

Registration number: 05048084

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited
Annual Report and Unaudited Financial Statements
for the Year Ended 31 December 2019



Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3 to 4
Income Statement	5
Statement of Comprehensive Income	6
Statement of Financial Position	7 to 8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Statement of Cash Flows	10
Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements	11 to 30

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Company Information

Directors

Kunal Gullapalli

Registered office

10 Queen Street Place
London
EC4R 1BE

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Fair review of the business

The company reported higher revenues as regulatory requirements, a greater focus on managing risk and the potential for negative publicity when dealing with politically exposed persons and sanctioned countries continue to support demand for the company's information products. Increased revenues and a reduction in operating costs has led to a reduction in the company's operating loss compared to the previous period.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the year were as follows:

Revenues from subscriptions increased by 27% to £4.8m and operating loss.

Principal risks and uncertainties


The management of the business and execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to employee retention and the regulatory environment.

Risks associated with employee retention are addressed by offering competitive remuneration, a flexible working environment and providing training and professional development opportunities.

The company has less control over the regulatory environment but aims to minimise risk by offering a broad portfolio of products that are not dependent on one individual market segment.

16 December 2020

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Kunal Gullapalli
Director

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report and the unaudited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' of the company

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

Jonathan Gomer (resigned 1 November 2019)

Hamilton Matthews (resigned 31 January 2020)

Kunal Gullapalli (appointed 1 November 2019)

The following director was appointed after the year end:

Ashley Woods (appointed 31 January 2020)

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of compliance information services to the advisory, corporate and financial communities.

The directors believe that the company will continue in these activities for the foreseeable future.

Employment of disabled persons

The company is committed to employment policies, which follow best practice, based on equal opportunities for all employees, irrespective of sex, race, colour, disability or marital status. The company gives full and fair consideration to applications for employment for disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate arrangements are made for the continued employment and training, career development and promotion of disabled persons employed by the company. If members of staff become disabled the company continues employment, either in the same or an alternative position, with appropriate retraining being given if necessary.

Employee involvement

The company systematically provides employees with information on matters of concern to them, consulting them or their representatives regularly, so that their views can be taken into account when making decisions that are likely to affect their interests. Employee involvement in the company is encouraged, as achieving a common awareness on the part of all employees of the financial and economic factors affecting the company plays a major role in maintaining its competitive advantage.

Future developments

The company expects increasing customer demand for its products driven by the factors identified in the strategic report.

The company will continue to invest in technology and product development to introduce a number of new content initiatives as well as improving the delivery and functionality of its existing information services.

Creditor payment policy

The company aims to pay all its suppliers within a reasonable period of their invoices being received and in any case within the suppliers' own payment periods.

Going concern

After making enquiries, 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 consolidated financial statements.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

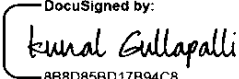
Directors' Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

Directors' liabilities

During the year and as at date of approval of the financial statements, the Company maintained insurance covering officers of the Company against liabilities arising in relation to the Company. This is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of Companies Act 2006.

16 December 2020

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Kunal Gullapalli
Director

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Revenue	4	4,758,065	3,749,187
Cost of sales		<u>(4,796,415)</u>	<u>(3,392,072)</u>
Gross (loss)/profit		(38,350)	357,115
Administrative expenses		(1,861,143)	(2,735,110)
Other operating income	5	37,025	17,940
Other losses	6	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,326,226)</u>
Operating loss	7	<u>(1,862,468)</u>	<u>(3,686,281)</u>
Loss before tax		(1,862,468)	(3,686,281)
Income tax expense	10	<u>(111,325)</u>	<u>(39,221)</u>
Loss for the year		<u>(1,973,793)</u>	<u>(3,725,502)</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss for the year	<u>(1,973,793)</u>	<u>(3,725,502)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>(1,973,793)</u>	<u>(3,725,502)</u>

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

(Registration number: 05048084)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019

