



Quarterly report as at 31 December 2006

Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version

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## CORPORATE BODIES

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS <sup>1</sup>

GIUSEPPE DAL CORTIVO  
*Chairman and Managing Director*

LUIGI ZANELLA  
*Vice Chairman and Managing Director*

GIAMPIETRO MAGNANI  
*Vice Chairman and Managing Director*

PAOLO DAL CORTIVO  
*Managing Director*

MAURIZIO RIZZOLI  
*Director*

MICHAEL JOHN MARGETTS  
*Director*

FRANCESCO ROSSI  
*Independent Director*

LAMBERTO LAMBERTINI  
*Independent Director*

### STATUTORY AUDITORS <sup>1</sup>

GIANNICOLA CUSUMANO  
*Chairman*

GIAN PAOLO RANOCCHI  
*Statutory Auditor*

RENATO TENGATTINI  
*Statutory Auditor*

CESARE BRENA  
*Substitute Statutory Auditor*

LUCA SIGNORINI  
*Substitute Statutory Auditor*

### AUDITORS



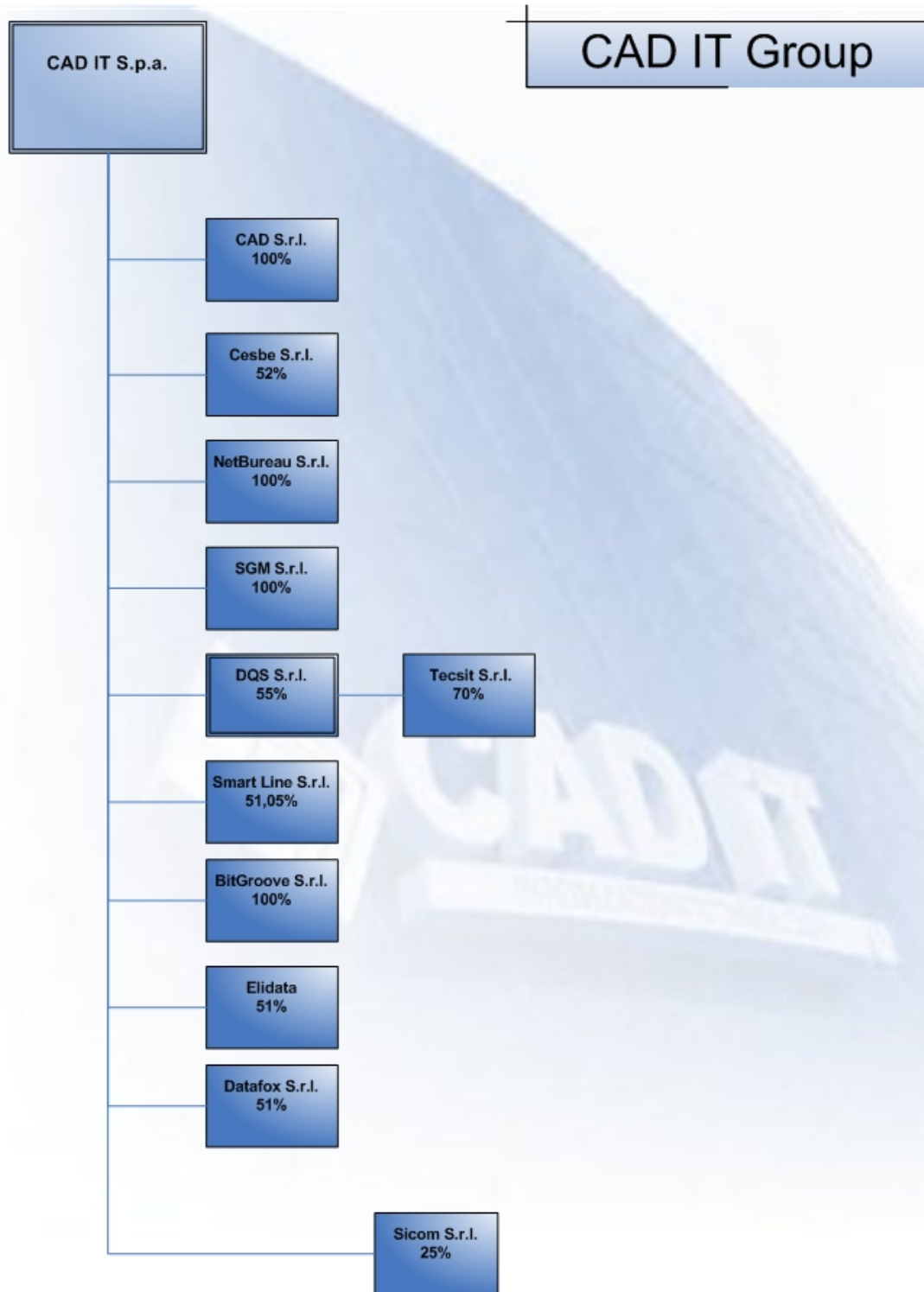
<sup>(1)</sup> Appointed on 28 April 2006; office expires with the shareholders' meeting for the approval of the 2008 financial statements.

