# ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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# OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

### Directors

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# Company Secretary A D C Westley

### Registered Office

1-3 Strand London WC2N 5JR United Kingdom

#### Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP 1 More London Place London SE1 2AF United Kingdom

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

RELX Group plc (the "Company") is a holding company within the RELX PLC group of companies. The directors do not anticipate any changes in activities in the foreseeable future. The Company's shares are not publicly traded.

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW**

The profit before tax for the year was £42m (2021: £1,023m). The total comprehensive income for the year of £127m (2021: £1,356m) has been taken to reserves.

#### KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The directors consider there to be no additional key performance indicators other than those on the primary financial statements.

#### **DIRECTORS DUTIES AND SECTION 172 STATEMENT**

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires a director of a company to act in the way that he or she considers, in good faith, would most likely promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 requires directors to have regard to, amongst other matters, the:

- likely consequences of any decisions in the long-term;
- interests of the company's employees;
- need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- impact of the company's operations on the community and environment;
- desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- need to act fairly as between members of the company.

In discharging our duties, we have regard to the factors set out above. In addition, we have regard for other factors which we consider relevant to a decision being made. Those factors, for example, include the interests and views of our ultimate and controlling parent company, RELX PLC, and the wider RELX group of companies (the "Group"). We aim to ensure that our decisions support the Group's approved purpose, vision and values, together with its strategic priorities.

As part of Board meetings held, directors receive information on section 172 matters when making relevant decisions. For example, in each year we assess the strength of the Company's balance sheet and future prospects, and having considered these, make a decision about the payment of a dividend. In 2022, we recommended an ordinary dividend of £1.0bn (2021:£1.0bn) for the financial year ended 31 December 2022. In making our decision, we considered a range of factors. These included the long-term viability of the company; its expected cash flow and financing requirements; and the expectations of our sole shareholder and its return on investment in the company. Having considered the factors, the Board approved a dividend payment and in doing so promoted the success of the Company.

Many policies or processes which cover areas listed above are set and approved by the RELX PLC Board or central functions. For example, the internal and external audit of the Company and its financial reporting, are all set at that level and apply across the Group.

#### **STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**

### **DIRECTORS DUTIES AND SECTION 172 STATEMENT (continued)**

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Due to the fact the Company has solely carried on the activities of a holding company during the year and has no plans to change within the foreseeable future, the Company does not consider it necessary to adopt a financial risks policy as information regarding credit, liquidity and market risk is not considered material for the assessment of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company.

Important specific risks affecting RELX PLC are discussed in the RELX Annual Reports and Financial Statements 2022 (available on www.relx.com) which does not form part of this report.

#### Covid-19

The Covid-19 pandemic has not had a significant impact on the activities of the Company.

The Strategic Report has been approved by the Board.

By Order of the Board

—Docusigned by: Adam Westley

A D C Westley Company Secretary 28 April 2023

1-3 Strand

London WC2N 5JR

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company together with the audited financial statements and supporting notes for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Company has prepared financial statements in accordance with s396 of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Dividends**

During 2022 the Company proposed and paid dividends of £1.0bn (2021: £1.0bn).

#### Going concern

The directors of RELX Group plc have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence to 30 June 2024. Management has assessed the relevant factors surrounding going concern, including financing available from other companies in the RELX group, and concludes that there are no material events or uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Accordingly, the directors of RELX Group plc have continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements.

The directors of RELX Group plc are of the view that Covid-19 does not impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company does not carry out any trading activities and is in a net asset position as at 31 December 2022. As such the impact of Covid-19 is limited to the recoverability of the assets it holds. Impairment testing was carried out to ensure the assets are carried at a value which is recoverable in the statement of financial position, and it is anticipated that the Company will continue to receive dividend income from its investments on an ongoing basis.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in the statement of accounting policies in the financial statements.

#### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and those holding office are shown on page 1.

During the year directors' indemnity insurance has been taken out by the Company on the director's behalf and remains in force at the date of this report.

#### Auditor

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Pursuant to s485 of the Companies Act 2006 the auditor is deemed to be reappointed and Ernst & Young LLP will therefore continue in office.

By Order of the Board

1-3 Strand London WC2N 5JR

—Docusigned by: Adam Westley

A D C Westley Company Secretary 28 April 2023

#### **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) "Reduced Disclosure Framework", (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business. More detail is given in note 1 to the financial statements.

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.

Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RELX GROUP PLC

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of RELX Group plc for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise Income Statement, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 16, 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 2022 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.

#### Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period to 30 June 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

#### 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 contained within the annual report.

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.

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 course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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 RELX GROUP PLC (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 5, 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.

#### Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting framework (FRS 101 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the United Kingdom.
- We understood how RELX Group plc is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management, those responsible for legal and compliance procedures and the company secretary. We corroborated our inquiries through our review of board minutes and papers provided to those charged with governance, as well as consideration of the results of our audit procedures over the company's financial statements.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by meeting with management to understand where it considered there was susceptibility to fraud. We considered the programmes and controls that the company has established to address risks identified, or that otherwise prevent, deter and detect fraud; and how senior management monitors those programmes and controls. Where the risk was considered to be higher, we performed audit procedures to address each identified fraud risk.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RELX GROUP PLC (CONTINUED)

Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved journal entry testing, with a focus on manual non-standard journals and journals indicating large or unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business; inquiries of those responsible for legal and compliance of the company and management; and focused testing. In addition, we completed procedures to conclude on the compliance of the disclosures in the annual report and accounts with all applicable requirements.

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.

- DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young Ul

Jonathan Com (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
28 April 2023

# **INCOME STATEMENT**

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

No	te	2022 £m	2021 £m
Administrative income/(expense)	_	8	(8)
Other income		38	31
Income from shares in group undertakings	3 _	<u> </u>	1,007
Operating profit	3	46	1,030
Finance costs	6	(4)	(4)
Impairment of investment in subsidiary undertaking	9	•	(3)
Profit before tax		42	1,023
Tax (expense)/income	7	(14)	29
Net profit for the year	_	28	1,052

All results relate to continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £m	2021 £m
Net profit for the year		28	1,052
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Actuarial gain on defined benefit pension scheme	5	154	318
Tax charge on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	7	(37)	(46)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit	_	117	272
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to (loss)/profit:			
Fair value movement on other investments	10	(18)	32
Total items that may be reclassified to (loss)/profit		(18)	32
Other comprehensive profit for the year		99	304
Total comprehensive income for the year	_	127	1,356
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All results relate to continuing operations.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Note	2022 £m	2021 £m
Non-current assets	•		
Intangible assets	8	_	13
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	9	7,739	7,704
Other investments	10	127	131
Deferred tax assets	7	10	58
	-	7,876	7,906
Current assets	•		
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings		3,139	4,159
Taxation receivable		59	. 84
		3,198	4,243
Total assets	•	11,074	12,149
Current liabilities	•		
Accruals		2 .	1
Non-current liabilities			
Net pension obligation	5	37	240
Total liabilities		39	241
Net assets		11,035	11,908
Capital and reserves	•		
Called up share capital	11	_	-
Share premium	11	2,905	2,905
Other reserves	12	8,130	9,003
Total equity	•	11,035	11,908
	=		

The notes on pages 13 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of RELX Group plc, registered number 02746616, were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 April 2023. They were signed on its behalf by:

—DocuSigned by:

N L Luff

Director

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Share capital £m	Share premium £m	Merger reserve £m	Other reserves	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021		2,905	3	8,644	11,552
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,356	1,356
Impairment taken to merger reserve	•	-	(3)	3	-
Dividends paid	-	-		(1,000)	(1,000)
Balance at 1 January 2022		2,905	· -	9,003	11,908
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	127	127
Dividends paid	-	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	2,905	•	8,130	11,035

Distributable reserves totalling £3,688m (2021: £4,562m) comprise the distributable portion of other reserves.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies

#### **Basis of preparation**

RELX Group plc (the "Company") is a company incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 100 issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). Accordingly, for the year ended 31 December 2022 these financial statements were prepared in accordance with FRS 101 (Financial Reporting Standard 101) "Reduced Disclosure Framework" issued by the FRC, incorporating the amendments to company law made by The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015 and in so doing has applied the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 1.6-33 and related appendices.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

The Company's financial statements are presented in sterling and all values are rounded to the nearest million pounds (£m) except when otherwise indicated.

As permitted by FRS 101, the Company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard in relation to financial instruments, capital management, presentation of comparative information in respect of certain assets, presentation of a cash flow statement, standards not yet effective, impairment of assets and related party transactions. Where relevant, equivalent disclosures have been given in the group financial statements of RELX PLC are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 14.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### Going concern

This entity principally acts as a holding company for the activities of the RELX PLC group. Management has assessed the relevant factors surrounding going concern, including financing available from other companies in the RELX group, and considers the basis of accounting preparation appropriate.

The Directors of RELX Group plc are of the view that Covid-19 does not impact the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company does not carry out any trading activities and is in a net asset position as at 31 December 2022. As such the impact of Covid-19 is limited to the recoverability of the assets it holds. Impairment testing was carried out to ensure the assets are carried at a value which is recoverable in the statement of financial position, and it is anticipated that the Company will continue to receive dividend income from its investments on an ongoing basis.

