Registered number: 4111165

CRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

CRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Raman Uberoi Stephane Besson Ritesh Agarwal Gurpreet Chhatwal
Company secretary	Pennsec Limited
Registered number	4111165
Registered office	125 Wood Street London EC2V 7AW
Independent auditors	haysmacintyre 26 Red Lion Square London WC1R 4AG
Bankers	Barclays Bank Plc London E14 5HP Citibank NA Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB

CRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED

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STRATEGIC REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of a sales agent for the provision of business research information services from Asia.

BUSINESS REVIEW

2015 was another year of subdued growth in the world economy. Banks focused on re-assessing front-office, middle-office and back-office activities to provide differentiated services, achieve cost efficiency and increase productivity. This opened up new opportunities for the Global Research and Analytics business ("GR&A"), especially in the Risk and Analytics vertical.

In the Financial Research vertical, we have added clients on both the buy and sell sides. A majority of the incremental business has come from new areas and new clients. There was excellent demand for our services from the buy-side, especially private equity and fixed-income research clients. We also saw positive traction from regional and mid-sized banks that were keen to partner high-end and bespoke service providers like us in order to sharpen their focus on offering differentiated services. We significantly increased our market presence by conducting more meetings with new and prospective clients, which buoyed growth in a tough business environment. We also undertook several thought leadership initiatives for hedge funds, private equity firms, investment bankers and regulators across contingents which received excellent responses and reinforced our position as an industry leader.

The Risk and Analytics vertical saw good demand as banks continued to face pressure from new regulations such as on fundamental reviews of trading book, data aggregation and reporting. Investments made in the past three years to add new work-streams in Risk and Analytics to cater to new regulatory requirements have begun paying off. We have quickly achieved scale in model development, model validation and stress-testing support, and have added many clients in these areas.

In Europe, comprehensive stress testing returned after 3 years. This more stringent regulatory regime has led to a global shortage of good quality risk-management talent, especially those with risk-modelling expertise.

In Corporate Research, an extensive market outreach plan coupled with a focus on productisation provided growth momentum during the year. With a balanced mix of introductory meetings and rigorous follow-ups, we have cemented relationships with existing clients, initiated fresh engagements, entered new geographies and gain traction for our products.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

While the Company is uniquely poised to provide high-end research services to its clients, the business could be impacted on account of reduction in demand for its services from the financial services sector to which it caters.

Risk can also arise from competition from existing and new entrants in the business. However, outsourcing of research services continues to increase from the top global financial services firms who see the arbitrage opportunity to leverage and maintain competitiveness. To address the risk of competition, the Company continues to expand and diversify its client base and revenue streams.

STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2015 £	2014 £	2013 £	2012 £
Turnover	28,235,245	22,296,755	21,387,398	25,341,058
Gross profit	2,503,194	1,626,186	1,014,005	458,141
Profit/(loss) before tax	2,835,936	5,908,659	(190,430)	4,109,348

Profit/(loss) of the Company includes dividend income from Coalition Development Limited of £3,004,685 in 2015, £6,322,067 in 2014, £1,000,980 in 2013 and £5,099,230 in 2012.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 1 February 2016.

Ritesh Agrawal

Ritesh Agrawal
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £2,881,410 (2014; £6,017,627).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company will continue to offer a comprehensive range of business research information services

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the year end.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year were:

Raman Uberoi
Stephane Besson
Ritesh Agarwal (appointed 5 May 2015)
Gurpreet Chhatwal (appointed 13 May 2015)

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

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 the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless 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;
- 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.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as that Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- that Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

The auditors, haysmacintyre, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 1 February 2016.

Ritesh Agarwal

Ritesh Agarwal
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OFCRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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 Auditors' 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.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND AUDITORS

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

SCOPE OF THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate.

OPINION ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit 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.

OPINION ON OTHER MATTER PRESCRIBED BY THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

In our opinion 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OFCRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED

MATTERS ON WHICH WE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT BY EXCEPTION

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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.

