	(11%)	71%	81%
Operating income	5,061	124%	17%	8%
Other income/(expense), net	266	355%	1%	0%
Interest income, net	180	205%	1%	0%
Loss on sale of assets, net	73	100%	0%	0%
Income before provision for income taxes	5,580	131%	19%	8%
Provision for income taxes	4,012	2,825%	8%	0%
Net income	\$ 1,568	38%	11%	8%

REVENUE

The increase in revenue from the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2004 to the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005 was primarily due to revenue generated from new business primarily derived from our product lines focused on informal learning and increased reseller revenues as well as a greater share of business closed earlier in the quarter ended October 31, 2005 versus the prior year. Due to our subscription revenue recognition model, business closed earlier in the quarter generally results in a greater share of revenue within that quarter. We expect our revenues related to informal learning to increase for the remainder of fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005.

(IN THOUSANDS)	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		
	2005	2004	CHANGE

Revenue:			
United States	\$ 42,798	\$ 40,946	\$ 1,852
International	11,103	11,561	(458)
Total	\$ 53,901	\$ 52,507	\$ 1,394

Revenue increased by 5% in the United States and decreased by 4% internationally in the quarter ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the quarter ended October 31, 2004.

(IN THOUSANDS)	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		
	2005	2004	CHANGE
Revenue:			
Multi-Modal Learning	\$ 51,005	\$ 47,241	\$ 3,764
Retail Certification	2,896	5,266	(2,370)
Total	\$ 53,901	\$ 52,507	\$ 1,394

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In the quarter ended April 30, 2005, we sold certain assets related to SmartCertify, our Retail Certification business. The sale resulted in a reduction in revenue of \$2.4 million for the quarter ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the quarter ended October 31, 2004 and that trend will continue for the remainder of fiscal 2006 when compared to fiscal 2005. This decrease in revenue was offset by increases in the MML business. We anticipate MML revenue will remain approximately the same or increase slightly in the remainder of fiscal 2006 when compared to fiscal 2005. We exited the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 with noncancellable backlog of approximately \$168 million as compared to \$170 million at January 31, 2004. 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 2006. The amount scheduled to amortize into revenue during fiscal 2006 is disclosed as backlog as of January 31, 2005. Amounts to be added to deferred revenue during fiscal 2006 include subsequent billings for ongoing contract periods as well as billings for new or continuing contracts. Company management has 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 2006 revenue.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

The increase in cost of revenue in the fiscal quarter ended October 31 2005 versus the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2004 was primarily due to a higher mix of royalty-bearing content in the fiscal 2006 third quarter due to the growth of our Books 24x7 Referenceware product line.

The decrease in research and development expenses in the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005 versus the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2004 was due primarily to the savings of \$1.6 million realized as the result of the reorganization of our content development organization completed in the fiscal 2005 fourth quarter. This decrease was partially offset by increased outsourcing activity of \$0.5 million.

The decrease in selling and marketing expenses in the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005 versus the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2004 was primarily due to the expense reduction of \$2.8 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 of \$0.7 million to support the new Dialogue product line, the new telesales distribution operation focusing on small and mid-sized businesses as well as the additional investment in our Books sales force. While we plan to continue investing in new distribution channels, we expect that selling and marketing costs will decrease in fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 as a result of the sale of certain assets of our Retail Certification business at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter. We expect that selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenue will be slightly lower in fiscal 2006 as compared to fiscal 2005.

General and administrative expenses decreased in the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005 versus the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2004 primarily due to the reduction in costs of \$0.4 million resulting from the sale of certain assets related to our retail certification business at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter as well as a decrease of \$0.4 million in legal, tax and other service fees.

OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET

Other income in the quarter ended October 31, 2005 was \$341,000 as compared to other expenses of \$75,000 in the quarter ended October 31, 2004. This change was primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations. Our business is subject to exchange rate fluctuations in the various currencies we do business in.

INTEREST INCOME, NET

Interest income, net increased to \$268,000 in the quarter ended October 31, 2005 from \$88,000 in the quarter ended October 31, 2004. This increase was primarily due to higher interest rates on our cash, cash equivalents and investments, as well as higher cash and investment account balances in the period.

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PROVISION/(BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES

See discussion for Nine Months Ended October 31, 2005 versus Nine Months Ended October 31, 2004.

NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005 VERSUS NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2004

	DOLLAR		PERCENT	PERCENTAGE OF	
	INCREASE/(DECREASE)		CHANGE	REVENUE	
	2004/2005 (IN THOUSANDS)	INCREASE/(DECREASE) 2004/2005		2005	2004
Revenue	\$ 4,884	3%		100%	100%
Cost of revenue	2,730	17%		12%	10%
Gross profit	2,154	2%		88%	90%
Research and development	(3,406)	(10%)		18%	21%
Selling and marketing	(4,337)	(6%)		40%	44%
General and administrative	(118)	(1%)		12%	12%
Legal settlements/(insurance recoveries)	(19,500)	(100%)		(12%)	0%
Amortization of intangible assets	(364)	(5%)		4%	5%
Amortization of stock-based compensation	(269)	(29%)		0%	1%
Restructuring	498	158%		1%	0%
Restatement: SEC investigation	(314)	(16%)		1%	1%
Other professional fees	(250)	(100%)		0%	0%
Total operating expenses	(28,060)	(21%)		64%	84%
Operating income	\$ 30,214	346%		24%	6%
Other income/(expense), net	891	543%		0%	0%
Interest income, net	391	81%		1%	0%
Loss on sale of assets, net	(608)	(100%)		0%	0%
Income before provision for income taxes	30,888	342%		25%	6%
Provision for income taxes	8,470	2,333%		6%	0%
Net income	22,418	258%		19%	6%

Table of Contents**REVENUE**

The increase in revenue during the nine months ended October 31, 2004 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2005 was primarily due to revenue generated from new business primarily derived from our product lines focused on informal learning and better than anticipated reseller revenues as well as a greater share of business closed earlier in each of the respective quarterly periods for the nine months ended October 31, 2005 than in the prior year.

(IN THOUSANDS)	NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		
	2005	2004	CHANGE
Revenue:			
United States	\$ 126,378	\$ 121,882	\$ 4,496
International	34,455	34,067	388
Total	\$ 160,833	\$ 155,949	\$ 4,884

Revenue increased by 4% and 1% in the United States and internationally, respectively, in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2004.

(IN THOUSANDS)	NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31,		
	2005	2004	CHANGE
Revenue:			
Multi-Modal Learning	\$ 148,762	\$ 141,322	\$ 7,440
Retail Certification	12,071	14,627	(2,556)
Total	\$ 160,833	\$ 155,949	\$ 4,884

In the three months ended April 31, 2005, we sold certain assets related to SmartCertify, our Retail Certification business. The sale resulted in a reduction in revenue of \$2.6 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2004, and that trend will continue for the remainder of fiscal 2006 when compared to fiscal 2005. This decrease in revenue was offset by increases in the MML generated from new business.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

The increase in cost of revenue in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 versus the nine months ended October 31, 2004 was primarily due to a higher mix of royalty-bearing content in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended October 31, 2004 due to the growth of our Books Referenceware product line.

The decrease in research and development expenses in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 versus the nine months ended October 31, 2004 was due primarily to the inclusion of \$3.1 million of purchased technology in fiscal 2005 and savings of \$4.3 million realized 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 costs associated with increased outsourcing activity of \$4.3 million.

The decrease in selling and marketing expenses in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 versus the nine months ended October 31, 2004 was primarily due to the expense reduction of \$6.4 million resulting from the sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify, our retail IT certification business, at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter. This was partially offset by incremental expenses incurred of \$2.4 million to support the new Dialogue product line, new telesales distribution operation focusing on small and mid-sized businesses and the additional investment in our Books sales force.

The decrease in general and administrative expenses in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 versus the nine months ended October 31, 2004 was primarily due to the expense reduction of \$1.1 million resulting from the sale of certain assets related to SmartCertify at the end of our fiscal 2006 first quarter which was partially offset by an increase in compensation expense of \$0.8 million and service fees of \$0.1 million related to the share repurchase

program.

Within legal settlements/(insurance recoveries), we received an insurance settlement of \$19.5 million in the nine months ended October 31, 2005, 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.

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OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE), NET

Other income in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 was \$727,000 as compared to other expenses of \$164,000 in the nine months ended October 31, 2004. This change was primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations. Our business is subject to exchange rate fluctuations in the various currencies we do business in.

INTEREST INCOME, NET

Interest income, net increased to \$872,000 in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 from \$481,000 in the nine months ended October 31, 2004. This increase was primarily due to higher interest rates on our cash and cash equivalents and investments.