The Chairman and Managing Director of the parent company CAD IT S.p.A., Giuseppe Dal Cortivo, is authorised to perform all ordinary and extraordinary administrative duties, excluding only those which can not be delegated by law and those assigned to the Board of Directors by article 14 of the company by-laws. The principal duties assigned to the Board of Directors by the company by-laws are: the examination and approval of the strategic, industrial and financial plans of the company; the appointment of the general managers; the purchase, sale, exchange or transfer of fixed assets and real estate rights; the granting of collateral on fixed assets; the set up of new subsidiaries and the take-over, acquisition or sale of corporate investments; the acquisition, sale, exchange or transfer of the whole company or of business lines. Furthermore, the Board of Directors is authorised to take on any kind of obligation amounting to more than € 4 million, and to stand surety by way of collateral or personal or other guarantees of any amount, if issued on behalf of third parties other than the parent company or its subsidiaries. The Vice Chairmen, Giampietro Magnani and Luigi Zanella, in accordance with art. 15 of the company statute, will substitute for the Chairman whenever the latter is absent or unable to fulfil his duties.

The managing directors, Giampietro Magnani and Luigi Zanella, will have full ordinary administrative power including the faculty to prepare reports and to order banking transactions, within the limits of account availability and credit worthiness, with the power to act alone with their single signature to the maximum amount of Euro 1,000,000 (one million) for each individual transaction and with the joint signature of another managing director for amounts exceeding Euro 1,000,000 (one million) up to a maximum of Euro 3,000,000 (three million) for each individual transaction. Moreover, each of them will also be authorised to acquire and/or sell registered moveable assets with their single signature.

The Managing Director Paolo Dal Cortivo is authorised to represent the company before the institutional investors and the shareholders, and before Borsa Italiana S.p.A., the Italian Stock Exchange company, and Consob.

The Managing Directors are authorised to represent the company to the extent, and within the limits, of the proxies received.



CAD IT Group as at 31/12/2006

## SUMMARY SCHEDULES

### Consolidated profit and loss account

<i>Consolidated profit and loss account</i>	<i>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006</i>		<i>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2005</i>		<i>Period 2006 01/01 - 31/12</i>		<i>Period 2005 01/01 - 31/12</i>		<i>Variations</i>
Turnover - goods and services	12,818	92.2%	10,307	88.4%	47,669	91.2%	44,889	89.5%	2,780
Variations in stock of products being elaborated							32	0.1%	(32)
Variations in contract work in progress	(81)	(0.6%)	(428)	(3.7%)	56	0.1%	(469)	(0.9%)	525
Increase in internal work capitalised under fixed assets	1,102	7.9%	1,772	15.2%	4,406	8.4%	5,645	11.3%	(1,239)
Other revenues and income	70	0.5%	7	0.1%	111	0.2%	43	0.1%	68
<b>Production revenues</b>	<b>13,910</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,658</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52,243</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,142</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,101</b>
Raw materials, consumables and supplies	(447)	(3.2%)	(248)	(2.1%)	(1,223)	(2.3%)	(984)	(2.0%)	(239)
Services	(2,466)	(17.7%)	(2,609)	(22.4%)	(8,923)	(17.1%)	(8,807)	(17.6%)	(116)
Other operating costs	(465)	(3.3%)	(269)	(2.3%)	(1,035)	(2.0%)	(1,055)	(2.1%)	20
<b>Added value</b>	<b>10,531</b>	<b>75.7%</b>	<b>8,532</b>	<b>73.2%</b>	<b>41,062</b>	<b>78.6%</b>	<b>39,295</b>	<b>78.4%</b>	<b>1,767</b>
Personnel expenses	(8,099)	(58.2%)	(7,816)	(67.0%)	(29,670)	(56.8%)	(29,998)	(59.8%)	328
Other administrative expenses	(546)	(3.9%)	(568)	(4.9%)	(2,290)	(4.4%)	(2,280)	(4.5%)	(10)
<b>Gross operating result (EBITDA)</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>9,102</b>	<b>17.4%</b>	<b>7,017</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>2,085</b>
Allocation to Credit Depreciation Fund	(3)	(0.0%)	(21)	(0.2%)	(3)	(0.0%)	(23)	(0.0%)	20
Amortizations:									
- Intangible fixed asset amortization	(244)	(1.8%)	(244)	(2.1%)	(835)	(1.6%)	(588)	(1.2%)	(247)
- Tangible fixed asset amortization	(210)	(1.5%)	(229)	(2.0%)	(825)	(1.6%)	(901)	(1.8%)	75
Other allocations									
<b>Operational result (EBIT)</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>(345)</b>	<b>(3.0%)</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>1,934</b>
Net financial receipts (charges)	46	0.3%	25	0.2%	157	0.3%	227	0.5%	(70)
<b>Profit from ordinary activities</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>(320)</b>	<b>(2.7%)</b>	<b>7,596</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>5,733</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>1,863</b>
Revaluations and depreciations	249	1.8%	(223)	(1.9%)	(288)	(0.6%)	(179)	(0.4%)	(109)
<b>Pre-tax and pre-third party share result</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>(544)</b>	<b>(4.7%)</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>1,755</b>
Third party pre- tax (Profit)/loss	(421)	(3.0%)	(389)	(3.3%)	(770)	(1.5%)	(674)	(1.3%)	(96)
<b>Group pre-tax profit/loss</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>(933)</b>	<b>(8.0%)</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>1,658</b>