Andrew Broome

Andrew Broome (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
haysmacintyre

26 Red Lion Square
London
WC1R 4AG

1 February 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £
Turnover	3	28,235,245	22,296,755
Cost of sales		(25,732,051)	(20,670,569)
Gross profit		2,503,194	1,626,186
Administrative expenses		(1,893,789)	(1,225,046)
Operating profit		609,405	401,140
Income from fixed assets investments		3,004,685	6,322,067
Interest receivable and similar income	9	249	3,332
Interest payable and similar charges	10	(778,403)	(817,880)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,835,936	5,908,659
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	11	45,474	108,968
Profit for the financial year		2,881,410	6,017,627
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,881,410	6,017,627

CRISIL IREVNA UK LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:4111165

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Note		2015 £		2014 £
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		1,662,161		2,570,029
Tangible assets	13		8,391		13,398
Investments	14		30,850,352		30,850,352
			32,520,904		33,433,779
Current assets					
Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year	15	4,969,445		3,409,902	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	2,032,494		2,231,739	
		7,001,939		5,641,641	
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	17	(9,223,383)		(8,785,370)	
Net current assets			(2,221,444)		(3,143,729)
Total assets less current liabilities			30,299,460		30,290,050
Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	18		(11,888,900)		(14,760,900)
Net assets			18,410,560		15,529,150
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	22		5,514,100		5,514,100
Profit and loss account			12,896,460		10,015,050
			18,410,560		15,529,150

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 1 February 2016.

Ritesh Agarwal

Ritesh Agarwal
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2015	5,514,100	10,015,050	15,529,150
Profit for the year	-	2,881,410	2,881,410
At 31 December 2015	5,514,100	12,896,460	18,410,560

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Share capital £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2014	5,514,100	3,997,423	9,511,523
Profit for the year	-	6,017,627	6,017,627
At 31 December 2014	5,514,100	10,015,050	15,529,150

The notes on pages 11 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 25.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 2).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied.

1.2 GOING CONCERN

After reviewing the Company's forecasts and projections, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

1.3 REVENUE

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably, and;
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the difference between amounts paid on the cost of a business combination and the acquirer's interest in the fair value of its identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree at the date of acquisition. Subsequent to initial recognition, Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is amortised on a straight line basis to the Income Statement over its useful economic life.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed five years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Customer Relationships	-	7	years straight line
Goodwill	-	4	years straight line

1.5 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives range as follows:

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	-	10	years straight line
Computer equipment	-	3	years straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within 'other operating income' in the statement of comprehensive income.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.6 OPERATING LEASES: LESSEE

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

1.7 VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

1.8 DEBTORS

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment.

1.9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments, like loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future payments and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially and subsequently, at the present value of the future payment discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Financial assets that are measured at cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.11 CREDITORS

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.12 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Income Statement except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Income Statement within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Income Statement within 'other operating income'.

1.13 FINANCE COSTS

Finance costs are charged to the Income Statement over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.14 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income is recognised in the Income Statement using the effective interest method.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.15 CURRENT AND DEFERRED TAXATION

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except that a change attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of Financial Position date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2. JUDGMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying its accounting policies, the Company is required to make certain estimates, judgements and assumptions that it believes are reasonable based on the information available. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses recognised during the reporting periods presented.

On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates using historical experience, consultation with experts and other methods considered reasonable in the particular circumstances. Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates, the effect of which is recognised in the period in which the facts that give rise to the revision become known.

The following paragraphs detail the estimates and judgements the Company believes to have the most significant impact on the annual results under FRS 102.

Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

The estimated useful economic lives of PPE are based on management's judgement and experience. When management identifies that actual useful economic lives differ materially from the estimates used to calculate depreciation, that charge is adjusted prospectively. Variations between actual and estimated useful economic lives could impact operating results both positively and negatively, although historically few changes to estimated useful economic lives have been required.

