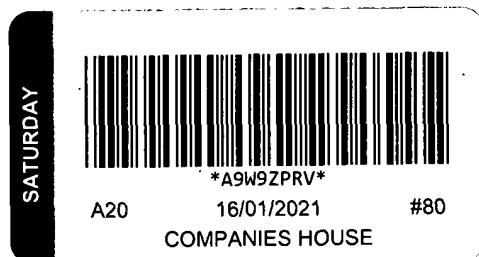


THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st 2020

Registered number: 01762617



THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

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THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Strategic report for the year ended March 31st 2020

The directors present their Strategic report on the company for the year ended March 31st 2020.

Principal activities and business review

The principal activity of the company is the publication and supply of business information. The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) revenues were 2% below last year due to a challenging market environment for the events business and cyclicalities in public-policy and consumer consulting. There was growth in the core Country Analysis subscriptions business. At the end of the year, the company had net assets of £26,334,000 (2019: £21,315,000).

Future developments

The directors believe that there is more opportunity ahead and the company is making significant investments in data, technology and people in order to capture that in the coming year.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £14,035,000 (2019: £11,503,000). The company received £2,399,000 of dividends during the year (2019: £2,120,000) from Group companies. Interim dividends of £2,399,000 were paid during the year (2019: £2,120,000). The directors do not propose that a final dividend be paid (2019: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Economist Group's annual review of risk highlighted the following principal areas relevant to the company: changes to its markets (including the commoditisation of, and pricing pressures on, information products); the quality of the Company's products keeping up with customers' expectations; its systems and infrastructure; volatility of the deficit on the UK pension scheme; business continuity; the challenges in retaining customers; employing and retaining talent; the impact of cybercrime attacks; regulatory risk, such as changes to privacy laws; and the financial operations of the company.

Key performance indicators

The Economist Intelligence Unit's operations are managed and analysed globally on a business entity as opposed to a legal entity basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that analysis using key performance indicators for the company is not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business of the EIU. The development, performance and position of the EIU is discussed on pages 11-12 of The Economist Group Annual Report 2020. The key financial and other performance indicators are revenue growth, profits and margin, renewal rates for the subscription business.

Statement by the Directors in relation to performance of their statutory duties in accordance with Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006

The directors of the Company are aware of their duty under Section 172(1) of the Companies Act 2006 ('s.172') to act in good faith in ways that they consider most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of the Company's members as a whole, giving regard to amongst others, the matters set out in s.172.

The Company is a member of The Economist Group, a group of wholly-owned subsidiaries of The Economist Newspaper Limited (the "Parent"). The Company shares a common director with the Parent as well as members of The Economist Group's executive leadership team who participate in decision-making at group level. Through participation, the directors consider the impact of decisions made at a group level in relation to the Company. The directors engage with the Parent on various matters including governance; the Economist Group has a formal governance policy, a number of guiding principles and an environmental policy that the Company has considered and supports, and has therefore consistently applied.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Strategic report for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

Stakeholder statements

The Company provides services to, and is the recipient of services from, The Economist Group. As a wholly-owned subsidiary within The Economist Group, the directors consider the impact of the Company's activities on its immediate parent, its Group clients, its external clients and its suppliers. Any decisions taken will be aligned to the strategy and standards of The Economist Group and will be made in the best interests of all stakeholders. Impacts of any decisions will be determined, inter alia, through on-going risk assessments which take into consideration all relevant stakeholders.

Employees

Given the Company's ownership structure, and the fact that the Parent is the employer of colleagues who work in the Company's business, the Parent's board has taken the lead in carrying out the duties of a board in respect of these employees, including engaging with them, having regard to their interests and the effect of that regard (including on the principal decisions taken by the company during the financial year). An example is the roll-out of The Economist Group's new colleague engagement tool, Peakon, to understand how colleagues feel about working for the Company, and to help the management team to improve this experience.

Other stakeholders

The Company's stakeholders are consulted routinely on a wide range of matters including delivery of the Group's strategy, compliance with The Economist Group policies, corporate governance matters and operational matters in relation to the delivery of the Company's services, to ensure that it provides the appropriate level of service to its clients and that the Company operates high standards of business conduct and governance.

The Company has both external and intra-group clients and suppliers and recognises the importance of building strong relationships with its clients and suppliers. The Board ensures it has visibility over these key relationships and takes these into account when making decisions. The Company believes that the behaviour of suppliers must adhere to the Group's commitments on environmental, social and governance issues.

During the year, there was an internal reorganisation to cluster together parts of The Economist Group focusing on similar client needs. The Company is now primarily focused on subscriber and member services, with consulting moving into a new client-solutions division focusing on bespoke projects.

The Company invests significant time and energy in fostering strong client relationships and is steadily increasing the amount of interaction its commercial and editorial teams have with clients. The Company has long-standing supplier relationships both with companies and individuals. These are central to our commercial success and are often tightly integrated into our day-to-day operations.

The Company's board regularly discusses all stakeholders, including our regulator, European Securities and Markets Authority. There is clearly a close relationship between the Company and its Parent company and other companies in The Economist Group, and the EIU's managing director is a member of The Economist Group's leadership team, which meets every two weeks.

