# Company Registration No. 02281570

Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited

**Annual Report and Financial Statements** 

For the year ended 30 September 2018



# Report and financial statements 2018

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# Report and financial statements 2018

# Officers and professional advisers

### **Directors**

M Pung M Scadina

D G Sanderson

R Deal

### Company secretary

M Scadina

### Registered office

Cottons Centre 5th Floor Hays Lane London SE1 2QP

### **Bankers**

HSBC 130 New Street Birmingham B2 4JU

### **Solicitors**

Faegre Benson Hobson Audley LLP 7 Pilgrim Street London EC4V 6LB

#### **Auditor**

Deloitte LLP Statutory Auditor Four Brindleyplace Birmingham B1 2HZ United Kingdom

# Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 30 September 2018.

### Business review and key performance indicators

The company is a non-trading investment holding company.

As shown in the company's profit and loss account on page 9, the administration expenses decreased to £360 (2017: £687), There was a dividend received from Fair Isaac Software Holdings Limited of £13,843,048 (2017: £24,228,177). All of this resulted in a profit after tax of £13,846,832 (2017: £24,221,494). This information is used by the company as its Key Performance Indicators to monitor the business.

The balance sheet on page 10 of the financial statements shows net assets of £220,118,575(2017: £220,120,382).

#### Future developments

The directors consider that the company will continue being an investment holding company.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk relates to foreign currency risk where certain transactions are denominated in a currency other than pounds sterling. All exchange gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account; however the foreign exchange risk is managed by hedging exposure, by the ultimate US parent company. There are no hedging contracts in the name of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited.

The company does not have any external revenue. The main impact of Brexit would be the foreign currency exposure and this has been mitigated by foreign currency risk management policy, explained above.

### **Employees**

The average number of staff decreased to 4 (2017: 4).

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

M Pung Director

Date: 27 June 2019.

### Directors' report

The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 September 2018. The financial results are discussed in the Business review section of the strategic report along with future developments and form part of this report by cross reference.

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company is not exposed to cash flow risk, Income is derived from dividends received and the company usually pay out a similar amount in dividends. The group provides financial support if needed, to the company.

#### Going concern

The directors note that the operations of the group headed by Fair Isaac Corporation, of which this company is a member, have considerable financial resources and long-term contracts with customers across different geographic areas and industries. In addition the group business model has a high percentage of recurring revenue and generates a substantial amount of free cash flow each quarter. On a group consolidated basis £171.4 million (equivalent to \$223 million) of cash was generated during 2018. The group's positive cash flow is expected to continue for the foreseeable future, and the directors have ascertained, should they require any group funding, it is available. The ultimate parent has provided a signed letter of support. Consequently the directors believe the company is well placed to manage business risks successfully despite the current uncertain economic outlook and will continue in operational existence with positive trading results for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the going concern basis has been adopted in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

#### Subsequent events

There are no subsequent events.

#### **Dividends**

The directors paid a final dividend of £13,843,048 (2017: £24,228,177) in the year. No additional dividends were declared or paid up to the date of these financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 October 2016 to the date of this report.

M Pung R Deal D G Sanderson M Scadina

#### Other information

Company made no political contributions in the period and was not involved in any research and development activities in the period and to the date. The company had no branches, as defined in section 1046(3) of the Companies Act 2006, outside the UK. The Company has made no indemnity provisions in the reporting year and since the balance sheet date.

# Directors' report (continued)

### Auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware;
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

A resolution to reappoint Deloitte will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board;

M Pung - Director

Date: 27 June 2019

# Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# First Isaac UK International Holdings Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited

#### Report on the audit of the financial statements

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the financial statements of Fair Isaac International Holdings Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 September 2018 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the profit and loss account;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council (the FRC's) Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

# First Isaac UK International Holdings Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited (continued)

#### Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

# First Isaac UK International Holdings Limited Independent auditor's report to the members of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited (continued)

### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- . the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors? report.

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Rebecca Drew, FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and behalf of Deloitte LLP

**Statutory Auditor** 

Birmingham, United Kingdom

Date 28 June 2019

# Income statement and statement of other comprehensive income Year ended 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	
Administrative expenses		(360	) (687)
		(360	) (687)
Other operating income	4	13,845,418	24,228,177
Operating profit		13,845,058	24,227,490
Interest receivable and similar income	5	100	52
Profit before taxation	6	13,845,158	24,227,542
Tax on profit	7	1,674	(6,048)
Profit for the financial year		13,846,832	24,221,494
Currency translation difference on foreign currency net investments		(5,591	(3,733).
Other comprehensive expense		(5,591	) (3,733)
Total comprehensive income		13,841,241	24,217,761

All activities are derived from continuing operations in the current and preceding year.