The Company is required to evaluate the carrying values of PPE for impairment whenever circumstances indicate, in management's judgement, that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. An impairment review requires management to make subjective judgements concerning the cash flows, growth rates and discount rates of the cash generating units under review.

Impairment of goodwill and acquisition intangible assets

The annual impairment assessment in respect of goodwill and acquisition intangibles requires estimates of the value in use (or fair value less costs to sell) of cash-generating units to which goodwill and acquisition intangibles have been allocated. As a result, estimates of future cash flows are required, together with an appropriate discount factor for the purpose of determining the present value of those cash flows. The carrying value of goodwill is £893,119 (2014: £1,400,559).

The carrying value of acquisition intangibles is £769,042 (2014: £1,169,470). Following the annual impairment review, no impairment charge has been recorded against goodwill or acquisition intangibles.

Changes in respect of commercial outcomes around sales volumes, prices, margins and discount rates can impact the recoverable value. Management do not believe that any reasonably possible changes to the key assumptions would produce an impairment in the forthcoming year.

Revenue recognition and allowance for doubtful receivables

The Company recognises revenue generally at the time of service delivery and when collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. When the Company considers that the criteria for revenue recognition are not met for a transaction, revenue recognition is delayed until such time as collectability is reasonably assured. Payments received in advance of revenue recognition are recorded as deferred income. At each reporting date, the Company evaluate the recoverability of trade receivables and record allowances for doubtful receivables based on experience. These allowances are based on, amongst other things, a consideration of actual collection history. The actual level of receivables collected may differ from the estimated levels of recovery, which could impact operating results positively or negatively.

3. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
International research	28,235,245	22,296,755
	28,235,245	22,296,755

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2015 £	2014 £
United Kingdom	24,984,676	18,831,867
Rest of Europe	682,053	533,194
Rest of the world	2,568,516	2,931,694
	28,235,245	22,296,755

4. OPERATING PROFIT

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2015 £	2014 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,979	6,487
Amortisation of intangible assets, including goodwill	907,868	488,400
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	15,850	15,600
Exchange differences	(116,149)	(10,689)

5. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

	2015 £	2014 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	15,850	15,600
	15,850	15,600
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
Other services relating to taxation	8,425	6,916
All other services	550	900
	8,975	7,816

6. EMPLOYEES

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Wages and salaries	5,331,116	3,550,966
Social security costs	550,649	409,550
	5,881,765	3,960,516

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2015 No.	2014 No.
Sales and administration	75	51

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	2015 £	2014 £
Directors' emoluments	195,540	-
	195,540	-

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £195,540 *(2014 - £NIL)*.

8. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS

	2015 £	2014 £
Dividends received from subsidiary	3,004,685	6,322,067
	3,004,685	6,322,067

9. INTEREST RECEIVABLE

	2015 £	2014 £
Interest receivable from group companies	-	1,163
Other interest receivable	249	2,169
	249	3,332

10. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2015 £	2014 £
Loan interest payable	778,403	817,880
	778,403	817,880

11. TAXATION

	2015 £	2014 £
Group taxation relief	(45,474)	(108,968)
	(45,474)	(108,968)
Total current tax	(45,474)	(108,968)
Taxation on loss on ordinary activities	(45,474)	(108,968)

11. TAXATION (continued)

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2014 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £	2014 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,835,936	5,908,659
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 - 21.49%)	574,277	1,269,771
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	1,360	-
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	-	443
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(30,236)
Non-taxable income	(608,346)	(1,358,811)
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	29,069	9,865
Group relief surrendered	45,474	-
Receipt of group relief	(45,474)	-
Deferred tax not recognised	(41,834)	-
Total tax charge for the year	(45,474)	(108,968)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

There were no factors that may affect future tax charges.