	Note	31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	142,120	292,357
Intangible assets	12	3,007,861	947,885
		<u>3,149,981</u>	<u>1,240,242</u>
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	13	1,615,083	1,578,008
Cash and cash equivalents	14	273,844	467,695
		<u>1,888,927</u>	<u>2,045,703</u>
Total assets		<u>5,038,908</u>	<u>3,285,945</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	10	(150,545)	(39,221)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	(11,265,900)	(7,761,792)
Income tax liability		138,637	32,415
Deferred income		(2,071,268)	(2,008,085)
Accruals		(629,347)	(474,984)
		<u>(13,827,878)</u>	<u>(10,212,446)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(13,978,423)</u>	<u>(10,251,667)</u>
Equity			
Share capital	15	(11,000)	(11,000)
Share premium		(432,931)	(432,931)
Retained earnings		9,383,446	7,409,653
Total equity		<u>8,939,515</u>	<u>6,965,722</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>(5,038,908)</u>	<u>(3,285,945)</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

(Registration number: 05048084)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019 (continued)

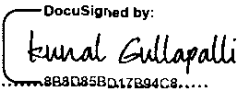
For the financial year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

16 December 2020

Approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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Kunal Gullapalli
Director

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2019	11,000	432,931	(7,409,653)	(6,965,722)
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,973,793)	(1,973,793)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(1,973,793)	(1,973,793)
At 31 December 2019	11,000	432,931	(9,383,446)	(8,939,515)
	Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2018	11,000	432,931	(3,684,151)	(3,240,220)
Loss for the year	-	-	(3,725,502)	(3,725,502)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(3,725,502)	(3,725,502)
At 31 December 2018	11,000	432,931	(7,409,653)	(6,965,722)

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities			
Operating loss		(1,862,468)	(3,686,281)
Adjustments to cash flows from non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	7	1,380,473	423,317
Income tax paid		(106,223)	(32,414)
		<u>(588,218)</u>	<u>(3,295,378)</u>
Working capital adjustments			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	13	(37,075)	152,880
Increase in trade and other payables	17	3,658,471	4,046,090
Increase in deferred income, including government grants		<u>63,183</u>	<u>449,678</u>
Net cash flow from operating activities		<u>3,096,361</u>	<u>1,353,270</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisitions of property plant and equipment		(42,480)	(170,000)
Acquisition of intangible assets	12	<u>(3,247,732)</u>	<u>(854,595)</u>
Net cash flows from investing activities		<u>(3,290,212)</u>	<u>(1,024,595)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(193,851)	328,675
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>467,695</u>	<u>139,020</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		<u>273,844</u>	<u>467,695</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in United Kingdom.

The address of its registered office is:

10 Queen Street Place

London

EC4R 1BE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board on 16 December 2020.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The company financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations adopted by the EU ("adopted IFRS's").

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with adopted IFRSs and under historical cost accounting rules.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

The company is a provider of financial information, analysis and data to the advisory, corporate and financial communities.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Changes in accounting policy

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2019 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

None of the standards, interpretations and amendments which are effective for periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and which have not been adopted early, are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents subscriptions to the information services. The cash relating to subscriptions is received in advance, with standard payment terms of 14 days from invoice date. Revenue is recognised in the income statement evenly over the duration of subscriptions as the Company satisfies its performance obligations and control of the information passes to the subscriber. For periods where the Company has not fulfilled its performance obligations, amounts are accrued on the balance sheet as contract liabilities. Standard contract terms do not allow for refunds or cancellations and do not contain warranties or related obligations.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in British Pounds (GBP), which is the company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement.

Tax

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

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 taxable income.

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Computers and office equipment includes purchased software from third parties.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

The carrying value of an asset is written down to its recoverable amount if the carrying value of the asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Intangible assets

Internally generated software

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the software product;
- it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives not exceeding three years. Amortisation expense is recognised in "administrative expenses" in the Income Statement.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Computers and office equipment	Straight line 3 to 8 years
Fixtures and fittings	Straight line 5 years

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on intangible assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows:

Asset class	Amortisation method and rate
Internally generated software development costs	Straight line 3 years

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

For defined contribution plans contributions are paid publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory or contractual basis. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the company has applied the practical expedient, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets held by the company are classified in the following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised costs - the company measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met; (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) based on the contractual terms the expected cashflows are solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - these include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Derivatives, including embedded derivatives which are accounted for as separate derivatives other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss; are classified as held for trading. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the trade receivable and the economic environment.