## Net consolidated financial position

<i>Net financial position</i>	<i>at 31.12.2006</i>	<i>at 30.09.2006</i>	<i>at 31.12.2005</i>
Cash on hand and other equivalent assets	9,529	7,507	9,789
Payables due to banks and other financing excluding portion of medium to long-term loans	(1,138)	(682)	(1,068)
<i>Net short-term financial position/(indebtedness)</i>	<i>8,391</i>	<i>6,825</i>	<i>8,721</i>
Long-term loans net of short-term portion	(308)	(445)	(374)
<i>Net long-term financial position/(indebtedness)</i>	<i>(308)</i>	<i>(445)</i>	<i>(374)</i>
<i>Net financial position / (indebtedness)</i>	<i><b>8,084</b></i>	<i><b>6,379</b></i>	<i><b>8,347</b></i>

## Investments in intangible fixed assets

<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>	<i>Industrial patents and similar rights</i>	<i>Licences, trademarks and similar rights</i>	<i>Assets under development and payments on account</i>	<i>Goodwill</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Purchase or production cost	3,052	3,004	7,891	12,441	23	26,411
Previous years revaluations						
Previous years amortisation and write-downs	(238)	(2,861)		(4,132)	(23)	(7,255)
Adjustments to previous years write-downs						
<i>Opening value</i>	<i>2,814</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>7,891</i>	<i>8,309</i>		<i>19,156</i>
Variations in consolidation area						
Purchases		83	4,406			4,489
Transfers	1,563		(1,563)			
Reduction in accumulated amortisation due to disposals						
Disposals			(50)			(50)
Revaluations for the period						
Amortisation and write-downs for the period	(731)	(103)				(834)
Adjustments to write-downs for the period		(1)				(1)
<i>Total intangible fixed assets</i>	<i>3,646</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>10,684</i>	<i>8,309</i>		<i>22,762</i>

### ***Investments in property, plant and equipment***

Property, plant and equipment	<i>Land and buildings</i>	<i>Plant and equipment</i>	<i>Industrial and commercial equipment</i>	<i>Other tangible fixed assets</i>	<i>Total</i>
Purchase or production cost	9,140	4,022	22	4,993	18,176
Revaluations first time adoption	8,439				8,439
Previous years depreciation and write-downs	(605)	(1,252)	(8)	(3,805)	(5,670)
Adjustments to previous years write-downs				(2)	(2)
<i>Opening value</i>	<i>16,974</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>1,186</i>	<i>20,943</i>
Variations in consolidation area					
Purchases		24	0	472	496
Transfers					
Reduction in accumulated depreciation due to disposals				98	98
Disposals				(114)	(114)
Revaluations for the period					
Depreciation and write-downs for the period	(123)	(276)	(3)	(425)	(826)
Adjustments to write-downs for the period					
<i>Total tangible fixed assets</i>	<i>16,851</i>	<i>2,518</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,218</i>	<i>20,599</i>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL SCHEDULES

### 1. Foreword

This quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with the international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS) and drafted as indicated in Attachment 3D of Consob regulation no. 11971 of 14th May 1999, and subsequent modification and integration. This document shows the quarterly figures required on a consolidated basis since CAD IT S.p.A is obliged to draft a consolidated balance.

The document comprises accounting schedules, comments on said schedules and observations made by the management about the company state of affairs and the more significant events of the period.

The following consolidated figures of the CAD IT Group introduce this information on the quarterly figures:

- reclassified profit and loss account;
- net financial position.

Moreover, the statements relating to investments in frozen intangible assets, property, plant and equipment are also shown.

The income statement figures are shown with regard to the quarter in question and the intervening period between the beginning of the financial period and the closing date of this quarter and have been compared to the figures of the same period in the previous year.

The figures representing the net financial position are compared with the figures of the previous quarter and the previous year end.

The figures relating to the matching period were drafted in accordance with the same IAS/IFRS international accounting standards used for drafting the accounting statements of the current period.

Unless otherwise indicated, the monetary sums in the accounting tables and those in the notes are shown in thousands of Euro. Any minor differences deriving from rounding up figures to thousands of Euro are considered irrelevant. Due to this rounding up process, the sum of the individual entries in some of the tables containing exact figures may differ from the total amount.

The quarterly report is not subject to auditing by the auditing company.

#### 1.1 Information on CAD IT S.p.A.

CAD IT was set up as a joint stock company under Italian law.

The registered office and the administrative and operating offices are in Via Torricelli no. 44/a, Verona, Italy.