Consequently, the directors of RELX Group plc have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis.

#### **Pensions**

The expense of defined benefit pension schemes and other post-retirement employee benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method and charged in the income statement as an operating expense, based on actuarial assumptions reflecting market conditions at the beginning of the financial year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.

Past service costs and credits are recognised immediately at the earlier of when plan amendments or curtailments occur and when related restructuring costs or termination benefits are recognised. Settlements are recognised when they occur.

Net pension obligations in respect of defined benefit schemes are included in the statement of financial position at the present value of scheme liabilities, less the fair value of scheme assets. Where schemes are in surplus, i.e. assets exceed liabilities, the net pension assets are separately included in the statement of financial position. Any net pension asset is limited to the extent that the asset is recoverable.

#### Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired as part of a business combination are stated in the statement of financial position at their fair value as at the date of acquisition, less accumulated amortisation. Intangible assets acquired as part of business combinations comprise market-related assets (e.g. trademarks, imprints, brands). Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of intangible assets with finite lives is 5 years.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### Investments

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any impairment in value.

#### Other investments

Other investments relate to ordinary shares of RELX PLC held by the Group Employee Benefit Trust. They are classified as investments and are held at market value with changes in fair value recognised directly in equity.

#### **Taxation**

Tax is charged or credited in the income statement except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside the income statement (either in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or through a business combination) in which case the tax appears in the same statement as the transaction that gave rise to it.

Current tax is the amount of corporate income taxes payable or recoverable based on the profit for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible and is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. Provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised and are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination. Deferred tax is not discounted.

#### Financial instruments

Financial instruments other than investments comprise trade receivables, payables and accruals, and borrowings.

Trade receivables are carried in the statement of financial position at invoiced value less lifetime expected credit losses.

Borrowings and payables are recorded initially at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

#### Interest receivable and interest payable

All interest receivable and interest payable are recognised on an accruals basis.

#### Standards and amendments effective for the year

The new interpretations and amendments to IFRS effective for 2022 have not had a significant impact on the accounting policies or reporting.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 2. Information regarding directors and employees

The directors received no emoluments (2021: nil) in respect of their services to the Company. The Company has no employees (2021: no employees). Their cost is borne by other group companies.

#### 3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging the following:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Staff costs Pension credit	53	40
Amortisation Amortisation of acquired intangible assets	13	16

The £nil (2021: £1,007m) income from shares in group undertakings is made up of dividends received.

#### 4. Auditor's remuneration

The auditor's remuneration for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements was £6,378 (2021: £6,192). The Company incurred and did not recharge auditor's remuneration for other group companies totalling £2.8m (2021: £2.8m).

#### 5. Pension schemes

The Company participates in the Reed Elsevier Pension Scheme, the legacy UK defined benefit scheme. This scheme is of the defined benefit type providing benefits to certain current and former RELX employees, and its assets are held separately from the group's assets.

RELX Group plc is the scheme guarantor with the relevant RELX company employers contributing only to the scheme based on the cost of ongoing benefit accrual. Therefore, RELX Group plc recognises the whole of the scheme surplus or deficit in its financial statements.

The amounts recognised in the income statement in respect of defined benefit pension schemes during the year are as follows:

	£m	£m
Service cost	16	21
Defined benefit pension expense	16	. 21
Net interest on net defined benefit obligation	4	8
Net defined benefit pension expense	<u>20</u>	29

The service cost, settlement and past service credits represents the cost for all RELX UK defined benefit scheme employees. The pension expense in the income statement is shown net of recharges to other RELX entities.

Net interest on net defined benefit pension scheme liabilities is presented within finance costs in the income statement

Employer cash contributions to defined benefit pension schemes in respect of 2023 are expected to be approximately £63m including a £50m pension deficit funding contribution relating to the UK scheme recovery plan.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 5. Pension schemes (continued)

The significant valuation assumptions, determined for the scheme in conjunction with independent actuaries, are presented below. The net defined benefit pension expense for each year is based on the assumptions and scheme valuation set at the end of the reporting period.

As at December 31	2022	2021
Discount rate Inflation	4.90% 3.20%	1.95% 3.30%

The discount rate is set by reference to high-quality corporate bond yields.

