Experian CIS Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

Company registered number: 02359431

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

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Strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2020

Principal activity and business model

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Experian plc and its principal activity is to provide credit and marketing solutions that enrich customer data. This is principally through the provision and support of decision analytics software to corporate clients in Russia and neighbouring countries.

Descriptions of each business line, their competitive environments and market influences, together with an overview of the Experian Group's business model, strategy and strategic objectives, can be found on pages 18 to 35 of the Experian Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2020 (the 'Experian Annual Report'), which does not form part of this report.

The Company's balance sheet on page 8 shows net current liabilities of €12,153,000 (2019: €10,506,000)

Review of business and future development

Turnover increased in the year to €11,868,000 (2019: €10,805,000).

The Company's sales contracts are predominantly priced in euros, which is the Company's functional currency and the presentation currency adopted in these financial statements. However, most local costs of operating through a branch in Russia are denominated in roubles. The average exchange rate for the rouble against the euro for the year ended 31 March 2020 was 3% higher than the average rate for the year ended 31 March 2019.

The Company recorded a profit after tax of €184,000 (2019: €551,000).

The results for the year and the financial position at the year-end were in line with the directors' expectations, given the trading conditions in the year.

A review of the results of the Experian Group's EMEA region for the year ended 31 March 2020 and commentary on future developments is given on page 53 of the Experian Annual Report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal operational risks and uncertainties facing the wider Experian Group, together with the main means by which they are managed or mitigated, including the emerging impacts of COVID-19, are set out on pages 63 to 70 of the Experian Annual Report. Further details of the Group's response to COVID-19 are provided on pages 10 and 11 of the Experian Annual Report.

As the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Experian plc, its own principal risks and uncertainties are only indirectly related to such risks but are more directly related to the treasury, currency and other risks that are identified and discussed in pages 148 and 149 of that annual report. Such risks are managed on a group basis.

Key performance indicators

As the relevant risks of the Company are managed on a group or divisional basis, the directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the Company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of its development, performance or position. Information on the Experian group's key performance indicators is given on pages 14 and 15 of the Experian Annual Report.

By order of the Board

D J Bates Director

29 October 2020

Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020. The Company's registered number is 02359431. The Company has prepared a separate strategic report that contains certain information equivalent to that required in this directors' report.

Going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, notwithstanding its net current liabilities at 31 March 2020 of £12,153,000, which the directors believe to be appropriate. Experian plc has given an undertaking to support the Company for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements.

Financial risk management

The directors monitor the risks and uncertainties facing the Company with reference to exposures to price, credit, liquidity, cash flow, interest rate and foreign exchange risks. They are confident that there are suitable policies in place and that all material risks are appropriately considered.

Directors and Company Secretary

The directors holding office during the year and up to the date of this report were:

D J Bates (appointed 5 June 2020)

R C Gallagher

A J Mills (appointed 31 July 2019)

M E Pepper

M J Pape (resigned 10 March 2020)

The company secretary at the date of this report is R P Hanna.

Insurance and third-party indemnification

During the year and up to the date of signing of this report the Company, through its parent group, maintained liability insurance and third-party indemnification provisions for its directors and the company secretary.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

As at the date this report was signed, so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware and each director has taken all steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditor is aware of that information.

By order of the Board

D J Bates

Director

29 October 2020

Registered office:

The Sir John Peace Building Experian Way NG2 Business Park Nottingham NG80 1ZZ

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Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, the directors' 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease
 operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Experian CIS Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Experian CIS Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2020 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in total equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 4.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements. In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. We have nothing to report in these respects.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgments that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Strategic report and directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Experian CIS Limited (continued)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you 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; or

We have nothing to report in these respects.

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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.

Adam Craig (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

St Nicholas House

Park Row.