The company is registered in the Verona Company Register under no. 01992770238,

Share capital amounts to € 4,669,600, fully subscribed and paid-in, and comprises 8,980,000 ordinary shares, each with equal rights.

These shares are nominal and cannot be divided. Each of them entitles the holder to one vote in the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the company and to the execution of all other corporate and property rights in accordance with the law and the company's by-laws.

CAD IT S.p.A. is not subject to the control of any other company, as provided by article 2359 of the Italian Civil Code.

#### 1.2 Activities of the Group

CAD IT is the leader of a group that is one of the most dynamic organisations in the Italian information



technology sector.

For almost 30 years, the Group has been dealing with the banking and insurance market and the world of business and public administration by offering software solutions, maintenance, personalisation, integration and other correlated services from application management to outsourcing, consultancy to training.

The CAD IT Group operates in Italy with its own branches and Group companies. Its Head Office is in Verona but there are other units in Milan, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Mantua, Prato and Trento.

CAD IT is leader in the Italian software market for the banking sector with its main product, Financial Area, a programme which completely manages all functions connected to negotiation, settlement and administration of security transactions, debentures, derivatives (in any currency) and adopted by 60% of Italian banking outlets.

In addition, the Group boasts long-standing activity in the industrial sector and the capacity to offer solutions for e-business, credit and industrial companies in constant evolution..

Solutions for Local Taxes make up the newest sector but they capitalize the Group's traditional abilities like its 20-year experience in developing computer systems for public body treasury and tax collection.

## **2. Accounting standards and consolidation criteria**

The accounting standards adopted for drafting accounting tables and consolidated quarterly figures are the same as those used for drafting the previous year's consolidated balance.

The consolidated balance has been drafted using the evaluation criteria of historical cost , except for financial instruments available for sale, which are assessed at *fair value*, and the holdings in subsidiaries, which are assessed in accordance with the equity method. Moreover, where some land and buildings have been included in *First Time Adoption*, the *fair value* has been used instead of the cost..

### **Use of estimates**

In accordance with the IFRS, when drafting the balance the company management formulates evaluations, estimates and hypotheses to apply the accounting standards which affect the amounts of credit and debit and the costs and revenues found in the balance. Estimates and their relative hypotheses are based on past experience and factors considered reasonable for the case. Since they are estimates, the results obtained are not necessarily the same as the results portrayed.

The estimates and hypotheses are reviewed on a regular basis. Any variations deriving from an accounting estimate review are shown in the period in which the review was made if such review only affects that period. If the review affects the current and future periods, the variation is recorded in the period in which the review is made and in the relative subsequent periods.

### **Subsidiary companies**

The consolidation area includes the Mother Company and the companies it controls, that is, where it has the power to determine financial and managerial policies of a business in order to reap benefits from said company's activities.

Subsidiary companies are consolidated from the date in which control was effectively transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated as from the date that control becomes external to the Group.

The purchase of subsidiary companies has been accounted for in accordance with the purchase

method set by IFRS 3.

These companies are consolidated using the integral consolidation method. In order to prepare the consolidated data, the patrimonial, economic and financial situations of the subsidiary and associate companies have been used as prepared by the Group's individual companies at the reference dates, opportunely reclassified and amended to reflect the application of the homogeneous accounting standards.

In drafting the consolidated balance all the balances and significant transactions between the Group's companies have been eliminated, as are all unrealised infra-group profit and loss transactions.

#### **Associate companies**

The share in associate companies, that is those companies in which the Group has significant influence, is evaluated using the equity method, as defined in IAS 28 – *Investments in Associates*. The profits or losses relevant to the Group are included in the consolidated balance from the date in which this significant influence began up to the moment it ceases.

#### **Property, plant and equipment**

Tangible fixed assets are shown at purchase cost, including any costs that may be directly ascribable and necessary for activating the asset and putting it to the use for which it was purchased. In reference to land and buildings listed in First Time Adoption, the fair value was used instead of the cost.

Tangible fixed assets are shown at net value of the relative accumulated depreciations and losses due to the reduction in value determined in accordance with the modalities described below.

Tangible fixed assets are amortised in constant rates during the course of their expected useful life cycle, i.e. the estimated period of time in which the asset will be put to company use. Whenever significant parts of tangible fixed assets have different estimated useful life cycles, said components are amortised separately.

The value to be depreciated is given by the registered value of the asset net of any loss in value and reduced by its assumed value at the end of its useful life cycle, if significant and reasonably calculable. The useful life cycle and the cash value are reassessed annually and any changes, where necessary, are brought in with a perspective application.

The main economic-technical tax rates used are the following:

- industrial buildings: 3%
- electrical equipment: from 5 to 10%
- air conditioning equipment: from 6 to 15%
- telephone systems: 20%
- alarm systems: from 10 to 30%
- furniture and fittings: 12%
- electrical machinery: 15%
- electronic machines and computers: 20%
- vehicles: 25%

Land, both without buildings or next to civil and industrial constructions, is accounted for separately and not amortised as it is considered an element with an unlimited useful life cycle.

