Registered number: 04328897

COALITION DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

Stephane Besson

George Kuznetsov Venkataraman Srinivasan

Amish Mehta

Company secretary

Pennsec Limited

Registered number

04328897

Registered office

125 Wood Street

London EC2V 7AW

Independent auditors

Grant Thornton UK LLP

30 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1AG

Bankers

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

INTRODUCTION

The Company offers business intelligence to the investment bank and financial services sector, supporting strategic and tactical decision making with the following products and services:

- Competitor Detailed performance analysis and benchmarking
- Client Analytics Client opportunities on both a 'Revenue Pool' and 'Individual Wallet' basis
- Country Analytics Identifying market position in different geographies, size country opportunities and form and evaluation entry/exit strategies at a country level
- Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) Assessing the performance of Risk Models versus peers and benchmark RWA efficiency by business.

BUSINESS REVIEW

Coalition delivered strong results, driven by its core Competitor and Client Analytics, which reported continued solid growth. In 2018, more than 80% of Coalition's existing global corporate and investment bank clients significantly increased their investment in our services. In addition Coalition diversified it's client-base by establishing new relationships with regional and national players as well as buyside firms. This expansion is testimony to the trust and increasing reliance in Coalition's high-quality analysis and insight across the financial services industry. Its media strategy added new publications covering Corporate and Investment Bank analysis to reflect the growing collaboration between the two.

In terms of financial performance, turnover has increased by 21% from £25.4m in 2017 to £30.8m in the current year. This is largely on account of an increase in client base as well as delivering deeper dive analysis. Total profit before tax is higher by 30% profit before tax is £11.3m. The net profit after tax in 2018 of £9.3m has contributed to a stronger financial position with net assets of £6.m.

As at 31 December 2018 total debtors were £11.2m and cash £4.4m. Company also paid dividend of £7m to its shareholder.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of our strategy are subject to a number of risks. The following section comprises a summary of the main risks which could potentially impact our operating and financial performance.

People

The resignation of key individuals and the inability to recruit talented people, with the necessary skill sets, could adversely affect the results. The Directors believe that the Company has taken adequate measures to minimise the loss of its human capital.

Business environment

The financial services sector and the investment banking market, where we derive most of our revenues from, does experience cyclical variances, which can lead to increased certainty of future performance. The Company has withstood such cyclicality through tight financial controls and an emphasis on maintaining a strong balance sheet.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Competition

While no competitor offers the exact scope and detail of the Company's products, a number of other companies offer similar products and services to our target market. These include data providers, as well as consultancy service providers.

Technology

The Company has developed a bespoke platform named 'DNA', to structure information and produce intelligence, which is designed to assist clients in decision making. The Directors feel that the dynamic nature of the platform makes it flexible to cater to changing industry dynamics. The platform is updated regularly to keep up to date with trends in the industry.

Legal

Changes in intellectual property law and contract law could also adversely impact the Company. In the Directors' opinion, the Company has ensured that its intellectual property is adequately protected and that all contractual agreements are submitted to a rigorous review process, which ensures their applicability.

Treasury management and currency risk

It is the Directors' intention to continue to finance the activities and development of the Company from retained earnings. The Directors will maintain the strong financial position and operate the Company in a conservative fashion, whilst maintaining their focus on both profitability and cash flow. Cash surpluses are invested in short term deposits, with any working capital requirements being provided by cash resources.

The Company operates primarily in Sterling and aims to limit its exposure to currency fluctuations by disciplined management of payments and receipts, which are denominated in other currencies.

Brexit

There is currently much political and economic uncertainty regarding the impact of Brexit on the British economy. Whilst the extent of the effect of Brexit on the Company remains uncertain, the Directors are monitoring the situation as it continues to develop and do not anticipate any impact on the Company's business in the immediate future.

FINANCIAL KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

	2018	2017	2016	2015
	£	£	£	£
Turnover	30,775,035	25,390,726	20,852,491	16,861,247
Gross Profit	22,259,142	19,090,764	15,790,142	12,189,393
Profit before tax	11,260,569	8,693,537	7,918,065	6,055,616

This report was approved by the board on 21st Jan 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Stephane Besson

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

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.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £9,282,181 (2017: £6,987,319).

During the year, the Board of Directors paid a dividend of £7,000,000 (2017: £9,500,000) on its fully paid up equity share capital of £174,691 (comprising of 174,691 ordinary shares of £1 each) paid to CRISIL Irevna UK Limited, being the sole shareholder of the Company as on the date of declaration of the dividend.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year were:

Stephane Besson George Kuznetsov Venkataraman Srinivasan Amish Mehta

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The Company will continue to offer a comprehensive range of modelling and analytics products for the Corporate and Investment banking sectors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

The Directors confirm that:

- so far as each Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- The Directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as Directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors is aware of that information.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

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

Auditors

The auditors, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 21st Jan 2019 and signed on its behalf.