Nottingham

NG1 6FQ

3 November 2020

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Notes	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Revenue	6	11,868	10,805
Staff costs:	7	(3,780)	(3,392)
Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible and intangible fixed assets	11	(313)	(154)
Other operating charges		(6,296)	(5,864)
Operating profit		1,479	1,395
Interest payable and similar charges	16(c)	(26)	-
Foreign exchange revaluation	8	(142)	87
Profit before tax	9	1,311	1,482
Tax charge on profit	10	(1,127)	(931)
Profit for the financial year		184	551

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020

The Company has no recognised items of income and expenditure other than those included in the profit and loss account. Total comprehensive income for the financial year is therefore equal to the profit for the financial year.

Balance sheet at 31 March 2020

		. 2020	2019
	Note	€'000	€'000
Non-current assets			_
Tangible assets	, 11	392	289
Debtors – amounts falling due after more than one year	12	2,005	342
Deferred tax asset	15	65	<u>-</u>
(2,462	631
Current assets			
Debtors - amounts falling due within one year	13	4,681	4,866
Cash at bank and in hand		446	471
Current liabilities			
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	14	(17,280)	(15,843)
Net current liabilities		(12,153)	(10,506)
Total assets less current liabilities		(9,691)	(9,875)
Net liabilities		(9,691)	(9,875)
Equity			
Called-up share capital	17	-	-
Other reserves	18	71	71
Profit and loss account		(9,762)	(9,946)
Total shareholders' funds		(9,691)	(9,875)

The financial statements on pages 7 to 19 were approved by the Board on 29 October 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

D J Bates Director

Company registered number: 02359431

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Statement of changes in total equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Called-up share capital	Other reserves (Note 18)	Profit and loss account	Total
)	(Note 17) €'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
At 1 April 2018	_	71	(10,497)	(10,426)
Profit and Total comprehensive ncome for the financial year			551	551
At 31 March 2019	-	71	(9,946)	(9,875)
į				
•	Called-up share	Other reserves	Profit and loss	Total
	capital	(Note 18)	account	
•	(Note 17)			
1	€,000	€,000	€'000	€'000
At 1 April 2019	-	71	(9,946)	(9,875)
Profit and Total comprehensive				
income for the financial year	-		184	184
At 31 March 2020	_	71	(9,762)	(9,691)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020

1. Corporate information

The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. Its registered office is at The Sir John Peace Building, Experian Way, NG2 Business Park, Nottingham, NG80 1ZZ and its registered number is 02359431. The Company's principal activity is to provide credit and marketing solutions that enrich customer data. This is principally through the provision and support of decision analytics software to corporate clients in Russia and neighbouring countries.

2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable UK accounting standards.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Experian plc and is included in its consolidated financial statements, which are publicly available.

Going concern

The Company has received a letter of support from Experian plc, which confirms the intention to provide financial support for at least twelve months from the date of signing the financial statements. Although there can be no certainty that this support will continue, at the date of approval of these financial statements, the directors have no reason to believe that it will not do so. As a result of this continued financial support, the directors of the Company have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company financial statements.

Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 101 'Reduced disclosure framework' ('FRS 101')

The directors opted to prepare these financial statements in accordance with FRS 101. The Company intends to continue to use this accounting framework until further notice.

FRS 101 allows certain exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') to avoid the duplication of information provided in the Group financial statements and to provide more concise financial reporting in entity financial statements. The following exemptions have therefore been applied in the preparation of these financial statements:

- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', so exempting the Company from disclosing valuation techniques and inputs used for the measurement of assets and liabilities.
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', exempting the Company from disclosing comparative information required by:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of that period.
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements':
 - paragraphs 10(d) and 111, so exempting the Company from providing a cash flow statement and information;
 - paragraph 16, so exempting the Company from providing a statement of compliance with all IFRS;
 - paragraph 38A, so exempting the requirement for a minimum of two of each primary statement and the related notes;
 - paragraphs 38B to D, so exempting the Company from the requirement to provide additional comparative information; and
 - paragraphs 134 to 136, so exempting the Company from presenting capital management disclosures.
- IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', so
 exempting the Company from disclosing information where it has not applied a new IFRS which has
 been issued but is not yet effective.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS') 101 'Reduced disclosure framework' ('FRS 101') (continued)

- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', so exempting the Company from providing key management compensation.
- The requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions with wholly-owned members of the Group.