In order to calculate any losses due to depreciation, the accounting value of intangible fixed assets is subject to verification.

At the time of elimination or when no future economic benefit can be expected from the use of an asset, it is eliminated from the balance and the eventual loss or profit (calculated as the difference between the assignment value and the taxation value) is shown in the income statement of the year in which the asset is eliminated.

**Financial leasing**

Assets owned through financial leasing contracts, through which all the risks and benefits tied to the property are transferred to the Group, are registered among the Group assets at their fair value or, if this value is lower, at the present value of the minimum payments due for the leasing and depreciated by applying coherent criteria to the other assets. The corresponding liability towards the lessor is registered in the balance among the financial debts.

**Intangible fixed assets**

Intangible fixed assets are shown as such when it is likely that they will bring in future economic benefits for the company and when the asset cost can be feasibly determined.

Intangible fixed assets, having a defined useful life cycle, are subsequently registered net of the relative accumulated amortizations and any losses due to a durable reduction in value.

The useful life cycle is reassessed annually and any changes, where necessary, are brought in with a perspective application.

Profits or losses deriving from the transfer of an intangible fixed asset are determined as the difference between the elimination value and taxation value of said asset and are reported on the income statement at the time of elimination.

Project development costs for the production of instrumental software, or those to be terminated, are registered on the credit side when they satisfy the following conditions: the costs can be feasibly determined, the product is technically feasible, the expected use and/or sale of the product indicate that the sustained costs will generate future economic benefits. In respect of the standard that correlates costs and returns, such costs are amortized as from the date shown for the sales of the products in relation to the project concerned and according to the life cycle calculated for the products themselves, estimated over about five years, which is taken as not less than the period of effective use. The costs of intangible fixed assets generated internally include only those expenses that can be directly attributed to the development of said product. All other development costs that cannot be capitalised, when sustained, are reported on the income statement.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill resulting from the purchase of subsidiaries and associates is initially registered at cost and is the overbalance of the purchase cost in respect of the purchaser's share of the *fair value* of the assets and liabilities and the potential liabilities at the date of purchase.

After the initial registration, goodwill is no longer amortised and is decremented of any losses in accumulated value, calculated according to the *IAS 36 Asset value reduction*. Goodwill regarding shares in associates companies is included in the taxation value of said companies.

Goodwill is subject to an annual analysis of retrievableness or at shorter intervals if something happens or changes in circumstances arise, which could cause losses in value.

Goodwill deriving from purchases made prior to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 is registered at the recorded value ascribed to it in the last balance drafted on the basis of the previous accounting standards (31<sup>st</sup> December 2003). In fact, during the preparation of the opening balance in accordance with the international accounting standards, none of the purchase transactions made prior to 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 have been re-considered.

**Impairment loss**

The Group annually verifies the accountable value of intangible and tangible assets or more often whenever there is an indication that assets may have suffered a value loss.

If the charged value exceeds the recoverable value, the assets are devalued to reflect their

recoverable value, represented by the greatest figure between the net price and use value. In defining the use value, expected future financial flows are discounted back using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market estimations in reference to the cost of money at the time and the specific risks of the asset in question. For an asset that does not generate widely independent financial flows, the return value is determined in relation to the unit generating the financial flows of which the asset is a part. The value losses are accounted for in the income statement among depreciation and devaluation costs. When subsequently an asset value loss, different from the goodwill, is less or decreases, the accounting value is increased to a new estimate of the recoverable value within the limit of the previous value loss. The recovery of a value loss is registered to the income statement.

**Assets available for sale**

Share in non-consolidated companies are classified as assets financially available for sale and are valued at *fair value*. For any shares quoted as *fair value*, this value has been taken as the market value. Any profits or losses found as a result of the effect of evaluating the fair value on these assets at every balance date are shown at net patrimony unless these concern durable losses in value.

**Other non-current credits**

These are registered at their nominal value, representative of their fair value.

**Stock**

Leftover stock is valued as the lesser value between purchase cost and the net value of the assumed income. The cost is determined in accordance with the average calculated cost method.

**On-going orders**

On-going construction contracts are valued with reasonable certainty on the basis of the matured contractual fees according to the criterion of percentage completion (so-called *cost to cost*), so as to attribute the profits and the economic result of the order to each single financial period concerned in proportion to the progress of the work.

**Commercial credits and other credits**

Commercial credits, whose expiry limits are within normal commercial terms, are not updated and are registered at their nominal value net of any loss of value. Moreover, they are adjusted to their assumed cash value by means of the registration of an appropriate amendment fund.

**Liquid asset availability and equivalent means**

The availability of liquid assets and equivalent means is registered at nominal value and has the requirements to be immediately available or available at very short notice, without obstacles and with no significant expense for collection.

**Non current assets held for sale**

The voice includes non-cash assets, the value of which will mostly be recovered by their sale rather than through their continuous use. These assets are valued as the lesser value between the net accounting value and the cash value net of sales costs.