Stephane Besson

Director

THE MODERN SLAVERY ACT 2015 STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

This statement is published by CRISIL Limited ("CRISIL") with regards to its subsidiaries, including in particular CRISIL Irevna UK Limited and Coalition Development Limited ("CRISIL Subsidiaries"), which are subject to the Modern Slavery Act 2015 ("The Act"). CRISIL and CRISIL Subsidiaries together constitute the "CRISIL Entities". This statement is made pursuant to section 54(1) of the The Act and constitutes our slavery and human trafficking statement for the financial year ending 2018.

Introduction

Forced, bonded or compulsory labour, human trafficking and other kinds of slavery signify some of the severest forms of human rights abuse. We are committed to improving our practices to combat slavery and human trafficking.

Organisation's structure

We are a provider of ratings, research, and risk and policy advisory services in the knowledge process and business process outsourcing sector. Our ultimate parent company is S&P Global Inc. CRISIL Limited has its registered office in Mumbai, India. We have approximately 4000 employees worldwide and operate in India, China, Singapore, England, Poland, Argentina and the United States of America.

Our business

Our business is organised into 7 business units: Ratings, Global Research and Analytics, India Research, Infrastructure Advisory, Risk Solutions, Global Analytical Centre and Global Data Services.

Our supply chains

Our supply chains include consultants, advisors, IT (hardware and software) and other office equipment suppliers, professional services from our lawyers, accountants and other advisers, security, catering, office cleaning and other office facilities services, staffing companies etc.

We require all of our suppliers to conduct business in a lawful and ethical manner as part of our supplier on-boarding process and in accepting our trading terms and conditions.

Our policies on slavery and human trafficking

We are committed to ensuring that there is no modern slavery or human trafficking in our supply chains or in any part of our business. Our Modern Slavery Act 2015 Policy reflects our commitment to acting ethically and with integrity in all our business relationships, and to implementing and enforcing effective systems and controls to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place anywhere in our supply chains.

Due diligence processes for slavery and human trafficking

As part of our initiative to identify and mitigate risk we have in place systems to:

- Identify and assess potential risk areas in our supply chains;
- Mitigate the risk of slavery and human trafficking occurring in our supply chains;
- Monitor potential risk areas in our supply chains;
- Protect whistle blowers; and,
- Where possible, build long standing relationships with local suppliers and make clear our expectations of business behaviour;

THE MODERN SLAVERY ACT 2015 STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

Supplier adherence to our values

We have zero tolerance towards slavery and human trafficking. To ensure that all of those in our supply chain and contractors comply with our values and ethics.

Training

To ensure a high level of understanding of the risks of modern slavery and human trafficking in our supply chains and our business, we provide training to our staff.

Our effectiveness in combating slavery and human trafficking

The Act is relatively new legislation and few companies, including CRISIL Entities, have any experience of seeking out, let alone detecting, slavery or trafficking among their own staff or among those of their suppliers. To date, CRISIL Entities are yet to detect or suspect that any CRISIL Entities or their suppliers employ persons who may be enslaved or trafficked, and so key performance indicators can only be set in respect of reasonable due diligence efforts once experience of the initial outputs of such exercises are collated and analysed.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF COALITION DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Coalition Development Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2018 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Changes In Equity and notes to the financial statements, 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 Financial Reporting Standard 102; The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 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.

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. 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.

Who we are reporting to

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.

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.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF COALITION DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

 the strategic report and the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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 for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out above, 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: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Sergio Cardoso

Senior Statutory Auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP

London 7/2/2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 £	2017 £
Turnover	3	30,775,035	25,390,726
Cost of sale		(8,515,893)	(6,299,962)
Gross Profit		22,259,142	19,090,764
Administrative Expenses		(11,004,867)	(10,401,968)
Operating Profit	4	11,254,275	8,688,796
Interest receivable and similar income	9	6,294	4,741
Profit Before Tax		11,260,569	8,693,537
Tax on profits	10	(1,978,388)	(1,706,218)
Profit for the year		9,282,181	6,987,319

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2018 or 2017 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2018 and 2017.