# Balance sheet As at 30 September 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Fixed assets Investments	8	219,788,762	219,788,762
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	333,429 44,661	447,120 5,054
		378,090	452,174
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year	10	(48,277)	(120,554)
Net current assets		329,813	331,620
Total assets less current liabilities		220,118,575	220,120,382
Net assets		220,118,575	220,120,382
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Merger reserve (i) Foreign exchange reserve (ii) Profit and loss account (iii)	11	9,991 219,055,356 (778,561) 1,831,789	9,991 219,055,356 (772,970) 1,828,005
Shareholders' funds		220,118,575	220,120,382

- (i) The merger reserve represents the transfer of Fair Isaac Software Holdings Limited and all its subsidiaries on 31 March 2016, from Fair Isaac UK Group Limited to Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited.
- (ii) The foreign exchange reserve represents the foreign exchange loss related to the conversion of the South African branch, from its functional currency, the South African rand, to the pound sterling.
- (iii) Profit and loss account is net of the dividends paid and received.

The financial statements of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited, registered number 02281570 were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 July 2019.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

M Pung Director

# Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 30 September 2018

	Note	Called up share capital	Foreign exchange reserve £	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account	Total £
As at 1 October 2016 Profit for financial year Currency translation		9,991 -	(769,237) -	219,055,356	1,834,688 24,221,494	220,130,798 24,221,494
reserve			(3,733)			(3,733)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income Dividends paid on equity	2	-	(3,733)	-	24,221,494	24,217,761
shares	2		-		(24,228,177)	(24,228,177)
As at 30 September 2017		9,991	(772,970)	219,055,356	1,828,005	220,120,382
Profit for financial year		-	-	-	13,846,832	13,846,832
Currency translation reserve			(5,591)			(5,591)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	11	-	(5,591)	-	13,846,832	13,841,241
Dividends paid on equity shares	2				(13,843,048)	(13,843,048)
As at 30 September 2018		9,991	(778,561)	219,055,356	1,831,789	220,118,575

# Notes to the financial statements Year ended 30 September 2018

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 "The financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and The Republic of Ireland". The particular accounting policies adopted are described below. The company is exempt from preparing consolidated financial statements under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 on the grounds that it is itself a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of a company registered in England and Wales. These financial statements, therefore, present information about individual undertaking and not about its group. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

#### Going concern

The circumstances surrounding the directors' assessment of the appropriateness of the going concern assumption is set out in the directors' report. The ultimate parent has provided a signed letter of support. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### General information and basis of accounting

The company is incorporated in United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The company is a private company limited by shares and is registered in England and Wales. The address of the company's registered office is shown on page 1.

The company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available in respect of its separate financial statements, as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary undertaking of Fair Isaac Corporation, a company incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America, whose consolidated financial statements include the results of the company and are publicly available as detailed in note 12. Exemptions have been taken in relation to presentation of a cash flow statement, intra-group transactions, remuneration of key management personnel, financial instruments and share based payments.

### Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment. Foreign currencies

The functional currency of the company is Great British pounds sterling. Foreign currency transactions are converted into Sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates ruling on the balance sheet date. These translation differences are taken to the profit and loss account or reserves.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

Current taxation is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

In accordance with FRS 19, deferred taxation is recognised in full on timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax, at a future date have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of items of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only to the extent that, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

#### Other operating income

Other income is derived from dividends received from subsidiary undertakings.

#### Interest receivable

Interest receivable is credited to the profit and loss account in the period in which it is earned.

#### Cash

Cash in hand includes cash and deposits with banks. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading), and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and is determined at point of initial recognition.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except where the maturity is greater than twelve months when they are included in non-current assets, and comprise receivables and cash.

#### Recognition and measurement

Financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequent changes in fair value are presented in the income statement within interest income or expense in the period in which they arise, unless designated as part of a hedge. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost. Financial assets are de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows have expired.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

#### Recognition and measurement

Bank borrowings are recognised at the amount advanced net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Finance costs calculated in accordance with this policy are recognised in finance costs in the income statement.

#### Creditors

Obligations to pay for goods and services are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

### Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the accounting policies, which are described above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

There were no critical judgements, apart from those using estimations (which are dealt with separately below) that the directors have made in the process of applying the accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

### Key source of estimation uncertainty

Assets other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account. There was no impairment in the period.

### 2. Dividend payable

	2018 £	2017 £
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity in the year: Final dividend for the year ended 30 September of £1,386 (2017: £2,425) per ordinary share	13,843,048	24,228,177
Total	13,843,048	24,228,177

(i) Dividends of £13,843,048 were paid to Fair Isaac UK Group Limited. (2017: £24,228,177).