Estimates and judgments

The use of critical accounting estimates and management judgment is required in applying the accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company financial statements, are disclosed in note 5.

3. Changes in Accounting Standards

Accounting standards, amendments or interpretations effective for the first time in the year ended 31 March 2020 are detailed below.

IFRS 16

Accounting standard IFRS 16 'Leases' was effective for the first time in the year ended 31 March 2020 (see Note 16). The Company initially applied IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach which allows the matching of the opening right-of-use asset with the opening lease liability. Under this approach, no restatement of comparative information is required. A right-of-use asset and corresponding lease obligation of £314,000 were recognised on 1 April 2019 on the adoption of IFRS 16. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liability on initial recognition at 1 April 2019 was 10.2%.

4. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below and they have been applied consistently to both financial years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Content from accounting standards, amendments and interpretations is excluded where there is no policy choice under UK accounting standards.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is stated net of any sales taxes, rebates and discounts.

Revenue is recognised to represent the transfer of promised services to customers in a way that reflects the consideration expected to be received in return. Total consideration from contracts with customers is allocated to the performance obligations identified based on their standalone selling price, and is recognised when those performance obligations are satisfied and the control of goods or services is transferred to the customer, either over time or at a point in time.

Software licence and delivery services are primarily accounted for as a single performance obligation, with revenue recognised when the combined offering is delivered to the customer. These services are distinguished between Experian-hosted solutions, where revenue is spread over the period that the service is available to the customer, and on-premise software licence arrangements, where revenue is recognised on delivery completion.

Accrued income balances, which represent the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that we have transferred to a customer, are assessed as to whether they meet the definition of a contract asset:

When the right to consideration is conditional on something other than the passage of time, a balance is classified as a contract asset. This arises where there are further performance obligations to be satisfied as part of the contract with the customer and typically includes balances relating to software licensing contracts;

When the right to consideration is conditional only on the passage of time, the balance does not meet the definition of a contract asset and is classified as an unbilled receivable. This typically arises where the timing of the related billing cycle occurs in a period after the performance obligation is satisfied.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (continued)

Certain costs incurred prior to the satisfaction or partial satisfaction of a performance obligation are also deferred as contract costs and these are amortised on a systematic basis consistent with the pattern of transfer of the related goods or services.

- · Costs to obtain a contract predominantly comprise sales commissions costs.
- Costs to fulfil a contract predominantly comprise of labour costs directly relating to the implementation services provided.

Contract liabilities arise when we have an obligation to transfer future goods or services to a customer for which we have received consideration, or the amount is due, from the customer and include both deferred income balances and specific reserves.

Interest

Interest receivable and payable is recognised on an accruals basis.

Leased assets

An assessment is made as to whether a contract contains a lease at its inception. The assessment establishes whether the company obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of an asset and whether we have the right to direct its use. Low-value lease payments are recognised as an expense, on a straight-line basis over the lease term. For other leases we recognise both a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease contract. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, comprising the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for payments made at or before the commencement date, plus initial direct costs and an estimate of the cost of any obligation to refurbish the asset or site, less lease incentives. Subsequently, right-of-use assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and are adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease period or the estimated useful life of the right-of-use asset, which is determined on a basis consistent with purchased assets

The lease term comprises the non-cancellable period of a lease, plus periods covered by an extension option, if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, and periods covered by a termination option if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate determined to be appropriate for the company. Lease payments comprise payments of fixed principal, less any lease incentives, variable elements linked to an index, guaranteed residuals or buy-out options that are reasonably certain to be exercised. It includes payments in respect of optional renewal periods where these are reasonably certain to be exercised or early termination payments where the lease term reflects such an option. The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate or if the company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When a lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or is recognised in the income statement if the asset is fully depreciated. The company presents right-of-use assets within tangible assets and lease liabilities within creditors in the balance sheet.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and attributable costs to bring it to its working condition for its intended use. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold improvements

over the remaining period of the lease

Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment

3 to 5 years

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Debtors and creditors

Debtors are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at this value. Where the time value of money is material, they are then carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A loss allowance is established under the lifetime expected credit loss approach when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to their original terms. Creditors are initially recognised at fair value. Where the time value of money is material, they are then carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Tax

Current tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the UK.

