Annual report and financial statements

for the year ended  $31\,\mathrm{March}\,2022$ 

Company number: 03503354



# Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

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# Directors' report for the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022. The Company's registered number is 03 5033 54. The Company is not required to prepare a separate strategic report.

#### Principal activity

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Experian plc and its principal activity is to act as an intra-group finance company.

#### Review of business and future developments

During the year ended 31 March 2022 the Company earnt no interest on a mounts owed by group undertakings due to a decrease in prevailing market interest rates and the consequent reduction in interest rates attaching to intra-Group finance agreements. This is in line with the expectations of directors who anticipate that the Company will continue to act as an intra-group finance company.

#### Going concern

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. In adopting the going concern basis for preparing these financial statements, the directors have considered the business activities, the principal risks and uncertainties and the other matters that could threaten the long-term financial stability of the Company. As the Company is an intra-group finance company, its own principal risks and uncertainties are only indirectly related to the risks facing the wider Experian Group.

The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its financing and other business risks satisfactorily, and have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### **Directors and Company Secretary**

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

P A Atkinson (resigned 30 June 2022)

A JW Bames

K J Greenwood

**DTLilley** 

M E Pepper

The company secretary at the date of signing this report is RPHanna.

#### Insurance and third-party indemnification

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

### Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

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

#### Small companies' exemption

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This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the Board

KJ Greenwood

Director

18 November 2022

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

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of a ffairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

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

## Independent auditor's report to the members of GUS 1998 Unlimited

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of GUS 1998 Unlimited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 4.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's a ffairs as at 31 March 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

#### Basis for opinion

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

#### Going concern

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

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or a bility to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is a ppropriate; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included enquiring of directors and inspection of policy documentation as to Experian Plc's policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud that apply to this group company as well as enquiring whether the directors have knowledge of any a ctual, suspected or a lleged fraud.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because there are no revenue transactions. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including:

• Identifying journal entries and other adjustments to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of GUS 1998 Unlimited (continued)

#### Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations - ability to detect (continued)

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified a reas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards), and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies legislation), distributable profits legislation and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

This company, as an intra-group finance company, is not subject to other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in a ccordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

#### Directors' report

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

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

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

### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- a dequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns a dequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in a greement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certa in disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take a dvantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

# Independent auditor's report to the members of GUS 1998 Unlimited (continued)

#### Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's a bility to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of a counting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### · Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable a ssurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will a lways detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

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

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Adam Craig (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants St Nicholas House Park Row Nottingham NG1 6FO

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25 November 2022

# Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Interest receivable and similar income	6	670	126
Interest payable and similar charges	7	-	(836)
Profit/(loss) before tax	8	670	(710)
Tax charge on profit/(loss)	9	<u> </u>	(24)
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		670	(734)

# Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022

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

# Balance sheet at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Current assets	• •		
Debtors – amounts falling due within one year	10	54,466	54,466
Current liabilities			
Creditors – amounts falling due with in one year	11	(11,808)	(12,478)
Net current assets	_	42,658	41,988
Total assets less current liabilities	_	42,658	41,988
Net assets	_	42,658	41,988
Equity			
Called-up share capital	12	_	-
Profit and lossa ccount	13	42,658	41,988
Total shareholders' funds	_	42,658	41,988

The financial statements on pages 7 to 14 were approved by the Board on 18 November 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

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KJ Greenwood

Director

Company registered number: 03503354

# Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Called-up share	Profit and loss	Total
	capital	account	
	(Note 12) US\$'000	(Note 13) US\$'000	US\$'000
At 1 April 2020	<u>-</u>	42,722	42,722
Loss and Total comprehensive expense for			
the financial year		(734)	(734)
At 31 March 2021	-	41,988	41,988
	Called-up share	Profit and loss	Total
	capital	account	
	(Note 12)	(Note 13)	
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
At 1 April 2021	•	41,988	41,988
Profit and Total comprehensive income for			
the financial year		670	670
At 31 March 2022	-	42,658	42,658

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1. Corporate information

The Company is a private unlimited company, incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. Its registered office is at The Sir John Peace Building, Experian Way, NG2 Business Park, Nottingham, NG80 1ZZ and its registered number is 03503354. The Company's principal activity is to act as an intragroup finance company.

#### 2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in a ccordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ('FRS 101'). In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, but makes a mendments where necessary to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where a dvantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

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

#### Going concern

In a dopting the going concern basis for preparing these financial statements, the directors have considered the business activities, the principal risks and uncertainties and the other matters that could threaten the long-term financial stability of the Company. The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its financing and other business risks satisfactorily and have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have a dequate resources, including the ongoing a vailability of funds under the Group's cash pooling a rrangements, to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements. The directors therefore consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company financial statements.

#### Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced disclosure framework'

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

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

- IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.
- Para graphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', so exempting the Company from disclosing valuation techniques and inputs used for the measurement of a seets and lia bilities.
- Para graph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', exempting the Company from disclosing comparative information required by:
  - para graph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1 sha res outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements':
  - paragraphs 10(d) and 111, so exempting the Company from providing a cash flow statement and information;
  - paragraph 16, so exempting the Company from providing a statement of compliance with all IFRS;
  - paragraph 38A, so exempting the requirement for a minimum of two of each primary statement and the related notes;

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

### 2. Basis of preparation (continued)

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

- para graphs 38B to D, so exempting the Company from the requirement to provide additional comparative information; and
- para graphs 134 to 136, so exempting the Company from presenting capital management disclosures.
- IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.
- Para graphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', so exempting the Company from disclosing information where it has not applied a new IFRS which has been issued but is not yet effective.
- Para graph 17 of IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', so exempting the Company from providing key management compensation.
- The requirements in IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' to disclose related party transactions with wholly-owned members of the Group.