Overall, the board has engaged its various stakeholders through discussion and customer focused initiatives and, incorporated the feedback received in the implementation of The Economist Group's and the Company's strategy and decision-making processes. Owing to The Economist Group's governance structure, the Parent's board has taken the lead in carrying out many of the duties of a board in respect of the Company's other stakeholders, with the support and approval of the Company, and the Board of the Company itself has also considered s.172 and other governance matters where appropriate.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Strategic report for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

The Strategic report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



F Sanu
Company Secretary

17th December 2020

Registered office
The Adelphi,
1-11 John Adam Street,
London,
WC2N 6HT

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Directors' report for the year ended March 31st 2020

The directors present their report and audited financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31st 2020.

Future developments, results and dividends

It has been a successful year for The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited. The results and dividends of the company have been discussed within the Strategic report on page 2. There is more opportunity ahead and the business intends to make significant investments in data, technology and people in order to capture demand in the coming year.

Financial risk management

The Economist Group's annual review of risk highlighted the following principal areas of financial risk relevant to the company: liquidity, interest rate, financial counterparty and foreign currency risk management.

These risks and the financial risk management policies are discussed in The Economist Group Annual report 2020 within the Directors report on pages 26-27 under the heading 'Internal control', in the financial review on pages 31-34 and in the notes to the accounts under the heading 'Financial risk management' on pages 84-87.

The Company is a member of The Economist Newspaper Limited group of companies. The group operates a centralised treasury function and advances funds through intercompany loans to group companies to meet their financing needs as required.

Going concern

The directors have prepared these financial statements on the going concern basis, and in doing so have considered the matters set out in the paragraphs below.

The Company is a subsidiary of The Economist Newspaper Limited which operates a centralised treasury function to manage the liquidity needs of The Economist Newspaper Limited and all its subsidiaries (together "the Group"). All subsidiaries participate in the Group's treasury operations either by contributing funding to or drawing funding from fellow subsidiaries. The continued availability of the Group's borrowing facilities depends on the Group's overall performance, and therefore the context of the whole Group is relevant when considering the going concern basis of accounting.

The covid-19 pandemic has impacted the Group's businesses, though the Group's overall liquidity position has strengthened due to careful management of the cost base and working capital. The Economist has continued to publish and has seen an increase in subscription revenue despite lower marketing spend whilst the EIU has performed well in the circumstances. Both Client Solutions and Events businesses have experienced declining advertising, sponsorship and delegate revenues due to lower client marketing activity and the cancellation of physical events.

The Group has taken a number of actions in response to the measures introduced by governments due to covid-19, and the impact of these measures on the economy and the markets in which the Group operates, including:

- Cost-saving initiatives, such as reducing marketing spend, reducing executive pay and suspending Board pay for six months, delays to recruitment, and technology and operating expenditure cuts including a number of redundancies;
- Closing the EIU Canback and TVC businesses;
- Not making dividend payments throughout 2020;
- Agreeing, for precautionary reasons, with the syndicate of banks providing the Group's £150m RCF to substantially relax the covenant tests for September 2020 and March 2021, with a commitment to review the September 2021 tests if required; and
- Changed borrowing limits, for precautionary reasons, should there be a need to access additional liquidity in the future.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Directors' report for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

Going concern (continued)

These measures already taken together with future actions that could be taken mean that based on the Group's cashflow forecasts and projections reviewed by the board of The Economist Newspaper Limited in November 2020, which take into account the impact of covid-19 on the Group's trading since its onset in March 2020, the Group will continue to have sufficient liquidity headroom in its existing facilities and measurement headroom against the RCF financial covenants and will be able to operate within the level of its bank facilities for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Directors

The directors and non-executive directors who served on the Board during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are set out below:

R L Bew
J A Bowler
S P Naughton
A M Ross
L Salame Boro (appointed September 2nd 2019)
C J Stibbs (resigned August 30th 2019)

Directors indemnities

The Economist Group provides, to the extent permitted by law, an indemnity to all directors and officers of the company and its subsidiaries in respect of claims against them arising in respect of the conduct of the business of the Group. The Economist Group has also purchased directors' and officers' insurance cover against certain legal liabilities and costs for claims in connection with any act or omission by such directors and officers in the execution of their duties.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), 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 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;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors 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.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Directors' report for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are 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 auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Reappointment of auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office.

The Director's report has been approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



F Sanu
Company Secretary

17th December 2020

Registered office

The Adelphi
1-11 John Adam Street
London
WC2N 6HT

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at March 31st 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 24.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 Financial Reporting Council's (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

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

**Independent auditor's report to the members of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited
(continued)**

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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 the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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;

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

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.

