TRANSUNION INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED
(formerly Callcredit Information Group Limited)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2018

(Registered Number 04968328)

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STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors, in preparing this Strategic report, have complied with s414C of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The Business Model

The company is a holding company for subsidiaries as per note 10 of the notes to the financial statements.

TransUnion Information Group Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") operate as an integrated provider of credit data and software analytics, fraud and identity solutions and marketing services. The business operates through three business divisions: Credit Solutions, which is a leading UK credit reference agency, provides credit referencing and other related services to help institutional customers manage their customers across the credit lifecycle; Software Analytics & Fraud, which provides multi bureau decisioning software, fraud and identity solutions, and Marketing Solutions, which supplies marketing data, database hosting, marketing fulfilment and digital marketing services.

Objectives and Strategies

The Company operates in market segments which offer significant growth opportunities, driven by multiple trends including new demand for credit and data analytics in industry segments outside traditional lending, increased demand for fraud prevention and identity products as the prevalence of identity theft and cybercrime rises, and changing regulatory and competitive market dynamics. Against these growth opportunities, we are continuing to invest to further differentiate our data assets, to develop software and analytics solutions which accentuate these data assets and help improve decision making and protect against fraud and identity theft. In parallel the business will continue to focus on customer service, expand its go to market capabilities and upgrade its operational infrastructure to enable the business to scale effectively. The Company also continues to invest significantly in measures to prevent, detect and address information security risks – nothing is as high of a priority at TransUnion company-wide. Our information security team operates globally, ensuring coverage and visibility 24/7.

During the year, the entire share capital of the former ultimate parent company (Crown Acquisition Topco Limited) of TransUnion Information Group Limited was purchased by TransUnion, a global credit reference agency, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois, USA. TransUnion and the Group have strong synergies across their respective business models and solutions and share a commitment to using information to benefit consumers and global economies alike. By introducing globally successful products into the UK and applying TransUnion's global operating model, the Group is expected to accelerate both future revenue growth and profit margins.

The Company changed its name to TransUnion International Group Limited from Callcredit Information Group Limited on 30 April 2019.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

In operating its business and strategy, the Company is exposed to several inherent risks. As part of a group wide risk management framework, the Board has implemented robust procedures for the assessment, management and reporting of risks. This includes periodic review of the key risks and the effectiveness of controls and processes in place to manage those risks. The principal risks faced by the Company are summarised below:

- The Company provides credit solutions and fraud prevention and identity services and operates in a market which has grown strongly. The Company faces exposure to both UK and broader global economic cycles and events which may trigger adverse market conditions resulting in reduced demand for the Company's products and services impacting financial performance. The outlook for the UK economy faces additional uncertainty arising from the UK's ongoing planned withdrawal from the European Union.

- The Company operates in a competitive market and faces the risk of increasing competition from both new and established market participants. Competitors may erode the Company's position and share of the market through development of superior products and services to the Company, lower pricing and more effective go to market strategies.

- The Company's business model is dependent upon the integrity of data assets which are maintained on the Company's IT systems, and related analytics and software tools which deliver products and services to customers. Maintaining accurate data is essential for the provision of high-quality products and fair treatment of consumers.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Principal Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

- The Company operates in an environment where there is an ever-present threat of cyber-attacks, either directly or through business partners, which may result in breaches of IT security, loss or misuse of data, or otherwise compromise solutions and services provided to customers.

- The Company is dependent on its IT environment to deliver products and services to customers. The business faces the risk that this environment may not be sufficiently resilient or flexible to support changing customer requirements, changes in technology, or increasing scale and volumes driven by the expansion of the business.

- The Company operates in an increasingly complex and regulatory environment and is therefore subject to a significant and comprehensive set of rules and regulations. Those rules and regulations (and any changes in the interpretation of them) could impact how the company operates, and, how it collects and processes personal data. The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and, as a processor of personal data, is subject to the current data protection legislation. Compliance with the GDPR will be overseen by the Information Commissioner's Office ("ICO"). Both the FCA and the ICO have significant enforcement powers, which if exercised, could impact the Company's ability to access and process data, could require the Company to modify its products and services and could result in an increase in its operational costs and/or a reduction in its revenue.

- People at the Company are critical to its ability to meet the needs of its customers and achieve its goals as a business. Failure to attract or retain suitable employees across the business could limit the Company's ability to deliver its business plan commitments.

- Through the strength of its products and services, the Company has successfully grown several key customer relationships with the result that a small number of total customers account for a large share of overall sales and profits. Loss of these customers, either to Competitors or a significant curtailment of the trading relationships, would have a material impact on the financial performance of the business.