PROVISION/(BENEFIT) FOR INCOME TAXES

The increase in the provision for income taxes in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 versus the nine months ended October 31, 2004 was primarily a result of our expectation of generating a higher taxable income in fiscal 2006 versus fiscal 2005. The estimated effective tax rate for the year increased from 15.5% at July 31, 2005 to 22.0% at October 31, 2005. This increase is primarily due to higher profitability distributed more significantly in jurisdictions with higher tax rates. Our effective tax rate is significantly less than the combined federal and state tax rates due primarily to utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and income being earned in lower or no tax jurisdictions.

LOSS ON SALE OF ASSETS, NET

We recorded a loss of \$608,000 in the nine months ended October 31, 2005. 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.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of October 31, 2005, our principal source of liquidity was our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, which totaled \$69.7 million. This compares to \$54.9 million at January 31, 2005.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$36.5 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2005, which reflects primarily our net income of \$31.1 million (inclusive of the insurance settlement of \$19.5 million), a decrease in accounts receivable of \$41.4 million, a decrease in prepaid and other current assets of \$6.8 million, depreciation and amortization of \$10.6 million and non-cash income tax provision of \$7.9 million. These amounts were partially offset by a decrease in deferred revenue of \$36.5 million as well as changes in accrued expenses of \$22.6 million. The decrease in accounts receivable, prepaids and other current assets, deferred revenue and accrued expenses are all a result of the seasonality of our business. Our fiscal fourth quarter includes a higher proportion of order intake than does any other fiscal quarter which generates additional billing, prepaid and accrued commissions and deferred revenue. These amounts tend to decrease through our first three fiscal quarters.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$2.8 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2005. Maturity of investments, net of purchases (short and long-term), generated a net cash inflow of approximately \$7.0 million in the nine months ended October 31, 2005. This was more than offset by purchases of capital assets, primarily investment in our hosting infrastructure, and capitalized development software costs related to our Skillsoft Dialogue totaling approximately \$5.4 million as well as the designation of restricted cash, net of \$4.4 million.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$19.2 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2005. Cash was used to purchase shares having a value of \$22.0 million on the open market under our shareholder approved share repurchase program. This was partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of stock options and stock purchases under our 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan of \$2.8 million.

Our working capital deficit was approximately \$13.1 million and \$46.8 million as of October 31, 2005 and January 31, 2005, respectively. The reduction in our working capital deficit in the nine months ended October 31, 2005 was primarily due to our cash generated from operating activity of \$36.5 million, \$2.8 million of proceeds from the exercise of stock options and stock purchases under our 2004 Employee Share Purchase Plan and the maturity of long-term investments, net of purchases of \$8.7 million, which was partially offset by the repurchase of shares with a value of \$22.0 million and the purchase of property and equipment of \$4.2 million.

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We entered into a \$25 million two year, line of credit with a bank on July 23, 2004, which was amended in April 2005. Under the terms of the line of credit, the bank holds a first security interest in all domestic business assets. All borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at the bank's prime rate. The facility is 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 revolving line of credit. We paid approximately \$8,900 in unused commitment fees for the nine months ended October 31, 2005. In addition, the line of credit contains certain financial and non-financial covenants. We are currently in compliance with all covenants. Also, the line of credit provides that in the event of a Material Adverse Change (as defined in the line of credit), the lender has the ability to call amounts outstanding under the line of credit. As of October 31, 2005, there were no borrowings on the line of credit; however we had an outstanding letter of credit of \$15.5 million that reduced the availability under the line of credit. Letters of credit are subject to commission fees of 0.75% as well as administrative costs. We paid approximately \$49,500 in letters of credit fees in the nine months ended October 31, 2005.

As of January 31, 2005, we had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards (NOLs) of approximately \$342.9 million. These NOLs, 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. We also had U.S. federal tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$3.3 million at January 31, 2005. Additionally, we had approximately \$101.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in jurisdictions outside of the U.S. If not utilized, these carryforwards expire at various dates through the year ending January 31, 2025. Included in the \$342.9 million are approximately \$217.7 million of U.S. net operating loss carryforwards and \$365,000 of U.S. tax credit carryforwards that were acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. In addition, included in the \$101.5 million is approximately \$62.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in jurisdictions outside the U.S. acquired in the Merger and the purchase of Books. We 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 to reduce tax payments. Also included in the \$342.9 million at January 31, 2005, we have approximately \$27.5 million of net operating loss carryforwards in the United States resulting from disqualifying dispositions. We 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.