William Touche

**William Touche (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom**

17th December 2020

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Income statement for the year ended March 31st 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Revenue	2	44,587	45,447
Cost of sales	3	<u>(13,962)</u>	<u>(15,542)</u>
Gross profit		30,625	29,905
Distribution costs	3	(330)	(276)
Administrative expenses	3	<u>(22,705)</u>	<u>(17,862)</u>
Operating profit before exceptional items		7,590	11,767
Closure of DB pension scheme	4	6,927	-
Operating profit		14,517	11,767
Income from other fixed asset investments	5	2,399	2,120
Finance costs	6	<u>(86)</u>	<u>(127)</u>
Profit before taxation		16,830	13,760
Tax on profit	7	<u>(2,795)</u>	<u>(2,257)</u>
Profit for the financial year		<u>14,035</u>	<u>11,503</u>

The results reported above relate solely to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31st 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit for the financial year		14,035	11,503
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			
Re-measurement of retirement-benefit obligations	18	(8,252)	1,105
Attributable tax	15	1,635	(188)
Other comprehensive (expense)/ income for the year		<u>(6,617)</u>	<u>917</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>7,418</u></u>	<u><u>12,420</u></u>
Attributable to			
Equity holders of the company		<u><u>7,418</u></u>	<u><u>12,420</u></u>

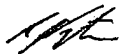
The notes on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Balance sheet as at March 31st 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investment in subsidiaries	12	99,224	99,224
Property, plant and equipment	13	143	110
Intangible assets	14	1,450	266
Deferred tax assets	15	904	715
Non-current assets		101,721	100,315
Trade and other receivables	16	2,386	1,583
Amounts due from group undertakings	17	28,255	22,508
Current tax assets		310	-
Current assets		30,951	24,091
Total assets		132,672	124,406
Retirement benefit obligations	18	(4,367)	(3,721)
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	19	(223)	(223)
Non-current liabilities		(4,590)	(3,944)
Trade and other liabilities	20	(4,871)	(2,537)
Amounts due to group undertakings	21	(96,877)	(95,263)
Current tax liabilities		-	(1,347)
Current liabilities		(101,748)	(99,147)
Total liabilities		(106,338)	(103,091)
Net assets		26,334	21,315
Equity			
Called up share capital	22	-	-
Retained earnings		26,334	21,315
Total shareholder's funds		26,334	21,315

The notes on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited (registered number 01762617) were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17th December 2020. They were signed on its behalf by:



S P Naughton
Director

Company registered number: 01762617.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31st 2020**

Year ended March 31st 2020		Called up share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total shareholder's funds £'000
	Note			
At April 1st 2019		-	21,315	21,315
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year			14,035	14,035
Other comprehensive income		-	(6,617)	(6,617)
Total comprehensive income		-	7,418	7,418
Dividends	10	-	(2,399)	(2,399)
At March 31st 2020		-	26,334	26,334
Year ended March 31st 2019				
	Note			
At April 1st 2018		-	11,015	11,015
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year		-	11,503	11,503
Other comprehensive income		-	917	917
Total comprehensive income		-	12,420	12,420
Dividends	10	-	(2,120)	(2,120)
At March 31st 2019		-	21,315	21,315

The notes on pages 15 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020

1. Accounting policies

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London, WC2N 6HT.

The principal activity of the company is disclosed in the Strategic report.

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

a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the going-concern basis under the historical cost convention, in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (FRS 101) as issued by the Financial Reporting Council and with those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under FRS 101. Refer to the going-concern disclosure within the strategic report for further information.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting assumptions. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas requiring a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are discussed in the relevant accounting policies under the following headings and in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate:

- taxation (notes 1l, 7 and 15);
- the carrying value of investments (notes 1f, 12);
- employee benefits: share-based payments (notes 1m and 11); and
- employee benefits: pensions (notes 1m and 18).

New standards adopted in the year

The following standards interpretations and amendments were adopted in the year:

- IFRS 16 "Leases";
- Amendments to IFRS 9 "Prepayment features with negative compensation and modification of financial liabilities";
- Amendments to IAS 19 "Plan amendments, curtailments or settlements";
- Annual improvements to IFRS's 2015-17 cycle; and
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments.

There has been no impact of the adoption of these standards.

b) FRS 101 reduced disclosure

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and Financial Instruments;
- the requirements of paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*;
- the requirements of IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*;
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*;
- the requirements of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

b) FRS 101 reduced disclosure (continued)

- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- disclosures in respect of revenue being the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119 (a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Economist Newspaper Limited as at March 31st 2020 (see note 24).

c) Consolidation

As the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Economist Newspaper Limited, the company is exempt by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare Group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its Group.

d) Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the company's functional and presentation currency. 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 Statement of comprehensive income.

e) Revenue

The company's significant revenue streams include research (circulation and subscriptions), marketing services which includes sponsorship, and consulting revenues.

Circulation and subscriptions include sales by The Economist Intelligence Unit for access to content either through a periodic subscription or as a single edition purchase on the newsstand or through a digital download. The company's sponsorship revenues are in relation to events and meetings. Other revenues include sales of economic, industry and management consultancy services, event delegate fees, membership fees, licensing and sales of publishing rights to clients.

Revenue is recognised in order to depict the transfer of control of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which we expect to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. This process begins with the identification of our contract with a customer, which is generally through a master services agreement, acceptance of terms and conditions, customer purchase order, or a combination thereof. Within each contract, judgment is applied to determine the extent to which activities within the contract represent distinct performance obligations to be delivered and the total amount of transaction price to which we expect to be entitled.

The transaction price determined is net of sales taxes, rebates and discounts, and after eliminating sales within the company. Where a contract contains multiple performance obligations such as the provision of more than one product or service, revenue is allocated on the basis of relative standalone selling prices.