The Company manages the above risks through a wide range of actions including ongoing monitoring of the economic and competitive market environment, ongoing assessment and investment in IT security and infrastructure, maintenance of business continuity plans, investments in new products, people and technologies to ensure our products and services remain competitive and differentiated, and focus on customer service and delivery, to ensure that we are able to effectively meet or exceed the objectives of our customers. The effectiveness of these actions is monitored on an ongoing basis, and plans varied to meet changing requirements of the business.

Activities in Research and Development

The Group undertakes significant research and development activities in the area of software and database development, where new products are developed in order to provide innovative solutions and services to its customers ahead of its competitors.

Corporate and Social Responsibility

The Company is part of a wider Group which has a significant investment in its corporate and social responsibility. The Group takes measures to reduce the carbon footprint, including promoting recycling and energy efficiency. The Group also has a strong interest in local and national charities as well as motivating staff to take part in charitable events and enjoying a healthy lifestyle.
The Company looks to provide rewarding and progressive careers for all its staff, with wide ranging training initiatives and promotion opportunities offered wherever possible. The levels of staff retention and satisfaction provide the most effective measure of such initiatives and are monitored on a regular basis.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

Going Concern Basis

The financial forecasts prepared by the directors continue to show the Group increasing revenues and profits, while continuing to generate cash to meet its financial obligations and continue to enable it to invest in infrastructure.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to trade profitably for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The financial forecasts prepared by the directors show that the Company can meet its financial obligations and continue to invest in its infrastructure for at least 12 months from the date of approval of these accounts. The Company has the ability to use the Group's financial resources as necessary to meet obligations. As such the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Approval

This report was approved by the board of directors on 30 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

M E Horsey
Director

30 September 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

R K C Munro (resigned 1 April 2019)
M J Gordon (resigned 8 March 2019)
D Gilbert (appointed 13 February 2019)
M E Horsey (appointed 13 February 2019)
D Neenan (appointed 24 October 2018)
C J Rutter (appointed 24 October 2018)
S Saha (appointed 24 October 2018)

D Gilbert, M E Horsey, D Neenan, CJ Rutter and S Saha are directors of the Company's immediate parent undertaking Crown Acquisition Bidco Limited. R K C Munro and M J Gordon were also directors of the Company's immediate parent undertaking, Crown Acquisition Bidco Limited until 1 April 2019 and 8 March 2019 respectively.

Dividends

Dividends of £nil were paid during the year (2017: £nil). The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of £nil (2017: £nil).

Employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

Employee consultation

The Group places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company.

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

The Company's policy concerning the payment of suppliers is to agree terms of payment in advance and to make payment in accordance with agreed terms and any other legal obligations. At 31 December 2018, there were nil days (2017: 20 days) purchases in trade creditors.

Political and charitable contributions

Political contributions amounted to £nil (2017: £nil) during the year. The Group made donations to UK charities amounted to £28k (2017: £27k).

Post balance sheet events

The Company undertook multiple share capital disposals and was also party to a business and asset sale post the balance sheet date. Please refer to note 17 for full details.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

Disclosure of information to Auditor

The directors who held office at date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor Ernst & Young LLP were appointed by the Board on 26 March 2019.

By order of the board

M E Horsey
Director
One Park Lane
Leeds
LS3 1EP

30 September 2019

Company registered number 04968328

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework 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 judgments and accounting 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;
- 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 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 safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRANSUNION INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED (FORMERLY CALLCREDIT INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of TransUnion Information Group Limited for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss and other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 17, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; 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 under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. 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 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the 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.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TRANSUNION INTERNATIONAL UK LIMITED (FORMERLY CALLCREDIT INFORMATION GROUP LIMITED) (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Ernst & Young LLP.