#### Estimates and judgments

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

### 3. Recent accounting developments

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2, Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' were effective for the Company from 1 April 2021. These amendments provide relief from certain requirements in IFRS Standards where there are modifications of financial instruments due to the transition from interbank offered rates (IBOR) to alternative benchmark interest rates.

Amounts owed by group undertakings have contractual terms which were a ffected by interest rate benchmark reform. Applying the practical expedient introduced by the amendments means when the interest rates a ffecting these amounts were replaced there was no requirement to recognise an immediate gain or loss in profit or loss, which may have been required if the practical expedient was not a vailable or adopted. There was no material impact on the Company's financial results as a result of applying these amendments.

#### 4. Significant accounting policies

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

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

#### Reporting currency

These financial statements are presented in US dollars, the Company's functional currency.

#### Foreign currency translation

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

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

#### 4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### **Debtors and creditors**

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

#### Tax

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

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

### 5. Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgments

#### (i) Critical accounting estimates and a ssumptions

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of income, costs and charges, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The resulting a counting estimates, which are based on management's best judgment at the date of the financial statements, will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The only estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying a mounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year relate to the carrying value of the Company's cumulative redeemable preference shares (see note 11).

#### (ii) Critical judgments

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management may make judgments that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Company financial statements. These judgments may include the classification of transactions between the Company profit and loss account and the Company balance sheet

The most significant of these judgments for the Company is in respect of the cumulative redeemable preference shares which are classified as financial lia bilities rather than equity with dividends on them reported as an interest expense. These classifications have been a dopted as there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or a nother financial a sset to a nother company.

#### 6. Interest receivable and similar income

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Interest receivable on amounts owed by group undertakings	-	126
Ga in on the translation of the Company's cumulative redeemable preference shares (note 11)	670	-
	670	126

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

### 7. Interest payable and similar charges

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Loss on the translation of the Company's cumulative redeemable preference shares (note 11)	-	(836)
	-	(836)

### 8. Profit/(loss) before tax

No directors received any remuneration in respect of their services to the Company, either from the Company or from other group undertakings, during the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: US\$nil). The directors do not attribute a material amount of time to this Company and a re-remunerated elsewhere in the Group.

The Company had no employees during the current or prior year and accordingly no employee costs are included in these financial statements (2021: US\$nil).

The auditor received remuneration of US\$3,000 for the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (2021: US\$3,000) which was paid by Experian Finance plc, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of Experian plc, and was not recharged.

#### 9. Tax on profit/(loss)

### (a) Analysis of charge for the year

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax charge on profit/(loss) for the year	-	24
Tax charge on profit/(loss)	-	24

#### (b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year is at a rate lower (2021: higher) than the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%) with the differences explained below:

1270 (2021: 1770) with the distributions explained octow.	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	670	(710)
Profit/(loss) before tax multiplied by the standard rate of UK		
corporation tax of 19% (2021: 19%)	127	(135)
Effect of:		
Income not taxable	(127)	-
Expenses not deductible	-	159
Tax charge for the year	-	24

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

The main rate of UK corporation tax is 19% and will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This will have a consequential effect on the Company's future tax charge.

The Company has no recognised or unrecognised deferred tax (2021: US\$nil).

# Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 (continued)

### 10. Debtors – amounts falling due within one year

	2022 US\$'000	2021 US\$'000
Amounts owed by group undertakings Corporation tax asset	54,464 2	54,464 2
	54,466	54,466

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured with no fixed date for repayment and earn interest.

### 11. Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2022	2021
	US\$'000	US\$'000
Cumulative redeemable preference shares (€10,636,546)	11,808	12,478

As there is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another company, the cumulative redeemable preference shares of the Company are classified as financial lia bilities rather than equity and dividends on them are reported as an interest expense. At the balance sheet dates there were 8,376,961 such shares of 1.27 each in issue with a par value of 1.27 each in issue with a par value of 1.27 each in the 1.27 each in issue with a par value of 1.27 each in the 1.27 each in issue with a par value of 1.27 each in issue wit

The cumulative redeemable preference shares carry no votes at meetings unless the dividend is six months or more in arrears or the meeting includes consideration of a resolution to wind up the Company or to directly vary the rights a trached to the preference shares. Preference dividends are payable half yearly in arrears on 30 June and 31 December at a rate of 0.01% of profit per annum.

On any redemption of these shares, the Company's articles provide that there shall be paid on each share the amount paid up thereon together with a sum equal to all arrears and accruals (if any) of the dividend thereon.

### 12. Called-up share capital

	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Allotted and fully paid:		
2 ordinary shares of £1 (US\$1.43) each	3	3

#### 13. Profit and loss account

The balance on the profit and loss account comprises net profits retained in the Company after the payment of dividends.

#### 14. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Experian Finance plc, incorporated in England and Wales. The Company's ultimate parent company and controlling party, Experian plc, is incorporated in Jersey. It is the parent company of the only group in which the results of the Company for the year were consolidated, and copies of its group financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Experian plc, 2 Cumberland Place, Fenian Street, Dublin 2, D02 HY05, Ireland.