Mortality assumptions make allowance for future improvements in longevity and have been determined by reference to applicable mortality statistics. The average life expectancy assumptions are set out below:

	202	
As at December 31	Male average life expectancy	Female average life expectancy
Member currently aged 60 years	85	89
Member currently aged 45 years	87	90

The amount recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit pension scheme at the start and end of the year and the movements during the year were as follows:

2022

2021

	Defined benefit obligation £m	Fair value of scheme assets £m	Net defined benefit obligation £m	Defined benefit obligation £m	Fair value of scheme assets £m	Net defined benefit obligation £m
At start of year	(4,618)	4,378	(240)	(4,655)	4,066	(589)
Service cost	(16)	-	(16)	(21)	-	(21)
Interest on pension scheme assets/(liabilities)	(89)	85	(4)	(67)	58	(9)
Return on (liabilities) excluding amounts included in interest income	-	(1,572)	(1,572)	-	318	318
Actuarial (loss)/gain on financial assumptions	1,726	-	1,726	154	-	154
Actuarial gain arising from experience assumptions	-	-	_	(154)	-	(154)
Contributions by employer	-	69	69	-	61	61
Contributions by employees	(8)	8	-	(8)	8	-
Benefits paid	127	(127)		133	(133)	
At end of year	(2,878)	2,841	(37)	(4,618)	4,378	(240)

As at 31 December 2022 the defined benefit obligations comprise £2,755m (2021: £4,430m) in relation to funded schemes and £123m (2021: £188m) in relation to unfunded schemes.

The weighted average duration of defined benefit scheme liabilities is 15 years (2021: 19 years). Deferred tax assets of £10m (2021: £58m) are recognised in respect of the pension scheme deficits.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 5. Pension schemes (continued)

Amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income are set out below:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Gains and losses arising during the year:	<del></del>	
Experience (loss) on scheme liabilities	(80)	(154)
Experience (loss)/gain on scheme assets	(1,572)	318
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising on the present value of scheme liabilities due to changes in:		
- discount rates	1,773	425
- inflation	32	(290)
- other actuarial assumptions	1	19
	154	318

The major categories and fair value of scheme assets at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Equities	272	1,595
Liability matching assets	890	1,704
Property funds and ground leases	651	743
Direct lending	241	208
Cash and cash equivalents	788	127
Other		1
Total	2,842	4,378

Included within liability matching assets are asset backed securities totalling £375m (2021: £593m), other credit assets of £199m (2021: £205m) and government bonds totalling £1,721m (2021: £1,715m) offset by interest rate swaps of £115m (2021: £2m) and short-term sale and repurchase agreements totalling £1,293m (2021: £808m) whereby the scheme funds the purchase of government bonds using existing bonds as security.

Assets and obligations associated with the scheme are sensitive to changes in the market values of assets and the market-related assumptions used to value scheme liabilities. In particular, adverse changes to asset values, discount rates or inflation could increase future pension costs and funding requirements.

Typically, RELX Group plc's scheme is exposed to: investment risks, whereby actual rates of return on plan assets may be below those rates used to determine the defined benefit obligations, and interest rate risks, whereby scheme deficits may increase if bond yields in the UK decline and are not offset by returns in government bond portfolios. The scheme is also exposed to other risks, such as unanticipated future increases in member longevity patterns and inflation, all potentially leading to an increase in scheme liabilities.

Investment policies are intended to ensure continuous payment of defined benefit pensions in the short-term and long-term. Efforts are made to limit risks on marketable securities by adopting investment policies that diversify assets across geographies and among equities, government bonds, property funds and cash. Asset allocations are dependent on a variety of factors including the duration of scheme liabilities and the funded position of the plan. The UK scheme uses a liability driven investment (LDI) approach for part of the portfolio, investing primarily in government bonds so that the value of scheme assets change in the same way as the scheme's liabilities and achieve a matching effect for the most significant plan liability assumptions of interest rates and inflation.

All equities and government bonds have quoted prices in active markets.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 5. Pension schemes (continued)

#### Sensitivity analysis

The valuation of RELX Group plc's pension scheme liabilities involves significant actuarial assumptions, being the life expectancy of the members, inflation and the rate at which the future pension payments are discounted. Differences arising from actual experience or future changes in assumptions may materially affect future pension charges. In particular, changes in assumptions for discount rates, inflation and life expectancies that are reasonably possible would have the following approximate effects on the defined benefit pension obligations:

Increase/decrease of 0.5% in discount rate:	189
Increase/decrease of 0.25% in the expected inflation rate:	64
Increase/decrease of one year in assumed life expectancy:	80

The above analysis has been calculated on the same basis used to determine the defined benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position. There has been no change in the methods used to prepare the analysis compared with prior years. This sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in the above assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Further details of the RELX pension schemes are disclosed on pages 173 to 177 of the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent company, which are available as disclosed in note 14 below.