Revenue is recognised on contracts with customers when or as performance obligations are satisfied which is the period or the point in time where control of goods or services transfer to the customer. Judgement is applied to determine first whether control passes over time and if not, then the point in time at which control passes. Where revenue is recognised over time judgement

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

e) Revenue (continued)

is used to determine the method which best depicts the transfer of control. Where an input method is used significant estimation is required to determine the progress towards delivering the performance obligation.

The company may enter into contracts with another party in addition to our customers. In making the determination as to whether revenue should be recognised on a gross or net basis, the contract with the customer is analysed to understand which party controls the relevant good or service prior to transferring to the customer. This judgement is informed by facts and circumstances of the contract in determining whether the company has promised to provide the specified good or service or whether the company is arranging for the transfer of the specified good or service, including which party is responsible for fulfilment, has discretion to set the price to the customer and is responsible for inventory risk.

f) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less provision for impairment.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for intended use. Finance costs which are directly attributable to the cost of construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the costs of that tangible fixed asset. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Equipment: 3 - 10 years

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.

h) Intangible assets

Internal and external costs incurred during the preliminary stage of developing computer software for internal use are expensed as incurred. Internal and external costs incurred to develop computer software for internal use during the application development stage are capitalised if the Group expects economic benefits from the development. Capitalisation in the application development stage begins once the Group can reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the software development and has demonstrated its intention to complete and use the software. Internally developed software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of between three and ten years.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand.

The company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Economist Newspaper Limited and the cash flows of the company are included in the consolidated cash flow statement of The Economist Newspaper Limited. Consequently, the company is exempt under the terms of FRS 101 from publishing a cash flow statement.

j) Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

k) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the company's shareholder.

l) Taxation

Current tax is recognised on the amounts expected to be paid or recovered under the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance-sheet date.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance-sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available, against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the income statement, except when the tax relates to items charged or credited directly to equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the tax is also recognised in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the same component of total comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities require management judgment in determining the amounts to be recognised. In particular, significant judgment is used when assessing the extent to which deferred tax assets should be recognised with consideration given to the timing and level of future taxable income together with any future tax-planning strategies.

m) Employee benefits

i. Pensions

The retirement benefit asset and obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the net of the present value of the defined-benefit obligation and the fair value of scheme assets at the balance-sheet date. The defined-benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined-benefit obligation is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using yields on high-quality corporate bonds which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

m) Employee benefits (continued)

i. Pensions (continued)

When the calculation results in a potential asset, the recognition of that asset is limited to the asset ceiling, that is the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or a reduction in future contributions. Management uses judgment to determine the level of refunds available from the plan in recognising an asset.

The determination of the pension cost and defined-benefit obligation of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes depends on the selection of certain assumptions, which include the discount rate, inflation rate, salary growth and longevity.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

The service cost, representing benefits accrued over the year, is included in the income statement as an operating cost. Past-service costs are recognised in full in the income statement in the period in which they occur. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined-benefit obligation and is presented as finance costs or finance income. Obligations for contributions to defined-contribution pension plans are recognised as an operating expense in the income statement as incurred.

ii. Other post-retirement obligations

The liabilities and costs relating to other post-retirement obligations are assessed annually by independent qualified actuaries.

iii. Share-based payments

The Group awards certain employees entitlements to cash-settled share-based payments in accordance with its restricted share plan. The fair value of the awards granted is recognised as an employee expense after taking into account the Group's best estimate of the number of awards expected to vest. Fair value is measured at the date of grant and at each period end and is spread over the vesting period of the award.

Management regularly performs a true-up of the estimate of the number of awards that are expected to vest. This is dependent on the anticipated number of leavers.

A liability equal to the portion of the services received is recognised at the current fair value determined at each balance-sheet date.

n) Related party transactions

As the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Economist Newspaper Limited, the company has taken advantage of the exemption contained in FRS 101 and therefore has not disclosed transactions or balances with the companies that form part of the Group.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

o) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the value of the invoice sent to the customer and subsequently at the amounts considered recoverable (amortised cost). The Company provides goods and services to substantially all of its customers on credit terms. Estimates are used in determining the level of receivables that will not, in the opinion of the Directors, be collected. These estimates include such factors as historical experience, the current state of the UK and overseas economies and industry specific factors. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established where there is sufficient evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due with the provision for bad and doubtful debts based on expected credit losses. The carrying value of trade receivables is considered to approximate fair value.

Accrued income primarily relates to the Company's right to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

p) Trade, other payables and provisions

Trade payables are recognised at the value of the invoice received from a supplier. The carrying value of trade payables is considered to approximate fair value.

Deferred income primarily relates to consideration received from customers in advance for transferring a good or service.

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present or legal or constructive obligation arising from past events, it is probable that cash will be paid to settle it and the amount can be estimated reliably. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a financing cost in the income statement. The valuation of the provision is determined based on assumptions and estimates in relation to the amount and timing of actual cash flows which are dependent on future events.

2. Revenue

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Analysis by destination		
United Kingdom	9,000	10,654
Rest of Europe	8,914	8,192
North America	13,895	13,100
Asia	7,594	7,599
Other	5,184	5,902
	<u>44,587</u>	<u>45,447</u>

£14,758,000 of revenue originated in the United Kingdom (2019: £16,337,000) and £29,829,000 originated in North America (2019: £29,110,000).