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

### 3. Information regarding directors and employees

The average number of persons employed is calculated on a monthly weighted average of employees (including directors) during the year is as follows:

	2018	2017
Average number of people employed (including directors)		
Management	4	4
Total	4	4

The emoluments of the directors are paid by the company that employs them, being the ultimate parent company or a fellow subsidiary, as their services to Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Limited (formerly Fair Isaac Africa Limited) are incidental to their services provided to other group companies. Accordingly, no emoluments have been disclosed in these financial statements in respect of the directors.

### 4. Other operating income

	2018 £	2017 £
Dividend receivable from subsidiary undertakings (i) Other income	13,843,048 2,370	24,228,177
Total	13,845,418	24,228,177

(i) Dividends of £13,843,048 were received from Fair Isaac Software Holdings Limited. (2017: £24,228,177).

### 5. Net interest receivable

	2018 £	2017 £
Bank interest receivable	100	52
Total	100	52

#### 6. Profit before taxation

I folit before taxation		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Profit before taxation is stated after charging:		
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)	-	240
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Audit fees of £3,000 (2017: £2,200) for auditing the financial statements, were borne by Fair Isaac Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking. There were no non-audit services in either year.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

### 7. Tax on profit

1 ax on prom		
	2018	2017
	£	£
UK Corporation tax at the UK statutory rate of 19%		
(2017: 19.5%)	401	(124)
Adjustments in respect of prior year	124	
Foreign tax	591	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods for foreign tax	(2,389)	6,172
Double tax relief	(401)	
Total current tax	(1,674)	6,048
	2018	2017
	£	£
Deferred Tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	-
Changes in tax rates	-	-
Takal dafannad kan		
Total deferred tax	<u> </u>	
Total tax charge on profit	(1,674)	6,048

The differences between the total current tax shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK Corporation tax to the profit before tax are as follows:

The tax assessed for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom at 19% (2017: 19.5%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £	2017 £
Profit before taxation	13,845,158	24,227,542
Tax on profit at standard UK corporation rate of 19% (2017: 19.5%) Effects of:	2,630,580	4,724,370
Income not taxable Unrelieved foreign taxes	(2,630,179) 190	(4,724,494)
Adjustments for tax charge in prior period	(2,265)	6,172
Total current tax charge	(1,674)	6,048

### Factors affecting future tax charge

The Finance Act 2016 was enacted on 6 September 2016, and provided for a reduction in the main rate of corporation tax rate from 20% to 17% effective 1 April 2020. This rate has therefore been used to measure deferred tax assets and liabilities as at 30 September 2018. The average corporation tax rate in the year to 30 September 2018 was 19%.

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

#### 8. Fixed asset investments

9.

Other debtors Corporation tax

	2018	2017
	£	£
Subsidiary undertakings	219,788,762	219,788,762

Investments at 30 September 2018 consisted of direct 100% investment holding in the following companies:

Name of entities	Country of registration or incorporation	% of share capital and voting rights	Nature of business
Fair Isaac Software Holdings Limited	England and Wales	100%	Intermediary international holding company

The registered address of Fair Isaac Software Holdings Limited is Cottons Centre, 5th Floor, Hays Lane, London SE1 2QP, United Kingdom.

The movements in investments held as fixed assets during the year were as follows:

	i	investements in subsidiary indertakings
Cost		
At 1 October 2017	_	219,788,762
At 30 September 2018	=	219,788,762
Net book value		
At 30 September 2018	=	219,788,762
At 30 September 2017	=	219,788,762
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year		
	2018	2017
	£	£
Amounts owed by group undertakings (i)	201,436	203,499
Amounts owed by parent undertaking (i)	4,571	4,571

Amounts owed from Parent undertaking and fellow subsidiary undertakings are non-interest bearing and (i) repayable on demand.

201,907

37,143

447,120

127,349

333,429

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) Year ended 30 September 2018

### 10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2018 £	2017 £
Trade creditors	-	-
Amounts due to group undertakings (i)	47,262	48,654
Accruals	1,015	1,044
Other creditors		70,856
	48,277	120,544

(i) Amounts owed from fellow subsidiary undertakings are non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

### 11. Called up share capital

	2018 £	2017 £
Authorised: 100,000 ordinary shares of £1	100,000	100,000
Called up, allotted and fully paid 9,991 ordinary shares of £1 (2017: 9,991 ordinary shares of £1)	9,991	9,991

### 12. Parent company and ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Fair Isaac UK Group Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. Fair Isaac Corporation, a company incorporated in the state of Delaware, United States of America, with principal executive offices at 181, Metro Drive, San Jose, California 95110 and listed on the New York Stock Exchange, is the company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party at the balance sheet date and the smallest and largest entity preparing consolidated financial statements which includes the results of Fair Isaac UK International Holdings Ltd. The registered address of Fair Isaac Corporation is 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, Delaware 19808.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Fair Isaac Corporation are available from Cottons Centre, 5th Floor, Hays Lane, London, SE1 2QP and on the web site at www.fico.com.