(The notes on page 15 to 31 form part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

			2018		2017
	Note		£		£
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible Assets	12		68,663		52,476
Investments	13		1		1
		-	68,664	-	52,477
			•		·
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	14	11,197,586		8,355,352	
Cash at bank and in hand	15	4,474,676		3,093,314	
Cash at bank and in hand	10	15,672,262		11,448,666	
•		13,072,202		11,440,000	
Craditara, amounta falling dua within ana year	16	(0.717.707)		(7,760,185)	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(9,717,787)	5,954,475	(7,700,103)	3,688,481
NET CURRENT ASSETS			5,954,475		3,000,401
TOTAL ACCETO LECC CURRENT LIABILITIE		-	6,023,139		3,740,958
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIE	:5		0,023,139		3,740,330
NET LOCETO		-	C 000 400	-	0.740.050
NET ASSETS		-	6,023,139		3,740,958
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	19		174,691		174,691
Share premium account			31,031		31,031
Profit and loss account			5,817,417		3,535,236
		_	6,023,139	_	3,740,958
		•			

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 21^{st} Jan 2019.

Stephane Besson

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

At 1 January 2018 Comprehensive income for the year	Share Capital £ 174,691	Share Premium £ 31,031	Retained Earnings £ 3,535,236	Total Equity £ 3,740,958
Profit for the year Contributions by and distributions to owner	s -	-	9,282,181	9,282,181
Dividends: Equity capital At 31 December 2018	174,691	31,031	(7,000,000) 5,817,417	(7,000,000) 6,023,139

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2017 Comprehensive income for the year	174,691	31,031	6,047,917	6,253,639
Profit for the year Contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	6,987,319	6,987,319
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(9,500,000)	(9,500,000)
At 31 December 2017	174,691	31,031	3,535,236	3,740,958

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

COMPANY INFORMATION

Coalition Development Limited is a private company (registered number: 04328897), limited by shares, registered in England and Wales.

The registered office is:

125 Wood Street London EC2V 7AW

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.

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.

1.2a FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARD 102 - REDUCED DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of CRISIL Limited as at 31 December 2018 and these financial statements may be obtained from CRISIL House, Central Avenue, Hiranandani Business Park, Powai, Mumbai, 400 076, India.

1.2b EXEMPTION FROM PREPARING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company is itself a subsidiary Company and is exempted from the requirement to prepare group accounts by virtue of section 401 of the Companies Act 2006. These financial statements therefore present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

1.3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.4 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.

1.5 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:

Short-term leasehold property - 8 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings - 4 years straight line
Office equipment - 3 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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.

1.10 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. No deposits were made to existing creditors.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.11 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.

During the year company has received interest of £6,294 (2017: £4,741). None from group entities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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 DIVIDENDS

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

1.14 PENSIONS

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Income Statement when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.15 INTEREST INCOME

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

1.16 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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

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.

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 evaluates the recoverability of trade receivables and records 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
	2018 £	2017 £
International Research	30,775,035	12,655,318
Reasearch Data Management	0	12,735,408
	<u>30,775,035</u>	25,390,726
Analysis of turnover by country of destination	2018 £	2017 £
United Kingdom	10,574,291	7,690,781
Rest of Europe	2,256,567	2,189,506
Rest of World	17,944,177 30,775,035	15,510,439 25,390,726
4. OPERATING PROFIT		
The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting)	2018 £	2017 £
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	47,285	71,264
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	11,833	13,226
Exchange differences	(147,664)	478,687

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION	2018 £	2017 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts.	11,833	13,226
Fees payable to the Company's auditor in respect of:		
Other services relating to taxation		-
All other services	- <u>11,833</u>	13,226
6. EMPLOYEES	2018	2017
Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:	£	£
Wages and salaries (including defined contribution scheme)	7,318,379	6,196,296
Social security costs	912,668	772,836
	<u>8,231,047</u>	6,969,132
The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the	year was as fo 2018 No.	llows: 2017 No.
	<u>30</u>	<u>31</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

7. DIRECTORS EMOLUMENTS	2018 £	2017 £
Directors' emoluments	1,898,995	2,123,459
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	40,495	34,930
	<u>1,939,490</u>	2,158,389

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 Directors (2017: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £1,014,313 (2017: £1,156,913).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £20,562 (2017: £19,250).

8. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	2018 £	2017 £
Dividends received from subsidiary	-	-
9. INTEREST RECEIVABLES	2018 £	2017 £
Other interest receivables	6,294	4,738

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. TAXATION	2018	2017
	£	£
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,211,321	1,885,125
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(52,970)	29,983
	<u>2,158,351</u>	<u>1,915,108</u>
Group taxation relief		
	<u>2,158,351</u>	<u>1,915,108</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(179,963)	(208,890)
Changes to tax rates	-	-
	(179,963)	(208,890)
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>1,978,388</u>	<u>1,706,218</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FACTORS EFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR

The tax assessed for the year is higher than 2017. The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19,00% (2017: 19.25%) The differences are explained below:

UK of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) The differences are explained below:	2018 £	2017 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	11,260,569	8,693,537
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of \sim 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	2,139,508	1,672,958
Effects of Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	1,211	6,304
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation		
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(166,047)	2,517
Short term timing difference leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation		233,330
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in deferred tax	3,716	-208,890
Group income		
Group relief claimed		
Group relief paid		
Total tax charge for the year	1,978,388	1,706,218
FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES The change to UK corporation tax rates from the current rate of 19.25% to 1 as of 1 April 2020 will affect future tax charges.	9% as of 1 April 20	18 and 17%
11. DIVIDEND	2018 £	2017 £
Dividends paid on equity capital	7,000,000	9,500,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Short term leasehold improvements	Fixtures, fittings and office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
£	£	£	£
32,173	117,770	227,942	377,885
	350	64,552	64,902
	(117,267)	(81,861)	(199,128)
			-
32,173	853	210,633	243,659
13,234	111,882	200,294	325,410
4,022	4,171	39,092	47,285
	(115,843)	(81,855)	(197,698)
17,256	210	157,531	174,997
14,917	643	53,102	68,663
18,939	5,888	27,648	52,476
	leasehold improvements £ 32,173 32,173 13,234 4,022 17,256 14,917	Short term leasehold improvements fittings and office equipment	Snort term leasehold improvements fittings and office equipment Computer equipment £ 200,294 4 39,092 <th< td=""></th<>

COA	COALITION DEVELOPMENT LIMITED							
	ES TO THE FINANCIAL STATE THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEM							
13.	FIXED ASSET INVESTMENT	s						
			•	Investments in subsidiary companies £				
	COST OR VALUATION							
	At 1 January 2018			1				
	At 31 December 2018			1				
	NET BOOK VALUE							
	At 31 December 2018			1				
	At 31 December 2017			1				
	SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKING	gs						
	The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:							
	Name	Country of incorporation	Ordinary share holding	Principal activity				
	Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited	Singapore	100 %	Consulting and management services				
	Registered address: 60 Robins	son Road #11-01, I	Bank of East Asia	Building, Singapore. 068892				
	The aggregate of the share capital and reserves as at 31 December 2018 and of the profit or loss for the year ended on that date for the subsidiary undertakings were as follows:							
	Coalition Development Singap	ore Pte Limited		Aggregate of share capital and reserves Profit/(loss) £ 888,181311,078				

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

14. DEBTORS	2018 £	2017 £
Trade debtors	4,968,481	2,968,979
Amounts owed by group undertakings	4,197,197	4,537,045
Other debtors	16,086	71,442
Prepayments and accrued income	1,554,320	496,347
Deferred taxation	461,502	281,539
	11,197,586	<u>8,355,352</u>
15. CASH AND CASH EQUAVALENT	2018 £	2017 £
Cash at bank and in hand	4,474,676	3,093,314
16. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	2018	2017
Trade creditors	£ 772,101	£ 312,419
Amounts owed to group undertakings	2,424,479	2,026,715
Corporation tax	1,188,402	1,072,312
Other taxation and social security	545,094	453,443
Other creditors	70,217	67,000
Accruals and deferred income	4,717,494	3,828,296
	9,717,787	<u>7,760,185</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS 17.

2017 2018 £

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost

10,736,084 8,073,812

£

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

<u>(7,425,330)</u> <u>(6,234,430)</u>

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.

18. **RESERVES**

Share premium

Share premium account includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium.

Profit and loss account

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

19. **SHARE CAPITAL**

2018 2017 £ £

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

174,691- Ordinary shares of £1 each 174,691 174,691

<u>30</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

20. PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amount to £403,217 (2017: £353,616). As at 31 December 2018 contributions totalling £25,378 (2017:£27,967) were payable to the fund.

21. OPERATING LEASES

At 31 December 2018 the Company had future commitments under cancellable lease as follows:

		2018 £	2017 £
Not later than 1 year		156,000	120,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years		624,000	65,161
	Total	780,000	185,161

During the year the Company recognised an expense of £164,486 (2017: £140,351) in respect of operating leases.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CRISIL Irevna UK Limited. CRISIL Irevna UK Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of CRISIL Limited and owns 100% of shares in CRISIL Irevna US LLC and CRISIL Irevna Poland sp. z.o.o. These companies are associated companies of Coalition Development Limited.

Coalition Development Singapore Pte Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

23. ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY & CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent company is CRISIL IREVNA UK Ltd. which is controlled by CRISIL Limited. The smallest group to consolidate these financial statements is CRSIL Limited at CRISIL House, Central Avenue, Hiranandani Business Park, Powai, Mumbai, 400 076, India. The largest group and ultimate controlling party is S&P Global Inc. 55 Water Street, New York, NY 10041.