**Employee leaving entitlement**

The present value of debts related to employees for benefits allocated in connection with or following the termination of working relationships through defined benefit programmes is calculated on the basis of the method of projecting the credit in accordance with the indications in IAS 19.

Therefore, the amount reflects eventual future wage increases and the correlated statistic dynamics.

The liability evaluation is calculated by private actuaries.

The profits and losses deriving from these evaluations are ascribed to the income statement.

#### ***Risk and obligation funds***

In accordance with the IAS 37, the allocations are shown when there is an ongoing obligation (legal or implicit) that stems from a past event, whenever an outlay may be necessary to satisfy the obligation and a feasible estimation may be made on the obligation amount.

If the effect of updating the assumed cash value is significant, the allocations are calculated by updating the expected future financial flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market evaluation of the cash value in relation to time. When updating has been done, the increase in the allocation caused by the passing of time is shown as a financial obligation

#### ***Commercial debts and other current liabilities***

The commercial debts, whose deadlines are within normal commercial terms, are not updated and are registered at cost (identified by their nominal value).

Financial liabilities are initially shown at cost, which corresponds to the fair value of the liability, net of transition costs, which are directly attributable to the issue of the liability itself.

After the initial determination, the financial liabilities are assessed with the criterion of amortized cost using the original effective tax rate method.

#### ***Revenues and costs***

The revenues and costs are determined in accordance with the qualifying economic principle to the amount to which the fair value can be feasibly determined.

Depending on the type of operation, the revenues are determined on the basis of the specific criteria reported below:

the revenues for services are determined with reference to the point at which they stand on the basis of the same criteria used for determining the position of ongoing orders. If it is not possible to feasibly determine the revenue values, they are then calculated until they concur with the amount of expenses sustained and which are deemed recoverable.

the profits from the sale of goods are shown when significant risks and benefits of the ownership of the goods are transferred to the purchaser, the sale price is agreed or can be determined and payment is collected.

As for sales concerning assistance and/or maintenance services carried out with the annual subscription formula, the accrual is calculated in proportion with time.

The costs are ascribed in the balance according to the same criteria as those for revenue acknowledgment.

#### ***Profit and loss account layout***

The company's profit and loss account is drafted by nature, the layout that is considered the most representative in terms of function. The chosen layout conforms to the internal reporting modality and business management and is in line with previous ways of showing the profit and loss account.

The profit and loss account is drafted in scalar format highlighting the following intermediate results:

- Production revenues: this is the value of services and goods produced and sold by the Group, including internal assets and other income and earnings from the traditional offer.
- Added value: this measures how much of the internal production and distribution of goods and services is due to company productive factors.
- Gross Operational Result (EBITDA): this figure is obtained by subtracting from the added value all of the costs that can be put down to staff and other administrative expenses. It highlights the

result based on the traditional offer including depreciations, financial management, revaluations or devaluations and taxes.

- Operational Result (EBIT): this figure is obtained by subtracting the depreciation and funding amounts from the gross operational result.
- Ordinary Result: this includes the financial management result.

### 3. Consolidation area

The fully consolidated companies included in the financial schedules of CAD IT Group at 31.12.2006 are the following:

<i>Company name</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Share / Quota capital</i>	<i>Percentage of investment</i>	<i>Percentage of investment of the Group</i>
CAD IT S.p.A.	Verona	Via Torricelli 44/A	4,669,600	Parent company
CAD S.r.l.	Verona	Via Torricelli 37	130,000	100.00%
Cesbe S.r.l.	Verona	Via Torricelli 37	10,400	52.00%
Netbureau S.r.l.	Milan	Via Morigi 13	50,000	100.00%
S.G.M. S.r.l.	Padua	Galleria Spagna 28	100,000	100.00%
D.Q.S. S.r.l.	Rome	Via Silvio D'Amico 40	11,000	55.00%
(1) Tecsit S.r.l.	Rome	Via Silvio D'Amico 40	75,000	70.00%
Bit Groove S.r.l.	Verona	Via Torricelli 44/A	15,500	100.00%
Elidata S.r.l.	Castiglione D'Adda (LO)	Via Sanadolo 19	20,000	51.00%
Smart Line S.r.l.	Avellino	Via Tagliamento 165	102,700	51.05%
Datafox S.r.l.	Florence	Via Circondaria, 56/3	99,999	51.00%

(1) held through DQS S.r.l.

The consolidation area, compared to the situation at 31/12/2005, differs as follows:

- on 19 April 2006 the participating share in the company S.G.M. S.r.l. increased from 71.2% to 100%.
- on 15 May 2006 the participating share in the company Netbureau S.r.l. increased from 86% to 100%.

The differences in these consolidation areas have very little effect on both the income statement and the patrimonial situation.

Shares in associates, in which the Group has significant influence, have been evaluated using the equity method and reduced accordingly where the asset value has decreased.