Deferred tax is provided in respect of temporary differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date and is determined using the tax rates that are expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that they are expected to be recoverable. Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised have not been discounted.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates prevailing at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account in the year in which they arise.

1	Avera	ige :		Closing	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2018
Euro: Russian rouble	72.84	75.26	85.91	72.97	70.75
Euro: Pound Sterling	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.16	1.14

5. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

(i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income, costs and charges, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The resulting accounting estimates, which are based on management's best judgment at the date of the financial statements, will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(ii) Citical judgments

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In applying the Company's accounting policies, management may make judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company financial statements. These judgments may include the classification of transactions between the Company profit and loss account and the Company balance sheet. There are no such judgments in the case of these financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

6. Revenue

Revenue predominantly arises from decisioning contracts with customers based in Russia and surrounding countries. Decisioning is predominantly turnover from software licence and delivery services. The timing of revenue recognition in relation to these contracts is discussed in note 4.

Contract balances and contract costs

Contract assets predominantly relate to software licence services, where revenue recognition for on-premise arrangements occurs as the solution is transferred to the customer, whereas the invoicing pattern is often annually over the contract period. Contract assets recognised during the year totalled €2,306,000 (2019: €1,619,000). The contract asset balance for work completed but not invoiced on satisfaction of a performance obligation, unwinds over the contract term. Contract assets are transferred to debtors when the right to consideration becomes unconditional, or conditional only on the passage of time. Contract assets reclassified to debtors during the year totalled €1,076,000 (2019: €574,000).

The majority of software licences are invoiced annually in advance. Where these licences relate to Experianhosted solutions, revenue is recognised over the period that the service is available to the customer, creating a contract liability.

Revenue recognised in the year of €489,000 (2019: €908,000) was included in the opening contract liability.

The carrying amount of assets recognised from costs to obtain and costs to fulfil contracts with customers at 31 March 2020 is €582,000 and €172,000 respectively (2019: €607,000 and €216,000).

7. Staff costs and numbers

Staff costs	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Wages and salaries	3,333	3,117
Social security costs	447	275
	3,780	3,392
Monthly average staff numbers (including directors)	2020	2019
	Number	Number
Production	20	20
Distribution and sales	7	7
Administrative	7	7

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8. Foreign exchange revaluation

Foreign exchange revaluation is comprised of foreign exchange losses (2019: gains) on intra-group transactions and financing.

9. Profit before tax

No directors received any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company, either from the Company or from other group undertakings during the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: €nil). Details on employee numbers and employee costs is disclosed in note 7.

The auditors received remuneration of €3,000 for the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (2019: €3,000) which was paid by Experian Finance plc and was not recharged. Experian Finance plc is a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Experian plc.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

10. Tax on profit

(a) Analysis of charge for the year

	2020 €'000	2019 €'000
Current tax:		
WK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	-	(40)
Overseas tax	1,111	649
Adjustment in respect of prior year	11	-
Total current tax charge	1,122	609
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	8	325
Adjustment in respect of prior year	(3)	(3)
Total deferred tax charge	5	322
Tax charge on profit	1,127	931
1 12		

⁽b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year is at a rate higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%) with the differences explained below.