Peter Buckler (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of

Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Leeds
Date: 30 September 2019

Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Administrative expenses		**(33,391)**	(13,452)
Operating loss	1,2,3	**(33,391)**	(13,452)
Finance expense			
Deferred consideration	4	**(43)**	-
Finance expense	4	**(1,206)**	(1,821)
		(1,249)	(1,821)
Finance income			
Dividends received	4	**3,000**	-
Interest received	4	**34**	4,400
		3,034	4,400
Net finance income		**1,785**	2,579
Loss before tax		**(31,606)**	(10,873)
Taxation	5	**62**	1,921
Loss after tax		**(31,544)**	(8,952)
Other comprehensive income		**-**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(31,544)**	(8,952)

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £000	2017 £000
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	7	**64,150**	95,337
		64,150	95,337
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	8	**15,587**	60,762
Cash and cash equivalents	9	**5,297**	41
Deferred tax	6	**62**	-
		20,946	60,803
Total assets		**85,096**	156,140
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**107,883**	147,383
Total liabilities		**107,883**	147,383
Equity			
Share capital	11	**667**	667
Share premium		**900**	900
Capital redemption reserve		**12,433**	12,433
Retained earnings		**(36,787)**	(5,243)
Total equity		**(22,787)**	8,757
Total equity and liabilities		**85,096**	156,140

These financial statements were approved by the board of Directors on 30 September 2019 and signed on its behalf by:

M E Horsey
Director

Company Registration Number: 04968328

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2017	667	900	12,433	3,709	17,709
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(8,952)	(8,952)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(8,952)	(8,952)
Balance at 31 December 2017	667	900	12,433	(5,243)	8,757

	Share capital £000	Share premium £000	Capital redemption reserve £000	Retained earnings £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 January 2018	667	900	12,433	(5,243)	8,757
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(31,544)	(31,544)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(31,544)	(31,544)
Balance at 31 December 2018	667	900	12,433	(36,787)	(22,787)

The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Accounting policies

TransUnion Information Group Limited (the "Company") is a private company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act and is registered in England and Wales. The registered number is 04968328 and the registered address is One Park Lane, Leeds, LS3 1EP.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standards FRS101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The company transitioned from EU adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) to FRS101 for all periods presented with the effective transition date of 1 January 2017. There were no material amendments on the adoption of FRS101.

The Company's financial statements are presented in Sterling, (which is also the company's functional currency) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£000) except where otherwise indicated.

The results of the Company are included in the consolidated financial statements of TransUnion which are available from https://investors.transunion.com/financials.

On the basis that it is a qualifying entity the company have taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS101 Reduced Disclosure Framework;

(a) the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS2 Share based payment because the share-based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity
(b) the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
(c) the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transaction entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
(d) comparative period reconciliations for share capital, tangible and intangible fixed assets
(e) the effect of new but not effective IFRS standards
(f) fair value measurement and financial instrument disclosures

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

1.1 Changes in accounting policies

1.1(a) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In the current year, the Company has applied IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The standard had an effective date of 1 January 2018, and the Company has adopted the standard with effect from this date. IFRS 15 introduces a 5- step approach to revenue recognition and applies to all Company revenues arising from contracts with customers. The Company does not generate revenues from customer contracts which are within the scope of other existing standards.

There has been no impact to the financial statements at the point of transition (1 Jan 2018) to IFRS 15, nor has there been any change to the revenue recognition process.

1.1(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement; impairment; and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 also amends IAS 32 in respect of classification and IAS 1 on presentation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.1(b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company applied IFRS 9 prospectively, with an initial application date of 1 January 2018. The Company has not restated the comparative information, which continues to be reported under IAS 39.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses (note 1.6 Impairment) for financial assets with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach, a model that focuses on the risk that a loan or debt will default rather than whether a loss has been incurred under the IAS 39's incurred loss approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognise an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss and contract assets. In line with the provisions of IFRS 9 the Company applies the Lifetime ECL approach; these are the ECL's that result from all the possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

There has been no impact to the financial statements at the point of transition (1 January 2018) to IFRS 9.

1.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: derivative financial instruments, financial instruments classified as fair value through the profit or loss.

1.3 Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic Report on page 1.

The Directors have prepared detailed forecasts which have been reviewed during the approval of these accounts. The Directors have, at the time of approving the financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the company and the Group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

1.4 Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currency (sterling) at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

1.5 Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise investments in equity, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing borrowing, and trade and other payables.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The contract assets relate to unbilled work in progress and have substantially the same risk characteristics as the trade receivables for the same

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

types of contracts. The Company has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and are measured at amortised cost.

Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.6 Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets include goodwill, that meet the definition of an intangible asset as defined in IAS 38 'Intangible Assets'.

Goodwill

The UK Companies Act requires goodwill to be reduced by provisions for depreciation on a systematic basis over a period of time chosen by the directors, its useful economic life. However, under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, goodwill is not amortised. Consequently, the company does not amortise goodwill, but reviews for impairment on an annual basis or whenever there are indicators of impairment. The Company is therefore invoking a 'true and fair view override' to overcome the requirement to amortise goodwill over its useful economic life in the Companies Act. Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment in the investee.