The company considers default to occur when contractual payments are outstanding greater than 360 days past due based on historical experience, however given the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets, the definition of default has no impact on the quantification of the provision. Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cashflows, which is based on an assessment of the company's intention and ability to successfully recover balances through enforcement activities.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the company's Statement of Financial Position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

The company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- Loans and borrowings - after initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - these include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This includes derivatives not in a hedging relationship and embedded derivatives that meet the separation criteria in IFRS 9, as outlined above. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value with net changes in fair value presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A liability is generally derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Classification of financial instruments

An instrument or its components, are classified on initial recognition as a financial asset, financial liability or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the requirements of IAS 32. The initial carrying value of a compound instruments are allocated between the financial liability components and equity components, by first valuing the financial liability on a stand-alone basis and allocating the residual value to the equity component. Transaction costs are allocated between the components on a relative fair value basis.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

• Judgements:

In applying the Company's accounting policies, management has applied judgement in the following areas that have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Income and deferred tax: The tax on profits is determined according to complex tax laws and regulations. Where the effect of these laws and regulations is unclear, judgements are used in determining the liability for the tax to be paid. Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgement in determining the amounts to be recognised, with consideration given to the timing and level of future taxable income. The main areas of judgement in the Company's tax calculation are reassessment of uncertain tax provisions and reassessment of the recognition and recoverability of deferred tax assets.

• Estimates:

There are no significant areas which involve estimates.

4 Revenue

The analysis of the company's revenue for the year from continuing operations is as follows:

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

4 Revenue (continued)

	2019	2018
	£	£
Subscription and events	4,640,287	3,707,972
Grants	117,778	41,215
	4,758,065	3,749,187

5 Other operating income

The analysis of the company's other operating income for the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Royalty income from related parties	37,025	17,940
Total other income	37,025	17,940

6 Other gains and losses

The analysis of the company's other gains and losses for the year is as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Non operating income/(expense)	-	(1,326,226)

This represents a reversal of the prior year gain recognised from the cancellation of amounts owing to parties related to the vendors of C6 Data Intelligence Limited, agreed as part of the sale of the company to Mergermarket Limited. The amount is now payable to Mergermarket Limited who settled the amount on behalf of C6 Intelligence Information Systems Limited.

7 Expenses

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	2019	2018
	£	£
Employee benefits expense	2,625,007	2,587,053
Depreciation expense	192,717	157,781
Amortisation expense	1,187,756	265,536
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(4,329)	10,374
Donations	-	250
Other expenses	3,611,813	3,898,599
Cost recharged to related party	(955,406)	(792,411)
Total cost of sales and administrative expenses	6,657,558	6,127,182

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

8 Staff costs

The aggregate payroll costs (including directors' remuneration) were as follows:

	2019	2018
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,206,180	2,189,305
Social security costs	238,823	264,874
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	158,313	109,406
Other employee expense	21,691	23,468
	2,625,007	2,587,053

The average number of persons employed by the company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category was as follows:

	2019	2018
	No.	No.
Content creation	20	18
Commercial	18	17
Administration and support	3	3
	41	38

9 Net foreign exchange gain/loss

The exchange differences charged to the income statement are included as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
Administrative expenses	(4,329)	10,374
	(4,329)	10,374

10 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the income statement

	2019	2018
	£	£
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	83,584	22,743
Adjustments in respect of prior years	27,741	16,478
Total deferred taxation	111,325	39,221

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

10 Income tax (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2018 - the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2018 - 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Loss before tax	(1,862,468)	(3,686,281)
Corporation tax at standard rate	(353,869)	(700,393)
Increase from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit	11,018	15,894
Decrease from tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	21,867	67,346
Increase arising from group relief tax reconciliation	404,568	639,896
Deferred tax expense from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	27,741	16,478
Total tax charge	111,325	39,221

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
(continued)**

10 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Liability £
2019	
Deferred development costs	(150,545)
	Liability £
2018	
Deferred development costs	(39,221)

Substantially all of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be recovered after more than one year.