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

2. Revenue (continued)

Revenue from contracts with customers

The following tables analyse the company's revenue streams:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Research	35,975	35,682
Marketing services	8,158	8,537
Consulting services	454	1,228
	<u>44,587</u>	<u>45,447</u>

Nature of goods and services

The following is a description of the nature of the company's performance obligations within contracts with customers broken down by revenue stream, along with significant judgments and estimates made within each of those revenue streams:

Research

Research revenue is derived from the sale of subscriptions to the company's Country Analysis business which provides economic, political and business analysis and forecasts for over 200 countries in print and on-line formats. Revenue is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the subscription period. The subscription period is generally over a 12-month period though there are some instances of multi-year deals. In determining the transaction price, variable consideration exists in the form of discounts. Discounts reduce the transaction price on a given transaction. Subscriptions may be sold separately or purchased together in bundled packages. Subscriptions included in bundled arrangements are considered distinct performance obligations. Customer payments are generally defined in the contract as occurring shortly after invoicing though credit terms vary between markets.

Revenue generated from memberships relate to fees charged to members of the Economist Corporate Network and membership fees are recognised over time in accordance with the membership period set out in the contract. Revenue generated from the sale of second rights to EIU content is generally recognised over time as contracts permit customers to access content throughout the contract period.

Marketing Services

Marketing Services includes revenue derived from thought leadership and content solution sales. Revenue is recognised for marketing services over the period the services are provided, as performance occurs. The performance obligations are distinct, being deliverables issued or events held. Transaction prices for performance obligations are fixed within contracts and recognised in line with the performance obligations. Marketing services sold as part of a bundled arrangement along with the company's other product offerings are considered to be distinct performance obligations. The transaction price is allocated between distinct performance obligations on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices. Customer payments are generally defined in the contract as occurring shortly after invoicing.

Sponsorship revenues relate to the sponsorship of events. Sponsorship revenue is recognised at a point in time when the event has taken place or when the film has been broadcast. Sponsorship sold as part of a bundled arrangement along with the company's other product offerings are considered to be distinct performance obligations. The transaction price is allocated between distinct performance obligations on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices. Customer payments are generally defined in the contract as occurring shortly after invoicing and are often invoiced in advance of delivery in the case of events.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

2. Revenue (continued)

Sponsorship revenues also relate to the sponsorship of the company's corporate network and Executive Briefings and are recognised at a point in time when a meeting has taken place. Customer payments are generally defined in the contract as occurring shortly after invoicing.

Revenue generated from delegates relate to fees charged for attendance at the company's events and are recognised at a point in time when the event has taken place. Customer payments are generally received prior to the event taking place. Revenue generated from licensing the company's content and sale of second rights contracts are generally recognised over time as contracts permit customers to access our content throughout the contract period.

Consulting

Consulting revenues relate to the sale of economic, industry and management consulting services for clients operating in the Public Policy and Consumer markets. Revenue is recognised for consulting services over the period of the contract, as performance occurs. The performance obligations are distinct, being deliverables issued or events held. Transaction prices for performance obligations are fixed within contracts and recognised in line with the performance obligations. Consulting services sold as part of a bundled arrangement along with the company's other product offerings are considered to be distinct performance obligations. The transaction price is allocated between distinct performance obligations on the basis of their relative standalone selling prices. Customer payments are generally defined in the contract as occurring shortly after invoicing with invoicing scheduled around the timing of delivery of milestones.

Contract balances

Transactions within Consulting Services revenue streams generally entail contractually agreed billing schedules sometimes based on progress towards milestones. As the performance obligations within these arrangements are delivered at a point in time, the extent of accrued income or deferred income will depend upon the difference between revenue recognised and billings to date. Refer to note 16 for opening and closing balances of accrued income. Refer to note 20 for opening and closing balances of deferred income.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****3. Expenses by function**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Conference costs	1,141	2,614
Distribution	19	29
Employee benefit costs (note 8)	11,850	11,699
Closure of DB scheme (note 18)	(6,927)	-
Contract labour	3,920	4,401
Employee related expenses	1,284	1,307
Promotional costs	622	474
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 13)	61	34
Amortisation of software and other intangibles (note 14)	269	110
Property and facilities	1,106	1,049
Technology and communications	324	327
Professional and outsourced services	2,088	2,554
Other general and administrative costs	14,314	8,879
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses	(62)	35
Other net losses	61	168
	<u>30,070</u>	<u>33,680</u>

Within employee benefit costs are reorganisation costs of £326,000 (2019: £280,000), comprising severance costs incurred relating to the restructuring of the business.

The audit fee is borne by the ultimate parent company, The Economist Newspaper Limited.

The audit fee for the audit of the company's financial statements was £56,800 (2019: £54,095). The non-audit fees during the year were £10,500 (2019: £10,000) in relation to a turnover audit for the European Securities and Markets Authority.

