

Temenos infinity pdf

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Banking Software Company Temenos AGTypePublic (SIX: TEMN)Industry Banking software Computer software Digital banking FoundedGeneva, Switzerland (1993, as Temenos Systems)HeadquartersGeneva, SwitzerlandKey people Andreas Andreades, chairman Max Chuard, CEO Takis Spiliopoulos, CFO Prema Varadhan, Chief Product and Technology Officer Alexa Guenoun, COO Products Temenos Infinity - Digital Front Office Temenos Transact - Core Banking Temenos Payments Temenos Fund Administration Temenos SaaS Revenue \$981 million (2019)[1]Number of employees7,500 (2020)[2]Websitewww.temenos.com Temenos AG (SWX: TEMN) is a company specialising in enterprise software for banks and financial services, with its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Temenos was initially created in 1993, and has been listed on the Swiss stock exchange since 2001. Company profile Founded in 1993 and listed on the Swiss stock exchange (SIX: TEMN), Temenos AG is a provider of banking software systems to retail, corporate, universal, private, treasury, fund administration, Islamic, microfinance and community banks. Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, and with 67 offices in 40 countries, Temenos serves over 3,000 financial institutions in 145 countries across the world.[3][2] It claims to be used by 41 of the top 50 banks worldwide.[2][3] History The company was started in November 1993, by George Koukiss and Kim Goodall having acquired the rights to GLOBUS, the successful banking software platform developed by a team of technical and banking experts in 1988. The company was renamed to Temenos, in reference to a lecture on money given by Hans-Wolfgang Frick at the Temenos Academy[4] (1992), and continued to develop and market GLOBUS. In 2001, Temenos went public.[5] and is listed on the main segment of the SWX Swiss Exchange (TEMN). Also in 2001, Temenos acquired a mainframe core banking application aimed at high-end retail banks, originally developed by IBM, and now marketed as Temenos Corebanking. On 30 September 2003 Temenos launched its T24 banking package. T24 was based on GLOBUS,[6] but with a state-of-the-art banking technology platform. This was the result of 3 years of development effort and an investment of more than US\$24 million.[citation needed] In 2011, George Koukiss stepped down as chairman and became a non-executive director,[7] and Andreas Andreades became chairman. Acquisitions Companies acquired by Temenos, listed by year Year Company Country 2007 Actis.bsp[8] Germany 2008 Financial Objects Ltd[9] United Kingdom 2008 Lydian Associates Ltd[10] United Kingdom 2009 Viveo[11] France 2010 FE Mobile[12] United Kingdom 2010 Odyssey Financial Technologies[13][14] Luxembourg 2011 Primisyn[15] Canada 2012 Edge IPK[16] United Kingdom 2015 Akcelerant[17] United States 2015 Akcelerant[18] United States 2015 Multifonds[19] Luxembourg 2017 Rubik Financial Limited ('Rubik')[20] Australia 2018 Avoka[21] United States 2019 Htrunk Software Solutions[22][23] India 2019 Logical Glue United Kingdom 2019 Kony, Inc USA / India References ^ "Capital Markets Day 2020 Presentation" (PDF). Temenos. p. 139. ^ a b c "Capital Markets Day 2020 Presentation" (PDF). Temenos. ^ a b "REAL-WORLD FINTECH: Interim Report 2017" (PDF). temenos.com. ^ "Temenos Academy Publications catalogue". www.temenosacademy.org. ^ "Investor FAQs". Temenos. 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Retrieved 22 February 2019. Retrieved from " Calculate Your Salary Ranking ResumeMatch Build job-winning resumes For other uses, see Ouroboros (disambiguation). Symbolic serpent with its tail in its mouth An ouroboros in a 1478 drawing in an alchemical tract[1] The ouroboros or urorobos (/ˌjoʊrəˈbɒrəs/⟨2⟩) is an ancient symbol depicting a serpent or dragon[3] eating its own tail. The ouroboros entered Western tradition via ancient Egyptian iconography and the Greek magical tradition. It was adopted as a symbol in Gnosticism and Hermeticism and most notably in alchemy. The term derives from Ancient Greek οὐροπόρος,[4] from οὐρά oura 'tail' plus -πόρος -boros '-eating'.[5][6] The ouroboros is often interpreted as a symbol for eternal cyclic renewal or a cycle of life, death, and rebirth; the snake's skin-sloughing symbolizes the transmigration of souls. The snake biting its own tail is a fertility symbol in some religions: the tail is a phallic symbol and the mouth is a yonic or womb-like symbol.[7] Historical representations First known representation of the ouroboros, on one of the shrines enclosing the sarcophagus of Tutankhamun. Ancient Egypt One of the earliest known ouroboros motifs is found in the Enigmatic Book of the Netherworld, an ancient Egyptian funerary text in KV62, the tomb of Tutankhamun, in the 14th century BCE. The text concerns the actions of the god Ra and his union with Osiris in the underworld. The ouroboros is depicted twice on the figure: holding their tails in their mouths, one encircling the head and upper chest, the other surrounding the feet of a large figure, which may represent the unified Ra-Osiris (Osiris born again as Ra). Both serpents are manifestations of the deity Mehen, who in other funerary texts protects Ra in his underworld journey. The whole divine figure represents the beginning and the end of time.[8] Ouroboros swallowing its tail; based on Moskowitz's symbol for the constellation Draco. The ouroboros appears elsewhere in Egyptian sources, where, like many Egyptian serpent deities, it represents the formless disorder that surrounds the orderly world and is involved in that world's periodic renewal.[9] The symbol persisted in Egypt into Roman times, when it frequently appeared on magical talismans, sometimes in combination with other magical emblems.[10] The 4th-century CE Latin commentator Servius was aware of the Egyptian use of the symbol, noting that the image of a snake biting its tail represents the cyclical nature of the year.[11] China An early example of an ouroboros (as a purely artistic representation) was discovered in China, on a piece of pottery in the Yellow River basin. The jar belonged to the neolithic Yangshao culture which occupied the area along the basin from 5000-3000 BCE.[12] Gnosticism and alchemy Early alchemical ouroboros illustration with the words εν τῷ νῦν ("The All is One") from the work of Cleopatra the Alchemist in MS Marciana gr. Z. 299. (10th century). In Gnosticism, a serpent biting its tail symbolized eternity and the soul of the world.[13] The Gnostic Pistis Sophia (c. 400 CE) describes the ouroboros as a twelve-part dragon surrounding the world with its tail in its mouth.[14] The famous ouroboros drawing from the early alchemical text, The Chrysopoeia of Cleopatra (Κρονήσας γυρονομία), probably originally dating to the 3rd century Alexandria, but first known in a 10th-century copy, encloses the words hen to pan (ἐν τῷ νῦν), "the all is one". Its black and white halves may perhaps represent a Gnostic duality of existence, analogous to the Taoist yin and yang symbol.[15] The chrysopoeia ouroboros of Cleopatra the Alchemist is one of the oldest images of the ouroboros to be linked with the legendary opus of the alchemists, the philosopher's stone.[citation needed] A 15th-century alchemical manuscript, The Aurora Consurgens, features the ouroboros, where it is used among symbols of the sun, moon, and mercu.[16] A highly stylized ouroboros from The Book of Kells, an illuminated Gospel Book (c. 800 CE) Engraving of a wyvern-type ouroboros by Lucas Jennis, in the 1625 alchemical tract De Lapide Philosophico. The figure serves as a symbol for mercury.[17] An engraving of a woman holding an ouroboros in Michael Ranft's 1734 treatise on vampires. 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