<i>Direct associate companies</i>	<i>Registered office</i>	<i>Percentage of investment</i>	<i>Percentage of investment of the Group</i>
Sicom S.r.l.	Viadana (MN)	25.00%	25.00%

### 4. Management results and the more significant comments

The accounts shows that the CAD IT Group made a consolidated pre-tax profit at the fourth quarter of 2006 of Euro 1,303 thousand, a clear improvement compared to the fourth quarter of 2005 which

showed a loss of Euro 933 thousand, net of third party shares (Euro 421 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2006 and Euro 389 thousand in the same quarter of 2005).

The improvement in pre-tax profits is due to an increase in the quarter's production revenues (+19%), which grew following greater income from sales and services which reached Euro 12,818 thousand (previous quarter Euro 10,307 thousand). This increase obviously effected the 2006 period. In fact income from sales and services was Euro 47,669 thousand compared to Euro 44,889 thousand in 2005 (+6.19%).

There now follows a brief summary of the revenues from sales and services subdivided by business line and compared to the figures of the corresponding quarter of the previous financial period.

(thousands of Euro)

Turnover - goods and services	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006		4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter 2005		Period 2006 01/01 - 31/12		Period 2005 01/01 - 31/12	
Finance	11,242	87.70%	9,123	88.51%	43,400	92.27%	40,975	91.28%
Manufacturing	1,576	12.30%	1,185	11.49%	4,269	7.73%	3,915	8.72%
<i>Total Turnover - goods and services</i>	<i>12,818</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>10,307</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>47,669</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>44,889</i>	<i>100%</i>

Revenues are not subdivided into geographical area since nearly all the revenues concern national territory and the characteristics are the same.

The added value also reaped the benefits of the increase in production revenues reaching the margin of 75.7% compared to 73.2% of the parallel quarter.

The gross operational result of the fourth quarter of 2006 comes to Euro 1,866 thousand while in the fourth quarter 2005 was Euro 148.

Labour costs in the fourth quarter of 2006 stood at Euro 8,099 thousand, higher by Euro 283 thousand compared to the same quarter of 2005. This was mainly due to updating the TFR debt.

The operational result (EBIT) of the fourth quarter of 2006 was in credit by Euro 1,428 thousand compared to the negative result of Euro 345 thousand in the same period of 2005.

Amortization and funding in the fourth quarter of 2006 came to Euro 457 thousand compared to Euro 494 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2005.

The progress of activities available for sale was also positive during the fourth quarter, generating a net increase in the revaluation and devaluation area of Euro 249 thousand compared to a decrease of Euro 223 thousand during the fourth quarter of 2005.

## 5. Significant events of the period

During the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2006 CAD IT sold its "Market Abuse Findings" procedure to five large Italian banking institutions. Thanks to these important references, the CAD IT Group intends to continue to offer the product to other Italian Financial Institutions.

The "Market Abuse" software created by CAD IT allows Banks, SIM and SGR to identify any suspect operations of market manipulation and any eventual abusive operations regarding inside information (Insider Trading) in accordance with the instructions in the Consob and CESR (Committee of European Securities Regulators) norm.

"Market Abuse" software is interfaced with Area Finanza, also by CAD IT, market leader in the Italian



banking sector for the management of financial instrument operations, but it can also be installed in banks, SIM and SGR that do not use CAD IT software.

Those banking groups that have chosen "Market Abuse" will not only be using the procedure for their retail banks but also for their brokers and the group's SGR, which just goes to show the product's flexibility both in technological terms and in its adaptation to the various types of transaction on national and foreign markets.

In November CAD IT has announced the signing of an agreement with an important Italian Insurance Group with the aim of selling a software package for integrated financial management.

The project involves the integration of CAD IT financial and algorithmic modules used by major Italian financial institutions through tailor-made modules for the insurance sector. The solution, which takes advantage of the most up to date development logic systems, is developed in services oriented architecture and is multi-platform, multi-currency and multi-company. The platform covers insurance front, middle and back offices, giving support to financial (Spot and Forward Pricing), insurance (ALM), balance (IAS compliant) and tax assessments. The project foresees the gradual implementation of the software into the client's information technology system. CAD IT will assist the client in training and provide a 24h\*24h help desk maintenance service.



## 6. Financial income and charges and net consolidated financial position

Net financing activities resulted in an income of Euro 157 thousand at the end of the fourth quarter 2006 (Euro 227 thousand in the same previous year period).

(thousands of Euro)

<i>Financial income and charges</i>	<i>IV Quarter 2006</i>	<i>IV Quarter 2005</i>	<i>Period 2006 01/01 - 31/12</i>	<i>Period 2005 01/01 - 31/12</i>
Income from shareholdings			17	27
Financial income from non current credits	4	0	4	0
Financial income from liquidity investments				
Bank interest	74	62	259	315
Profits and losses on exchanges	(1)	(0)	(3)	(4)
<b>Total financial income</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>339</b>
Bank payable interest and other financial charges	(27)	(33)	(105)	(95)
Interest payable on financial leasing	(4)	(4)	(16)	(17)
<b>Financial income and charges, net</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>227</b>

(thousands of Euro)