We lease certain of our facilities and certain equipment and furniture under operating lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2023. In March 2004, the Company reached a settlement of the 2002 securities litigation for total settlement payments of \$30.5 million which was accrued in fiscal 2005, with one-half paid in August of 2004 and the remainder to be paid in the first half of 2006. Future minimum lease payments, net of estimated rentals, under these agreements are as follows (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Operating lease obligations	\$ 31,358	\$ 5,130	\$ 8,973	\$ 3,890	\$ 13,365
Litigation settlement	15,250	15,250			
Total	\$ 46,608	\$ 20,380	\$ 8,973	\$ 3,890	\$ 13,365

We expect to continue to experience growth in capital expenditures in the fiscal year ending January 31, 2006, as compared to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005, and continue to invest in our 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, most significantly related to our hosting environment, for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2006 are expected to be approximately \$7.0 million. We have the ability to

purchase, subject to certain limitations, up to 466,116 of our outstanding shares under our shareholder approved share repurchase plan (above the 6,533,884 we have already purchased through October 31, 2005). Under the program, there are limitations on our ability to purchase shares up to this level, which include the availability of distributable profits under Irish regulations and available cash. 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 (which totaled approximately \$69.7 million as of October 31, 2005), and funds generated from future cash flows from operating activities. We believe our current funds and expected cash flows from operating activities will be sufficient to fund our operations 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. 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, any unanticipated economic or business events could require us to raise additional capital to support operations.

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FUTURE OPERATING RESULTS

RISKS RELATED TO LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR RESTATEMENT OF THE HISTORICAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SMARTFORCE, CLASS ACTION LAWSUITS HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST US AND ADDITIONAL LAWSUITS MAY BE FILED, AND WE ARE THE SUBJECT OF A FORMAL ORDER OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATION ENTERED 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, certain accounting matters were identified relating to the historical financial statements of SmartForce (which, following the Merger, are no longer our historical financial statements – see Note 1 of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated 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 and are subject to one lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

We are the subject of a formal order of private investigation entered by the SEC. We will likely incur substantial costs in connection with the SEC investigation, which could cause a diversion of management time and attention. In addition, we could be subject to substantial penalties, fines or regulatory sanctions, which could adversely affect our business.

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. We intend to make such a submission. We continue to cooperate with the SEC in this matter. At the present time we are unable to predict the outcome of this action and as such have not determined what, if any, impact it may have on our financial statements.

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.

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.

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RISKS RELATED TO THE OPERATION OF OUR BUSINESS

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.

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

We recorded a net loss of \$284 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2003, \$113.3 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004 and \$20.1 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. We achieved profitability in the first three quarters of the fiscal year ending January 31, 2006; however, we cannot guarantee that our business will sustain profitability in any future period.

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 ADS 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;

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;

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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.

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 REVENUES 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;

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 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, 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

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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 in 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 is having 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.

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.

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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 revenues 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 revenues 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 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.

OUR RESTRUCTURING PLANS MAY BE INEFFECTIVE OR MAY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE.

Since the Merger, we have recorded an aggregate of \$31.5 million in merger and exit costs and an aggregate of \$30.0 million of restructuring charges. There are several risks inherent in these efforts to transition to a new cost structure. These include the risk that we will not be successful in restoring profitability, and hence we may have to undertake further restructuring initiatives that would entail additional charges and create additional risks. In addition, there is the risk that cost-cutting initiatives will impair our ability to effectively develop and market products and remain competitive. Each of the above measures could have long-term effects on our business by reducing our pool of talent, decreasing or slowing improvements in our products, making it more difficult for us to respond to customers,

limiting our ability to increase production quickly if and when the demand for our products increases and limiting our ability to hire and retain key personnel. These circumstances could cause our earnings to be lower than they otherwise might be.

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

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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. In particular, the negative consequences (including litigation) of having to restate SmartForce's historical financial statements, uncertainties surrounding the Merger, and our recent adverse operating results and stock price performance could create uncertainties that materially and adversely affect our ability to attract and retain 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.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS REGARDING STOCK OPTION PLANS COULD LIMIT THE DESIRABILITY OF GRANTING STOCK OPTIONS, WHICH COULD HARM OUR ABILITY TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN EMPLOYEES, AND COULD ALSO REDUCE OUR PROFITABILITY.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board has determined to require all companies to treat the value of stock options granted to employees as an expense commencing in our first quarter of fiscal 2007. This change will require companies to record a compensation expense equal to the value of each stock option granted. This expense will be spread over the vesting period of the stock option. Due to the fact that we will be required to expense stock option grants, it could reduce the attractiveness of granting stock options because the additional expense associated with these grants would reduce our profitability. However, stock options are an important employee recruitment and retention tool, and we may not be able to attract and retain key personnel if we reduce the scope of our employee stock option program. Accordingly, either our profitability, or our ability to use stock options as an employee recruitment and retention tool would be adversely impacted.