The company does not currently hold any goodwill.

1.7 Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

The Group measures goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, are expensed as incurred. Any contingent consideration payable is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not re-measured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Impairment

Financial assets; Trade Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

The allowance for impairment is made using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) approach with the charge being recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.
Under the ECL model, an allowance for credit losses is calculated for the cash shortfalls the company would incur in various default scenarios for prescribed future periods and multiplying the shortfalls by the probability of each scenario occurring. The allowance is the sum of these probability weighted outcomes. Because every loan and receivable carries with it some risk of default, every such asset has an expected loss attached to it from the time it is originated or acquired. The ECL measures the risk attached to each asset and is not necessarily the same as the loss likely to be incurred.

Other Financial Assets
Other than Trade Receivables subject to the ECL approach as described above and in 1.1 (b), a financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.
An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill, and intangible assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at the end of the financial year, unless there is a triggering event, in which case it's evaluated at the point the triggering event is identified.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to cash-generating units, or ("CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Impairment (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.9 Expenses

Finance income and expenses

Finance expenses comprise interest expense and amortised borrowing costs.

Finance income comprise interest income on funds invested and dividend income.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the income statement on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established.

1.10 Taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probably that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

1.11 Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. Management does not deem there to be any significant judgements or assumptions and estimation uncertainties requiring disclosure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit for the year are the following:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Investment in subsidiary impairment	**31,187**	6,397
Auditor's remuneration		
Audit of these financial statements[1]	**6**	6

[1] fee payable to the company auditor to audit the financial statements. No fees were paid for non-audit or assurance related services in the year.

3 Directors' remuneration

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Emoluments	**1,715**	1,082
Company contributions to money purchase pension scheme	**3**	-
Compensation for loss of office	**30**	-
Share based compensation	**9,535**	-

The aggregate of remuneration of the highest paid director was £635k (2017: £602k), and company pension contributions of £nil (2017: £nil) were made to a money purchase scheme on their behalf. Amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes of the highest paid director was £5,741k (2017: nil).

The Directors' remuneration above is the full remuneration paid by TransUnion Information Group Limited (previously Callcredit Information Group Limited) for various UK based directors. The work of these Directors' covers various subsidiaries within the UK sub-Group and the company considers it is impractical to allocate the full remuneration to each individual company in the UK sub-Group. There are a number of statutory directors who are overseas residents and who provide services to TransUnion entities worldwide including the UK. These directors are remunerated by the ultimate parent company and no recharge is made for their services. The company considers that the time spent on UK companies by these individuals as a proportion of their total duties is negligible and as such no apportionment of their worldwide remuneration needs to be disclosed in these accounts.

Key management are considered to be the same as directors for the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4 Finance income and expenses

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Finance income		
Unwind of deferred consideration	-	4,400
Bank interest	34	-
Dividend received	3,000	-
Total finance income	3,034	4,400

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Finance expense		
Total interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	1,206	1,821
Deferred consideration	43	-
Total finance expense	1,249	1,821

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

5 Taxation

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Current tax credit		
Group relief receivable	-	(1,723)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	(161)
Other tax adjustments	-	(37)
Total tax credit	-	(1,921)
Deferred tax credit		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(62)**	-
Total tax credit	**(62)**	(1,921)

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The current tax charge for the period is lower (2017: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Profit/(loss) excluding taxation	**(31,606)**	(10,873)
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	**(6,005)**	(2,093)
Non-taxable income	**(572)**	(847)
Non-deductible expenses	**6,508**	1,217
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	(161)
Other tax adjustments	-	(37)
Group relief surrendered / (claimed)	-	1,723
(Receipt)/transfer for group relief	-	(1,723)
Change in tax rate	**7**	-
Total tax credit	**(62)**	(1,921)

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015, and an additional reduction to 17% (effective 1 April 2020) was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset/liability at 31 December 2018 has been calculated based on these rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6 Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Losses and other deductions	62	-
Net tax assets	62	-

Movement in deferred tax during the year

	1 January 2018 £000	Recognised in income £000	31 December 2018 £000
Losses and other deductions	-	62	62
	-	62	62

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 Investments in subsidiaries and associates

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Cost and Net Book Value		
At start of period	**95,337**	100,249
Additions	-	1,485
Impairment	**(31,187)**	(6,397)
At end of period	**64,150**	95,337

At 31 December 2018 the Company held interests in the following principal subsidiary undertakings.