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Customer relationships £	Goodwill £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 January 2015	2,802,998	1,759,436	4,562,434
At 31 December 2015	2,802,998	1,759,436	4,562,434
Amortisation			
At 1 January 2015	1,633,528	358,877	1,992,405
Charge for the year	400,428	507,440	907,868
At 31 December 2015	2,033,956	866,317	2,900,273
Net book value			
At 31 December 2015	769,042	893,119	1,662,161
At 31 December 2014	1,169,470	1,400,559	2,570,029

13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2015	4,362	92,584	96,946
Additions	414	556	970
At 31 December 2015	4,776	93,140	97,916
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2015	4,117	79,430	83,547
Charge owned for the period	151	5,827	5,978
At 31 December 2015	4,268	85,257	89,525
At 31 December 2015	508	7,883	8,391
At 31 December 2014	245	13,153	13,398

14. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 January 2015 and 31 December 2015	30,850,352
Net book value	
At 31 December 2015	30,850,352
At 31 December 2014	30,850,352

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Holding	Principal activity
CRISIL Irevna US LLC	USA	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of business research information
CRISIL Irevna Poland sp. z.o.o	Poland	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of financial research and data analytics
Coalition Development UK Limited	UK	Ordinary	100 %	Provision of financial research and data analytics

The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2015 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:

	Aggregate of share capital and reserves £	Profit/(loss) £
CRISIL Irevna US LLC	508,604	389,759
CRISIL Irevna Poland sp. z.o.o.	315,809	131,683
Coalition Development Limited	3,360,084	5,080,984
	4,184,497	5,602,426

15. DEBTORS

	2015 £	2014 £
Due within one year		
Trade debtors	3,102,471	1,286,914
Amounts owed by group undertakings	22,584	108,968
Other debtors	96,774	108,777
Prepayments and accrued income	1,597,616	1,755,243
Deferred taxation	150,000	150,000
	4,969,445	3,409,902

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2015 £	2014 £
Cash at bank and in hand	2,032,494	2,231,739
	2,032,494	2,231,739

17. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	6,379,560	6,143,450
Taxation and social security	1,549,369	956,058
Other creditors	189,499	759,797
Accruals and deferred income	1,104,955	926,065
	9,223,383	8,785,370

18. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	2015 £	2014 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings	11,888,900	14,760,900
	11,888,900	14,760,900

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2015 £	2014 £
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	4,818,682	3,251,606
	4,818,682	3,251,606
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(19,432,849)	(22,282,229)
	(19,432,849)	(22,282,229)

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise unbilled revenue, amounts due from group companies, trade debtors and other debtors.

Financial Liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed to group companies, trade creditors, other creditors and accruals.

20. DEFERRED TAXATION

	Deferred tax £
At 1 January 2015	150,000
At 31 December 2015	150,000

21. RESERVES

Profit and loss account

Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.

22. SHARE CAPITAL

	2015 £	2014 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
5,514,100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	5,514,100	5,514,100

23. COMMITMENTS UNDER OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2015 the Company had total future commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2015 £	2014 £
Land and buildings		
Not later than 1 year	33,000	41,400
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	33,000
Total	33,000	74,400

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CRISIL Limited.

CRISIL Irevna US LLC, CRISIL Irevna Poland sp. z.o.o. and Coalition Development Limited are wholly owned subsidiaries of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited. Coalition Development Limited owns 100% of shares in Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited, which is an indirect subsidiary of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited.

CRISIL Irevna Argentina S.A., CRISIL Irevna Information & Technology (hanzhou) Co. Limited, CRISIL Risk & Infrastructure Solutions Limited, Pipal Research Analytics & Information Services (I) Private Limited, Coalition Development Systems (India) Private Limited and Mercator Info-Services India Private Limited are associated companies of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited as they are under common control.

The Directors do not consider there to be any key management personnel within the Company.

25. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Directors consider that CRISIL Limited controls CRISIL Irevna UK Limited. The ultimate controlling party is McGraw Hill Financial Inc.

26. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF FRS 102

The policies applied under the entity's previous accounting framework are not materially different to FRS 102 and have not impacted on equity or profit or loss.