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 revenues are 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.

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 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.

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 (not including SmartCertify) 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 revenues and operating results for any particular period.

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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 revenues, 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.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

As of October 31, 2005, 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 revenues 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 results of operations.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND 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 October 31, 2005. 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 October 31, 2005, 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.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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 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 revenues 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 seeks compensatory damages in excess of \$3.7 million and other unspecified damages, including punitive damages. Some of the plaintiffs' claims have been dismissed with leave to amend. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint on December 2, 2005, to be heard by the Court on January 20, 2006. No trial date has been set. We believe that we have meritorious defenses to this lawsuit and intend to defend ourselves vigorously.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

Period	(a) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased (1)	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (or Unit) \$	(c) Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (2)	(d) Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
August 1, 2005 through August 31, 2005	430,700	\$ 4.08	430,700	466,116
September 1, 2005 through September 30, 2005				466,116
October 1, 2005 through October 31, 2005				466,116
Total	430,700	\$ 4.08	430,700	466,116

(1) Through October 31, 2005, we repurchased an aggregate of 6,533,884 ADSs pursuant to our shareholder approved

repurchase program that we publicly announced on September 27, 2004 (the Program).

- (2) Our Board of Directors and shareholder approved the repurchase by us of up to an aggregate of 7,000,000 ADSs at a per share purchase price which complies with the requirements of Rule 10b-18 pursuant to the Program. Unless terminated earlier by resolution of our Board of Directors, the Program will expire on March 24, 2006 or when we have repurchased all shares authorized for repurchase thereunder.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

We held our 2005 annual general meeting of shareholders (the AGM) on September 29, 2005. Under the terms of the deposit agreement, The Bank of New York is entitled to vote or cause to be voted on behalf of, and in accordance with the instructions received from, the ADS holders. Two individual shareholders and the Chairman, as proxy for BNY (Nominees) Limited, the custodian for the ordinary shares representing the ADS s, were present for the vote along with the auditor and a legal representative. Voting was conducted on a show of hands in accordance with Irish law. There were no abstentions, broker non-votes or votes withheld with respect to any matter submitted to a vote of the ordinary shareholders at the AGM.

The following is a brief description of each matter submitted to a vote of the ordinary shareholders and a summary of the votes tabulated with respect to each such matter at the AGM, as well as a summary of the votes cast by The

Bank of New York based on the ADR facility:

(1) Receipt and consideration of the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005 and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

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	Votes FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
Ordinary Shareholders	3	0	0
ADS Holders	106,425,239	12,706	6,017
(2)(A) Re-election of Charles E. Moran, who retired by rotation, as a director.			

	Votes FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
Ordinary Shareholders	3	0	0
ADS Holders	106,357,181	76,714	10,067
(2)(B) Re-election of Stewart K.P. Gross, who retired by rotation, as a director.			

	Votes FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
Ordinary Shareholders	3	0	0
ADS Holders	106,090,762	343,344	9,856
(3) Authorization of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors to fix the remuneration of our auditors and reporting accountants for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2006.			

	Votes FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
Ordinary Shareholders	3	0	0
ADS Holders	106,324,726	113,940	5,296
(4) Amendment of the 2001 Outside Director Plan to increase the total number of shares reserved for issuance thereunder by 400,000 ordinary shares of 0.11 each (to 750,000 ordinary shares of 0.11 each) and authorization of the directors to do such acts and things as they may consider necessary or expedient to establish and carry into effect the increase in the number of shares available under the Outside Director Plan.			

	Votes FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
Ordinary Shareholders	3	0	0
ADS Holders	91,173,485	15,201,726	68,751

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

See the Exhibit Index attached hereto.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: December 9, 2005

SKILLSOFT PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY

By: /s/ Thomas J. McDonald

Thomas J. McDonald
Chief Financial Officer

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- 31.1 Certification of the Company's CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 31.2 Certification of the Company's CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32.1 Certification of the Company's CEO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- 32.2 Certification of the Company's CFO pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

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