4. Exceptional items

The following item has been credited to operating profit

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Closure of DB scheme (note 18)	<u>6,927</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Income from other fixed asset investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividend income from shares in Group companies	<u>2,399</u>	<u>2,120</u>

6. Finance costs

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest on defined-benefit pension scheme and post-retirement liabilities	<u>86</u>	<u>127</u>

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

7. Tax on profit

The taxation charge is based on the profit before taxation and comprises:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax expense		
UK corporation tax expense	1,390	2,237
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(45)	-
	<u>1,345</u>	<u>2,237</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Current year	1,432	32
Effect of change in tax rates on deferred tax	(9)	(3)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	27	(9)
	<u>1,450</u>	<u>20</u>
Total tax expense for the year	<u><u>2,795</u></u>	<u><u>2,257</u></u>
Effective tax rate	17%	16%

The UK corporation tax rate for the year is 19% (2019: 19%). The tax on the profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the UK tax rate for the reasons set out in the following reconciliation:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before taxation	16,830	13,760
Tax calculated at UK rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	3,198	2,614
Factors affecting the tax charge:		
Disallowable expenditure	81	59
Non-taxable intra-group dividend	(456)	(403)
Transfer pricing deemed interest on UK inter-company loans	(841)	(297)
Group relief surrendered for no payment	841	297
Other	(1)	(1)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(18)	(9)
Effect of change in tax rates on deferred tax	(9)	(3)
Total tax expense for the year	<u><u>2,781</u></u>	<u><u>2,257</u></u>
Other comprehensive income		
	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax credit/(charge) (note 15)	<u>1,640</u>	<u>(188)</u>

Changes to the UK main corporation tax rate from 17% (effective on April 1st 2020) to 19% (effective from April 1st 2020) were substantively enacted on March 17th 2020. The relevant UK deferred tax balances have been remeasured to the rate which is expected to apply to the period when the assets are realised and the liabilities are settled, based on the tax rates substantively enacted by the balance-sheet date.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****8. Staff costs**

Particulars of employee costs (including directors) are shown below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Wages and salaries	10,019	9,178
Social security costs	1,019	922
Other pension costs (note 18)	812	1,599
	<u>11,850</u>	<u>11,699</u>

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

	2020 No.	2019 No.
Editorial	75	74
Sales and marketing	46	41
Other	32	28
	<u>153</u>	<u>143</u>

9. Directors' emoluments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Aggregate emoluments	<u>320</u>	<u>311</u>

One of the directors received emoluments in respect of his services to the company during the year (2019: one). His deferred pension as at March 31st 2020 was £69,000 (2019: £68,000).

Of the remaining directors of the company, those who did not receive fees for services to the company are also employees of the Group and it is not possible to determine the time spent performing duties specifically for the company. The total level of compensation received by those directors was paid by other Group companies.

10. Dividends

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interim dividend paid of £1,120,000 per share (2019: £1,060,000 per share)	<u>2,399</u>	<u>2,120</u>

The directors do not propose that a final dividend be paid (2019: £nil).

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****11. Share-based payments**

The company's total charge recognised with respect to share-based payment transactions amounted to £23,000 (2019: £10,000).

The total carrying value of share based payment liability is £80,000 (2019: £145,000), analysed as:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current liabilities	80	145

The restricted share scheme (RSS) is for key employees who have been awarded a right to acquire ordinary shares of The Economist Newspaper Limited at a nominal price between one and six years after the date of the award. The Group has the discretion to pay out shares or cash on exercise. The vesting of restricted shares is dependent on continuing service over a two to four year period. The fair value of the shares granted under the RSS is determined using the share price at the date of grant. Participants are entitled to dividends during the vesting period and therefore the share price is not discounted.

	2020		2019	
	No. of options	Weighted average fair value (£)	No. of options	Weighted average fair value (£)
Outstanding at April 1 st	5,000	30.30	11,500	31.76
Exercised during the year	(2,500)	30.91	(4,500)	31.49
Forfeited during the year	-	-	(2,000)	29.69
Outstanding at March 31 st	2,500	28.11	5,000	30.30
Exercisable at March 31 st	2,500	28.11	2,500	30.91

The weighted average remaining contractual life for outstanding options at March 31st 2020 was nil months (2019: six months). The share options outstanding at March 31st 2020 all have an exercise price of £28.11 (2019: £28.11 to £30.91).

12. Investments in subsidiaries

	£'000
Cost	
At April 1 st 2019 and March 31 st 2020	99,224

The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital in Ryder Street Properties Limited (RSP), which did not actively trade in the year. The Economist Intelligence Unit Limited also owns 40.2% of the ordinary share capital in The Economist Overseas (Holdings) Limited, an investment holding company. Both companies are incorporated and registered in England and Wales. The directors are of the opinion that the market value of these investments is greater than the carrying value.

On October 1st 2018, the company acquired 100% of the equity share capital of data information intelligence GmbH, a German data information service company, at a cost of £1,597,000.

The company performs an annual review of the recoverable amounts of subsidiary investments. Following this review, the directors are of the opinion that the value of the investments are not impaired.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

12. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

The table below shows the company's 40.2% holding in The Economist Overseas (Holdings) Limited for the year ended March 31st.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	-	-
Profit before taxation	9,619	2,120
Tax on result	-	-
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year	9,619	2,120
Non-current assets	77,358	70,140
Current liabilities	(26,217)	(26,217)
Total net assets	51,141	43,923

In accordance with Section 409 of the Companies Act 2006, a full list of subsidiaries, the country of incorporation and the effective percentage of equity owned included in these financial statements at March 31st 2020 are disclosed below. All equity held is in ordinary shares. Unless otherwise stated the shares are indirectly held by The Economist Newspaper Limited.