Name of Subsidiary	Principal Business Activity	Type of Shares Held	Proportion of Shares Held (%)	Immediate Parent	Country of Incorporation and Operation
TransUnion International UK Limited (formerly Callcredit Limited)	Credit Referencing	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Callcredit Marketing Limited	Database Marketing	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
DecisionMetrics Limited	Scorecard building and data analysis	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Process Benchmarking Ltd	Benchmarking Activities	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Call@credit plc	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Callcredit Data Solutions Limited	Database Marketing	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Jellyfish Digital Marketing Limited (formerly Latitude Digital Marketing Limited)	Internet analytics	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Tenant ID Limited	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Callcredit Lead Generation Limited	Lead Generation and Data Broking	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
GMAP Japan KK	Database Marketing	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	Japan
TransUnion Baltics UAB (formerly Callcredit Operations UAB)	Operational Activities	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	Lithuania

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

At 31 December 2018 the Company held interests in the following principal subsidiary undertakings (continued)

Name of Subsidiary	Principal Business Activity	Type of Shares Held	Proportion of Shares Held (%)	Immediate Parent	Country of Incorporation and Operation
GMAP Marketing Consulting Shanghai Co., Ltd	Marketing Activities	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	People's Republic of China
Coactiva Limited	Holding company	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Callcredit Public Sector Limited	Provision of data analytics and business intelligence	Ordinary Shares	100	Coactiva Limited	England and Wales
Smart Analytics Holdings Limited	Holding company	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Smart Analytics Limited	Software Development and Sale	Ordinary Shares	100	Smart Analytics Holdings Limited	England and Wales
Smart Analytical Solutions Limited	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	Smart Analytics Holdings Limited	England and Wales
Recipero Limited	Fraud and identity protection	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	England and Wales
Recipero Inc	Operational Activities	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	United States of America
Immobilise.com Limited	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	Recipero Limited	England and Wales
Appslock Limited	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	Recipero Limited	England and Wales
CheckMend Limited	Dormant Company	Ordinary Shares	100	Recipero Limited	England and Wales
Recipero Access B.V.	Mobile Device Fraud and Protection	Ordinary Shares	75	Recipero Limited	Netherlands
Callcredit Spain SLU	Fraud and ID Protection	Ordinary Shares	100	TransUnion Information Group Limited	Spain
Confirma Sistemas de Informacion SL	Fraud and ID Protection	Ordinary Shares	51	TransUnion Information Group Limited	Spain

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

At 31 December 2018 the Company held interests in the following associates:

Name of Associate	Principal Business Activity	Type of Shares Held	Proportion of Shares Held (%)	Immediate Parent	Country of Incorporation and Operation
Credit Karma UK Limited (formerly Callcredit Consumer Limited)	Consumer Credit	Ordinary Shares	19.9	Crown Acquisition Consumer Limited	England and Wales
Soluciones Confirma Asnef – Signe S.L.	Fraud and ID Protection	Ordinary Shares	51	TransUnion Information Group Limited	Spain

The registered office address is One Park Lane, Leeds, LS3 1EP for all entities above, with the exception of the following:

Entity	Registered office address
TransUnion Baltics UAB (formerly Callcredit Operations UAB)	Kaunas City Municipality, Karaliaus Mindaugo Av. 50., 44334 Kaunas, Lithuania
Callcredit Spain SLU	Paseo de la Castellana, 259C, Planta 16N, 28046 Madrid, Spain
Confirma Sistemas de Informacion SL	Avenida de la Industria, 18, 28760 Madrid, Spain
GMAP Japan KK	15/F Cerulean, Tower 26-1, Sakuragaoka-cho, Shibuya-ka, Tokyo, 150-8512, Japan
GMAP Marketing Consulting Shanghai Co., Ltd	Room 1236, 12/F, Chonghing Finance Centre, 288 Nanjing Road (West), Shanghai, People's Republic of China
Recipero Access B.V.	Martinus Nijhofflaan 2, 2624 ES Delft, Netherlands
Recipero Inc	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, City of Wilmington, County of New Castle, Delaware 19808
Soluciones Confirma Asnef – Signe S.L	Avenida de la Industria, 18, 28760 Madrid, Spain

The Company holds 25% of voting rights in Soluciones Confirma Asnef – Signe S.L.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

8 Trade and other receivables

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Amounts due from parent company	**1,964**	1,423
Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	**11,816**	59,105
Amounts due from fellow group undertakings	**357**	-
Prepayments and accrued income	**264**	178
Other receivables	**1,184**	43
VAT	**2**	13
	15,587	60,762