#### 6. Finance costs

		2022 £m	2021 £m
	Interest payable and similar charges:		_
	Net financing charge on defined benefit pension schemes	(4)	(8)
	Foreign exchange income	<u> </u>	4
	Finance costs		(4)
7.	Taxation		
		2022	2021
		<u>£m</u>	£m
	Current tax	(2)	37
	Deferred tax	(12)	(8)
	Tax (expense)/income	(14)	29

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 7. Taxation (continued)

The rate of UK corporation tax for the year is 19% (2021: 19%). Set out below is a reconciliation of the difference between tax expense for the year and the theoretical expense calculated by multiplying accounting profit by the applicable tax rate.

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	42	1,023
Expected tax expense at 19% (2021: 19%)	(8)	(194)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	38
Expenses not deductible	(3)	(6)
Income not taxable	-	193
Tax rate changes	(3)	(2)
Tax (expense)/income	(14)	29

#### Factors that may affect future tax charges

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK was 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. The UK Budget 2021 announcements on 3 March 2021 included measures to support economic recovery as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. These included an increase to the UK's main corporation tax rate to 25%, which will be effective from 1 April 2023.

The deferred tax asset in relation to pensions has been revalued using a blended tax rate of 24.34%.

The following tax has been recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity during the year:

	2022 £m	2021 £m
Tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss  Tax on actuarial movements on defined benefit pensions schemes	(37)	(46)

Deferred tax

	asset	
	Pensions liabilities £m	Total £m
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2021	112	112
Charge to profit	(8)	(8)
Charge to other comprehensive income	(46)	(46)
Deferred tax asset at 1 January 2022	58	58
Charge to profit	(11)	(11)
Charge to other comprehensive income	(37)	(37)
Deferred tax asset at December 2022	<u>10</u>	10

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

### 8. Intangible assets

8.	Intangible assets		
			Acquired intangible assets £m
	Cost At 1 January 2022		84
	At 31 December 2022		84
	Amortisation At 1 January 2022 Charge for the year		(71) (13)
	At 31 December 2022		(84)
	Net book amount At 31 December 2022		
	At 31 December 2021		13
	The intangible assets relate to the ownership of the RELX trademark.		
9.	Investments in subsidiary undertakings		
			£m
	Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions		13,806 35
	At 31 December 2022		13,841
	Provision for impairment At 1 January 2022 Impairment in subsidiary undertakings		(6,102) -
	At 31 December 2022		(6,102)
	Carrying amount At 31 December 2022		7,739
	At 31 December 2021		7,704
10.	Other investments		
		2022 £m	2021 £m
	Investments in RELX PLC shares		
	At 1 January	131 49	111 1
	Additions Share-based payment awards	(35)	(13)
	Fair value adjustment	(18)	32
	At 31 December	127	131

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

# 11. Share capital and share premium

Authorised	lumber	£	
Ordinary shares of £1 each - Ordinary shares 10	04,513	104,513	
All of the ordinary shares rank equally in respect of voting rights and the right to receive	and the right to receive dividends.		
	rdinary shares lumber	Ordinary shares £	
At 1 January 2022 10	00,000	100,000	
At 31 December 2022 10	00,000	100,000	
Share premium	2022 £m	2021 £m	
At 1 January and 31 December	2,905	2,905	
12. Other reserves			
Profit and loss account	2022 £m	2021 £m	
Total comprehensive income for the year	9,003 127	8,644 1,356	
•	- (1,000)	(1,000)	
At 31 December	8,130	9,003	

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

#### 13. Consolidated group financial statements

The Company is not required to prepare consolidated group financial statements under s400 of the Companies Act 2006 because its parent company is subject to UK law and the ultimate parent company prepares consolidated group financial statements. Accordingly, these financial statements present information about this company as an individual undertaking and not as a group.

#### 14. Ultimate parent company

The Company's ultimate and controlling parent company is RELX PLC, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The smallest and largest group into which the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 are consolidated is RELX PLC. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of RELX PLC may be obtained from its registered office at 1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5JR, United Kingdom or from the company website (www.relx.com)

#### 15. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under the terms of FRS 101 paragraph 8(k) from disclosing related party transactions with entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of RELX PLC. There were no other related party transactions in the current or prior year.

#### 16. Related undertakings

A full list of related immediate subsidiary undertakings is set out below:

Subsidiary undertakings:	Proportion of equity	•		
Name of company	capital held (direct)	incorporation and operation	Registered office address	
RELX (Holdings) Limited	100%	United Kingdom	1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5 United Kingdom	5JR,
REV Venture Partners Limited	100%	United Kingdom	1-3 Strand, London, WC2N 5 United Kingdom	5JR,

Interests are all in the form of ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.