Company	Proportion held	Principal activity and operation	Country of incorporation
data information intelligence GmbH ¹	100.0%	Information services	Germany
Economist (Shanghai) Management Consulting Company Limited ³	0.5%	Publishing, events and information services	China
Ryder Street Properties Limited	100.0%	Dormant	United Kingdom
TEG Delaware LLC ²	40.2%	Dormant	US
TEG India Private Limited ⁴	99.0%	Events and media services	India
TEG Massachusetts, Corporation ²	40.2%	Dormant	US
TEG New Jersey, LLC ²	40.2%	Dormant	US
The Economist Group (Asia/Pacific) Limited ⁵	0.5%	Events and information services	Hong Kong
The Economist Group (US Holdings) Limited	40.2%	Investment holding company	United Kingdom
The Economist Group do Brasil Serviços de Informação sobre Negócios Ltda ⁶	1.0%	Business information	Brazil
The Economist Group GmbH ⁷	0.4%	Investment holding company	Austria
The Economist Group Limited	100.0%	Investment holding company	United Kingdom
The Economist Intelligence Unit Canback Inc ²	40.2%	Consulting services	US
The Economist Intelligence Unit Canback SA Proprietary Limited ⁸	74.0%	Consulting services	South Africa
The Economist Intelligence Unit, NA, Incorporated ²	40.2%	Events and information services	US
The Economist Newspaper (Asia/Pacific) Limited ⁵	40.2%	Dormant	Hong Kong
The Economist Newspaper Group Incorporated ²	40.2%	Publisher and management services	US
The Economist Newspaper, NA, Incorporated ²	40.2%	Media services	US
The Economist Overseas (Holdings) Limited	40.2%	Investment holding company	United Kingdom

Unless noted, registered office is The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT.

- Schwagrichenstrabe 8, 04107 Leipzig, Germany
- 750 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017, USA
- Rm 2508B, 1909-1910 Rui Jin Building, No. 205 South Mao Ming Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai, China 200020
- 17, Subhash Marg, Darya Ganj, New Delhi 110002, India
- 1301, 12 Taikoo Wan Road, Taikoo Shing, Hong Kong
- Rua Joaquim Floriano 1052. cj. 81, CEP 04534-004, São Paulo, -SP, Brazil
- Gonzagagasse 17, 1010 Wien, Austria
- Inanda Greens Building 8, 54 Wierda Road, West Wierda Valley, Sandton, Gauteng, 2196, South Africa

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)

13. Property, plant and equipment

	Equipment £'000
Cost	
At April 1 st 2019	1,013
Additions	94
At March 31 st 2020	<u>1,107</u>
Accumulated depreciation	
At April 1 st 2019	903
Charge for the year	61
At March 31 st 2020	<u>964</u>
Net book value	
At March 31 st 2019	<u>110</u>
At March 31 st 2020	<u>143</u>

14. Intangible assets

	Licenses & software £'000
Cost	
At April 1 st 2019	916
Additions	1,453
At March 31 st 2020	<u>2,369</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
At April 1 st 2019	650
Charge for the year	269
At March 31 st 2020	<u>919</u>
Net book value	
At March 31 st 2019	<u>266</u>
At March 31 st 2020	<u>1,450</u>

15. Deferred tax assets

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Deferred tax assets	<u>904</u>	<u>715</u>

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****15. Deferred tax assets (continued)**

The recognition of the deferred tax assets is supported by management's forecasts of the future profitability of the business.

The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At April 1 st	715	923
Charge to the Income statement	(1,460)	(23)
Credit/(charge) to other comprehensive income	1,640	(188)
Effect of change in tax rates	9	3
At March 31 st	<u>904</u>	<u>715</u>

The movement in deferred tax assets during the year is as follows:

Deferred tax assets	Retirement benefit obligations £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
At April 1 st 2018	886	37	923
(Charge)/credit to Income statement	(72)	49	(23)
Charge to other comprehensive income	(188)	-	(188)
Effect of change in tax rates	8	(5)	3
At March 31 st 2019	<u>634</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>715</u>
Charge to Income statement	(1,446)	(14)	(1,460)
Credit to other comprehensive income	1,640	-	1,640
Effect of change in tax rates	3	6	9
At March 31 st 2020	<u>831</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>904</u>

Other deferred tax assets include temporary differences on share-based payments of £10,000 (2019: £52,000), capital allowances of £22,000 (2019: £19,000) and other provisions of £41,000 (2019: £10,000).

Changes to the UK main corporation tax rate from 17% (effective on April 1st 2020) to 19% (effective from April 1st 2020) were substantively enacted on March 17th 2020. The relevant UK deferred tax balances have been re-measured to the rate which is expected to apply to the period when the assets are realised and the liabilities are settled, based on the tax rates substantively enacted by the balance-sheet date.

16. Trade and other receivables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Trade debtors	1,805	968
Social security and other taxes	21	27
Other debtors	11	3
Accrued income	136	223
Prepayments	413	362
	<u>2,386</u>	<u>1,583</u>

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****17. Amounts due from group undertakings**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed by ultimate parent company	19,193	20,709
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9,062	1,799
	<u>28,255</u>	<u>22,508</u>

The amounts due from the ultimate parent company, The Economist Newspaper Limited, and group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and payable on demand.