Intercompany balances are repayable on demand. Intercompany loan balances are charged interest at 1.5%.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Bank balances	**5,297**	41
Cash and cash equivalents	**5,297**	41

10 Trade and other payables

	2018 £000	2017 £000
Trade payables	**-**	382
Amounts due to subsidiary undertakings	**102,814**	145,980
Amounts due to fellow group undertakings	**3,868**	-
Accruals and deferred income	**777**	486
Social security and other taxes	**-**	179
Deferred consideration	**-**	301
Other payables	**387**	18
Corporation tax payable	**37**	-
	107,883	147,346

Intercompany balances are repayable on demand. Intercompany loan balances are charged interest at 1.5%. Non trading balances do not accrue interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

11 Capital and reserves

	2018	2017
	£000	£000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,666,240 Ordinary shares of £0.10 each	**667**	667
	667	667

The Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the company.

12 Financial instruments

12 (a) Fair values of financial instruments

The group's financial instruments include other receivables, other payables, cash and cash equivalents. The fair values for each class of financial assets and financial liabilities together are not materially different from their carrying amount.

Other receivables and other payables, cash and cash equivalents

The fair value of other receivables and other payables are assessed based upon discounted cash flows at prevailing interest rates. Cash and cash equivalents approximate to their book values.

Derivative financial instruments

The company has no derivative financial instruments.

12 (b) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Liquidity is managed on a Group basis and the Group finances its operations through a mixture of cash from retained profits and bank borrowings. The Group ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet the expected funding requirements of the Group's operations and investment opportunities, through financial planning and budgetary procedures and ongoing monitoring and management of its liquidity position.

12 (c) Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments

Interest expense reflects the cost of the Company's borrowings. Interest income arises from investment of cash and short-term deposits held by the company. Interest rate risk is managed by monitoring market rates to ensure that optimal returns are achieved, and the Company has taken out an interest rate cap to hedge against a significant increase in interest rates.

The Company predominately operates within the UK and therefore the risks to movement in foreign exchange rates are not significant. Exchange rate is managed using foreign currency bank accounts where foreign payments and receipts are transacted creating a natural hedge.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12 Financial instruments (continued)

12 (d) Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital (includes transactions with owners), equity and borrowings, is to safeguard the Company as a going concern and provide returns for the shareholders and other stakeholders by maintaining an optimal capital structure. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from the prior year.

13 Operating leases

No leases are held by the company.

14 Commitments

Capital commitments

The company did not have any capital commitments in the current or prior years.

15 Related parties

At the balance sheet date, TransUnion is the ultimate parent company incorporated in the United States of America. The allowable exemption under FRS101 not to disclose related party transactions between wholly owned members of the same group has been taken.

TransUnion Information Group Limited owns 51% of the shares of Confirma Sistemas de Informacion SL, incorporated in Spain. At the balance sheet date an amount of £529,694 was due from Confirma Sistemas de Informacion SL to TransUnion Information Group Limited.

16 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of TransUnion which is the ultimate parent company, incorporated in the United States of America.

The immediate parent company is Crown Acquisition Bidco Limited.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by TransUnion, incorporated in the United States of America. The consolidated financial statements are available to the public and may be obtained from https://investors.transunion.com/financials.

17 Post balance sheet events

On 3 January 2019, Process Benchmarking Holdings Limited acquired the entire share capital of Process Benchmarking Ltd. Previously TransUnion was the ultimate parent company.

On 28 February 2019, TransUnion Information Group Limited was party to the transaction in which Callcredit Marketing Limited sold the business and certain assets of Geographical Modelling and Planning (GMAP) and the MVPlus geographical information system (GIS) business to GMAP Analytics Limited (formerly Hamsard22 Limited).

On 1 April 2019, Jellyfish Group Limited acquired the entire share capital of Latitude Digital Marketing Limited. Subsequently the entity changed its name to Jellyfish Digital Marketing Limited. Previously TransUnion was the ultimate parent company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

17 Post balance sheet events (continued)

On 12 April 2019, Credit Karma UK Holdings Limited (formerly Newcastle Ventures Limited) acquired the entire share capital of Callcredit Consumer Limited. Subsequently the entity changed its name to Credit Karma UK Limited. Previously TransUnion was the ultimate parent company.

On 1 June 2019, Software Acquisitions Limited acquired the entire share capital of Smart Analytics Holdings Limited, the immediate parent company of Smart Analytics Limited and Smart Analytical Solutions Limited. Previously TransUnion was the ultimate parent company of Smart Analytics Holdings Limited.