<i>Net financial position</i>	<i>at 31.12.2006</i>	<i>at 30.09.2006</i>	<i>at 31.12.2005</i>
Cash on hand and other equivalent assets	9,529	7,507	9,789
Payables due to banks and other financing not including current portion of medium to long-term loans	(1,138)	(682)	(1,068)
<b>Net short-term financial position/(indebtedness)</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>6,825</b>	<b>8,721</b>
Long-term loans net of short-term portion	(308)	(445)	(374)
<b>Net long-term financial position/(indebtedness)</b>	<b>(308)</b>	<b>(445)</b>	<b>(374)</b>
<b>Net financial position / (indebtedness)</b>	<b>8,084</b>	<b>6,379</b>	<b>8,347</b>

The net consolidated financial position at the end of the fourth quarter 2006 is always positive and shows a short term availability of Euro 8,391 thousand, compared to Euro 6,825 thousand at 30.09.2006.

## 7. Research and development

In relation to activities aimed at consolidating traditional business, the production of new modules to increase the functional and technological development of the considerable range of software installed

remains constant within the Group.

The creation and use of new computer systems aimed at diversifying the Group's offer towards those sectors bordering on the ones in which it is already present, is still underway.

As regards new projects, development activities are continuing on the SIBAC platform, which is a fundamental element for the Group's strategic growth.

Activity is also intense, in collaboration with Bit Groove and DataFox, in the production of specialised modules for the business intelligence area.

CeSBE S.r.l. continues to work towards the technological and functional sophistication of solutions for Trading On Line.

The CAD IT Group, taking advantage of the collaboration of NetBureau, is working intensely to create a procedure for keeping company shareholder registers at companies with a large body of shareholders.

SGM S.r.l., has developed vertical solutions of the new (ERP) SIGMAWEB management system for companies of all sizes. Of these, vertical solutions are being developed for the fashion world and the food industry (managing production line marking).

Smart Line S.r.l. is now investing to enrich its own offer range of solutions and services for Public Administration and authorities for the management of local taxes.

Elidata S.r.l. continues to invest in furthering the functions of its own platform for linking up to financial markets and for the operational stock market room.

Activity to develop new software modules for the foreign and insurance markets is also continuing.

## 8. Investments

Investments in tangible and intangible fixed assets made by the consolidated companies in the fourth quarter 2006 amount to Euro 1,248 thousand (Euro 1,866 thousand in the same previous year period). The consisting amount of investments is a consequence of strategic decisions taken by the directors' meeting and management that approved investments to develop several new products needed by credit institutions.

Investments in intangible fixed assets mainly regard the development and purchasing of software for licensing to the clients or instrumental software to be used by the Group for its own activity.

<i>Summary of investments</i>	<i>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2006</i>	<i>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2005</i>	<i>Period 2006 01/01 - 31/12</i>	<i>Period 2005 01/01 - 31/12</i>
Intangible fixed assets	45	4	83	56
Assets under development and payments on account	1.102	1.772	4.406	5.695
Property, Plant and equipment	101	90	496	219
<i>Total investments in tangible and intangible fixed assets</i>	<i>1.248</i>	<i>1.866</i>	<i>4.985</i>	<i>5.970</i>
Shareholdings and financial investments				18
<i>Total shareholdings and financial investments</i>				<i>18</i>
<i>Total investments</i>	<i>1.248</i>	<i>1.866</i>	<i>4.985</i>	<i>5.989</i>

## 9. Personnel

Information on the CAD IT Group's employees at the end of each quarter is reported below:

Category of Employees	at 31/12/2006	at 30/09/2006	at 30/06/2006	at 31/03/2006	at 31/12/2005
Management	18	18	19	19	18
White collars	601	605	605	611	621
Blue collars	1	1	1	1	1
Apprentices	3	2	3	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>644</b>

The average number of employees in the fourth quarter of, and throughout 2006, was 625 persons and 630 persons respectively, while in the fourth quarter of, and during 2005, this average was 645 persons and 650 persons respectively.

Personnel training is of particular importance to the Group, which specifically schedules refresher and training periods.

## 10. Important events since 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 and foreseeable development

During the current year, development and sales activities of new products for both consolidated clients and new types of customer has been continuing.

On February 5th 2007, CAD IT and Xchanging, the business processing services company announced the signing of an exclusive 3 year partnering agreement.

The partnering agreement reinforces the objectives of the original letter of intent, signed in November 2005, which comprised the following:

- CAD IT will be the preferred supplier of application solutions for the Xchanging Financial Services division. Xchanging will involve CAD IT in all international projects aimed at delivering software solutions for the financial services sector.
- Xchanging and CAD IT will continue their analysis of the business potential of the Italian market for business process services. Xchanging will be CAD IT's preferred partner for business services in Italy. This agreement further strengthens CAD IT and Xchanging's strategic alliance as they maximise synergies to exploit the Italian and international market.

Lastly, the extremely positive progress in January of shares in the holding companies Class Editori S.p.A. and CIA S.p.A., which rose by 33% and 36% respectively (compared to 31/12/2006), are hereby reported.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

The Chairman

Giuseppe Dal Cortivo



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