18. Retirement benefit obligations

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Defined-benefit pension scheme obligations	3,838	3,169
Post-retirement medical benefit plan	529	552
	<u>4,367</u>	<u>3,721</u>

Pension scheme

The company is a member of The Economist Group Pension Scheme (UK Group Scheme) which provides defined benefits. On March 31st 2020 the scheme was closed to remaining employees.

Details about the assets and liabilities of the scheme, the major assumptions used by the actuaries to value the deficit, the funding deficit in the scheme and the risks the company is exposed to through the scheme are included in the consolidated financial statements of The Economist Newspaper Limited. The company accounts for its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme. The company's share of the total scheme deficit was assessed at 20% by an independent actuary. The calculation of the liability for the company is based on membership records of retirees, deferred and active members.

The UK Group Scheme was closed to new members on December 31st 2002 and closed to remaining employees on March 31st 2020.

The company's employees also participate in The Economist Group Pension Plan, which is a defined contribution scheme.

The most recent full actuarial valuation of the UK defined-benefit scheme was at January 1st 2019, and a deficit of £50,500,000 was identified. As at March 31st 2020 there was a deficit, on an IAS 19 basis, of £19,188,000 (2019: £15,841,000 deficit). The level of this surplus/deficit may change each year. Further information about the assets and liabilities of the UK defined-benefit scheme, the major assumptions used by the actuary and the implications of the deficit can be found on pages 75 to 80 of the financial statements of The Economist Group Annual report 2020.

The total pension costs in the year of £812,000 (2019: £1,599,000) reflect costs relating to both the UK defined benefit and defined contribution schemes. The exceptional past service credit of £6,927,000 relates to restructuring of the defined benefit pension scheme in March 2020. The restructuring included the closure of the scheme to future accrual for active entitlement and ceasing the link to future salary increases; the rebasing of deferred revaluations and pension increases from RPI to CPI inflation and an increase to the cap on which future inflationary increases apply to 5%.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****18. Retirement benefit obligations (continued)**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Defined-benefit pension scheme	167	931
Defined-contribution pension scheme	645	668
	<u>812</u>	<u>1,599</u>

No contributions (2019: £nil) were accrued in respect of defined contribution schemes at the year end.

Other post-retirement benefits

The Economist Group also has a post-retirement medical benefit plan (PRMB) which is unfunded but is accounted for and valued similarly to defined-benefit pension plans. At March 31st 2020, 12 (2019: 13) retired employees were eligible to receive benefits.

The present value of the PRMB is:

	£'000
At April 1 st 2019	552
Interest charge	14
Charge to the Statement of comprehensive income (net of deferred tax)	4
Utilised in the year	<u>(41)</u>
At March 31 st 2020	<u>529</u>

These liabilities were confirmed by a qualified independent actuary. The principal assumptions used in estimating this obligation are healthcare premium cost escalation of 6.00% per year (2019: 6.20%) and a discount rate to represent the time value of money of 2.40% (2019: 2.55%). Actual premiums paid are being set against this provision, which is periodically assessed for adequacy.

19. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

	2020 £	2019 £
Contingent consideration	<u>223</u>	<u>223</u>

The contingent consideration relates to the acquisition of Data Information Intelligence GmbH in October 2018 and is payable in 2020-21 if the business achieves a certain level of revenue in the post-closing period. The amount provided reflects management's assessment of the most likely outcome which is also the maximum amount payable. The provision is categorised as a level 3 fair value measurement. Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset and liability that are not based on observable market data. The Directors assessed the probability of the business achieving its revenue target in establishing the fair value of the provision. There are no gains or losses in the income statement in regard to the contingent consideration.

THE ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT LIMITED**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31st 2020 (continued)****20. Trade and other liabilities**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accruals	2,027	1,898
Deferred income	2,636	305
Liability for share-based payments	80	145
Other liabilities	128	189
	<u>4,871</u>	<u>2,537</u>

21. Amounts due to group undertakings

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts due to group undertakings	<u>96,877</u>	<u>95,263</u>

Amounts due to group undertakings includes a loan of £93,892,000 (2019: £93,892,000) from The Economist Group (Investments) Limited (EGIL). The loan is repayable on demand and is unsecured. EGIL waived its right to interest on the loan for the years ended March 31st 2019 and 2020. There are other unsecured and repayable on demand amounts owed to Group undertakings amounting to £2,985,000 (2019: £1,371,000), some of which are interest bearing.

22. Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Allotted and fully paid: 2 (2019: 2) ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

23. Related party transactions

Two (2019: two) directors received fees for services to the company during the year: J A Bowler £8,665 (2019: £15,165) and A M Ross £40,850 (2019: £26,775).

There was an intragroup dividend of £2,399,000 received from The Economist Overseas (Holdings) Limited (2019: £2,120,000).

24. Ultimate parent company and controlling party

The immediate parent company is The Economist Newspaper (Holdings) Limited, registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is The Economist Newspaper Limited, registered in England and Wales. The Economist Group Annual report 2020 can be obtained from The Adelphi, 1-11 John Adam Street, London WC2N 6HT or viewed at www.economistgroup.com. This is the registered office of the immediate and ultimate parent companies. The Economist Group consists of The Economist Newspaper Limited and its subsidiary undertakings.