Deferred tax movement during the year:

	At 1 January 2019 £	Recognised in income £	At 31 December 2019 £
Deferred development costs	(39,221)	(111,324)	(150,545)

Deferred tax movement during the prior year:

	At 1 January 2018 £	Recognised in income £	At 31 December 2018 £
Deferred development costs	-	(39,221)	(39,221)

There are £214,003 of deductible temporary differences (2018 - £98,559) and £654,835 of unused tax losses (2018 - £654,835) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
(continued)**

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Computers and Office equipment £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2018	584,543	584,543
Additions	170,000	170,000
At 31 December 2018	<u>754,543</u>	<u>754,543</u>
At 1 January 2019	754,543	754,543
Additions	42,480	42,480
At 31 December 2019	<u>797,023</u>	<u>797,023</u>
Depreciation		
At 1 January 2018	304,405	304,405
Charge for year	157,781	157,781
At 31 December 2018	<u>462,186</u>	<u>462,186</u>
At 1 January 2019	462,186	462,186
Charge for the year	192,717	192,717
At 31 December 2019	<u>654,903</u>	<u>654,903</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	<u>142,120</u>	<u>142,120</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>292,357</u>	<u>292,357</u>
At 1 January 2018	<u>280,138</u>	<u>280,138</u>

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

**Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019
(continued)**

12 Intangible assets

	Internally generated software development costs £	Total £
Cost or valuation		
At 1 January 2018	499,849	499,849
Additions	<u>854,595</u>	<u>854,595</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,354,444</u>	<u>1,354,444</u>
At 1 January 2019	1,354,444	1,354,444
Additions	<u>3,247,732</u>	<u>3,247,732</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>4,602,176</u>	<u>4,602,176</u>
Amortisation		
At 1 January 2018	141,022	141,022
Amortisation charge	<u>265,537</u>	<u>265,537</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>406,559</u>	<u>406,559</u>
At 1 January 2019	406,559	406,559
Amortisation charge	<u>1,187,756</u>	<u>1,187,756</u>
At 31 December 2019	<u>1,594,315</u>	<u>1,594,315</u>
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2019	<u>3,007,861</u>	<u>3,007,861</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>947,885</u>	<u>947,885</u>
At 1 January 2018	<u>358,827</u>	<u>358,827</u>

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
Trade receivables	1,755,488	1,866,503
Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(246,187)	(426,697)
Net trade receivables	1,509,301	1,439,806
Prepayments	99,830	131,958
Other receivables	5,952	6,244
	1,615,083	1,578,008

Trade receivables are stated at fair value, net of provisions for expected losses.

The ageing analysis of trade receivables is as follows:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
Within due date	1,396,628	1,166,946
Up to 3 months	104,136	214,943
3 to 6 months	39,256	166,171
6 months plus	215,468	318,443
	1,755,488	1,866,503
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(246,187)	(426,697)
Trade receivables - net	1,509,301	1,439,806

The provision for impaired trade receivables relates to those receivables that under the expected credit loss model represent a fair estimation of the recoverability of balances.

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
UK pound	1,457,220	1,337,176
US dollar	58,957	117,485
Euros	97,106	123,347
Other currencies	1,800	-
	1,615,083	1,578,008

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

13 Trade and other receivables (continued)

Movements on the company's provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	31 December 2019 £	31 December 2018 £
Opening balance	(426,697)	(155,877)
Additional provision for impairment of receivables	-	(281,980)
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	180,510	11,160
	(246,187)	(426,697)

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'administrative expenses' in the income statement.