	2020	2019
	€'000	€'000
Profit before tax	1,311	1,482
Profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of UK corporation tax 19% (2019: 19%)	249	282
Effect of: Overseas tax	1,111	649
Relief for overseas tax borne	(254)	-
Expenses not deductible	13	3
Adjustment in respect of prior year	8	(3)
Total tax charge for the year	1,127	931

In the foreseeable future, the Company's tax balances will continue to be influenced by the nature of its income and expenditure and arrangements with fellow group undertakings for the surrender of UK tax profits and losses. Equally the Company's tax balances could be affected by changes in UK tax law.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

11. Tangible assets

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment	Right-of-use assets - Buildings	Total
	€'000	€,000	€,000 Panguiga	€'000
Cost				
At 3 March 2019 as previously reported	301	960	-	1,261
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 16 (Note 3)	-	-	314	314
Restated at 1 April 2019	301	960	314	1,575
Additions	-	57	45	102
At 31 March 2020	301	1,017	359	1,677
Depreciation	•			
At 1 April 2019	180	792	-	972
Charge for the year	46	50	217	313
At 31 March 2020	226	842	217	1,285
Net book amount				
At 31 March 2019	121	168	-	289
At 31 March 2020	75	175	142	392
2. Debtors – amounts falling due afte	er more than o	ne year	•	
		v	2020	2019
			€'000	€,000

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	2020	2019
	€'000	€'000
Contract assets	1,657	
Contract assets Contract costs	348	342
	2,005	342

13. Debtors – amounts falling due within one year

₹ ,	2020	2019
	€'000	€,000
Trade debtors	2,280	765
Afficients owed by group undertakings	448	1,530
Other debtors	134	219
Prepayments	111	71
Contract assets	1,302	1,729
Contract costs	406	482
Deferred tax (Note 15)	-	70
	4,681	4,866

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

14. Creditors – amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	€,000	€'000
Trade creditors	65	51
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,068	13,399
Corporation tax liability	1,103	860
Accruals	818	616
Contract liabilities	650	655
Other creditors including tax and social security	415	262
Lease obligations (Note 16)	161	
	17,280	15,843

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

15. Deferred tax

Deferred tax asset:		€'000
At 1 April 2019		70
Amount credited to the profit and loss account		(5)
At 31 March 2020		65
Analysis of deferred tax balance:		
	2020	2019
	. €'000	€'000
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances claimed	65	61
Other temporary differences	-	9
	65	70

There are no unprovided deferred tax liabilities (2019: Enil).

16. Leases

The Company leases its office. The original lease term is 20 months.

(a) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

	2020 €'000
Right-of-use asset:	
Recognition of asset on 1 April 2019 on adoption of IFRS 16	314
Additions	45
Depreciation charge for the year	(217)
At 31 March	142
in the second se	2020 €'000
ease obligations:	
Gurrent	161
Non-current	
At 31 March	161

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

16. Leases (continued)

(b) Maturity of lease obligations - contractual undiscounted cash flows

	2020
	€'000
Less than one year	169
Total undiscounted lease obligations at 31 March	169
c) Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account	
	2020
	€,000
	217
Depreciation charge for right-of-use asset	
Depreciation charge for right-of-use asset Interest expense	26

	2020 €	. 2019 €
Allotted and fully paid - 2 ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2

18. Other reserves

Other reserves are a foreign currency translation reserve, the balance on which accumulated prior to the Company adopting the euro as its functional currency.

19. Financial commitments

There were no significant capital commitments contracted but not provided for in 2020 (2019: none).

The Company leases buildings under non-cancellable lease agreements. In the year ended 31 March 2019, these leases were classified as operating leases under IAS 17 and the charge for that year was €219,000. From 1 April 2019, the Company has recognised lease obligations in respect of these agreements, with further information provided in notes 3 and 16.

	2019	
	Land and buildings	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	€'000	
Within one year	221	
In between one and five years	148	
	369	

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 (continued)

20. Related party transactions

Included in trade debtors reported in note 13 is €96,000 (2019: €nil) owed by United Credit Bureau (a closed joint-stock Russian company), a 25% owned associated undertaking of the Experian Group. The Company provided IT development and administrative support services to that company, and made charges to it of €2,495,000 (2019: €1,694,577) for those services.

21. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is GUS Treasury Services BV, incorporated in The Netherlands. The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party, Experian plc, is incorporated in Jersey. It is the parent company of the only group in which the results of the Company for the year were consolidated, and copies of its group financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Experian plc,