Expected credit losses on trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally issued with credit terms of 0 - 30 days.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using the provision matrix below to measure the ECL. The provision rates are based on days past due and the calculation of the ECL reflects reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Loss rates are based on actual credit loss experience over a period of 2 years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix:

At 31 December 2019 (£ 000)	Current	30 - 360	Over 360	Total
Expected credit loss rate (%)	0.20%	28%	100%	
Gross carrying amount	1,396	161	198	1,755
Expected credit loss	(3)	(45)	(198)	(246)
Net carrying amount	1,393	116	-	1,509
Past due but not impaired	-	116	-	116

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
Cash at bank	273,844	467,695

15 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2019		31 December 2018	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000

The holders of Ordinary shares are entitled to share equally in the distributable profits of the company subject to distributions being approved by the directors of the company.

16 Pension and other schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £158,312 (2018 - £109,406).

17 Trade and other payables

	31 December 2019	31 December 2018
	£	£
Trade payables	240,782	301,939
Amounts due to related parties	10,862,952	7,378,896
Social security and other taxes	162,313	76,784
Other payables	(147)	4,173
	11,265,900	7,761,792

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

18 Financial Instruments and financial risk

The company's operations expose it to various financial risks that include credit risk and liquidity risk. The company has a risk management program in place which seeks to limit the impact of these risks on the financial performance of the company. This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks and the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing the risk.

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Board has reviewed the process for identifying and evaluating the significant risks affecting the business and the policies and procedures by which these risks will be managed effectively.

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk arises from credit extended to customers and associates arising on outstanding receivables and outstanding transactions as well as cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Trade and other receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. There is no significant concentration of credit risk by dependence on individual customers or geographically. The company has a large exposure to the financial services industry and the credit risk profile of the company could be adversely affected by significant changes in that industry.

The company has detailed procedures for assessing and managing the credit risk related to its trade receivables based on experience, customer's track record and historic default rates. The company actively follows up on all overdue debtors. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses.

Financial instruments, cash and short-term bank deposits

Financial instruments, cash and short-term bank deposits are invested with institutions with the highest credit rating with limits on amounts held with individual banks or institutions at any one time.

The carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment provisions represents the company's maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end is the carrying value of the assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

18 Financial Instruments and financial risk (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities:

	Carrying value £ 000	No set maturity £ 000	Less than one year £ 000	One to five years £ 000	Over five years £ 000
At 31 December 2019					
Accounts payable and other payables	11,266	-	403	10,863	-
	<u>11,266</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>10,863</u>	<u>-</u>

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

19 Related party transactions

Key management personnel

Key management personnel are deemed to be the board of directors of the company. The board has responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company. During the year none of the directors were remunerated by the company.

Expenditure with and payables to related parties

	Indirect parent	Associates
	£	£
2019		
Purchase of services	330,862	2,372,802
Amounts payable to related party	6,066,490	4,506,061
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Indirect parent	Associates
	£	£
2018		
Purchase of services	329,168	1,559,747
Amounts payable to related party	5,010,588	2,368,308

Services are purchased from related parties on normal commercial terms and conditions and mainly purchased on a cost plus basis.

Amounts payable to related parties arise mainly from the provision of services between entities. The payables bear no interest.

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is ARI Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the UK. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is ITT SARL, a company incorporated in Luxembourg.

Mr Andrea Pignataro is the ultimate beneficial owner of ITT SARL holding >25% of the share capital.

Acuris Risk Intelligence Limited

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019 (continued)

20 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking (continued)

Relationship between entity and parents

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Acuris Holdings Limited, incorporated in UK.

The address of Acuris Holdings Limited is:
10 Queen Street Place, London, EC4R 1BE, UK

21 Non adjusting events after the financial period

Subsequent to the year end, the COVID-19 outbreak developed rapidly, which is causing economic disruptions in most countries. Various measures have been taken by Governments around the world to contain the virus which have had a significant impact on global economic activity.

The company's services are primarily delivered by electronic means enabling it to continue to service its customers in the current climate. The company has moved to remote working arrangements which are running smoothly, to ensure the safety of staff and to enable the business to operate with minimal impact.

The company's services are often critical to its customers operations and for this reason the virus is expected to have a limited immediate impact on the company's revenue streams. Given the nature of the outbreak and the on-going developments, at this time it is not possible to estimate the overall future impact to the company.