

Financial Statements

ECMK Limited

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Company Information

Directors	Jim Louis Balas Lisa Dominique Taylor David Randall Hayes (resigned 23 June 2023) David William Driver (appointed 20 July 2023)
Company secretary	Jan Renee Shanklin Morris
Registered number	04701167
Registered office	Fore 2 2 Huskisson Way Shirley Solihull West Midlands B90 4SS
Independent auditor	Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditors 13-18 City Quay Dublin 2 D02 ED70 Ireland
Bankers	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank 25 Bank Street London United Kingdom E14 5JP
Solicitors	Teacher Stern LLP 37-41 Bedford Row London United Kingdom WC1R 4JH

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Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company during the year was the provision of accreditation, training, certification and software to enable Domestic Energy Assessors to deliver Energy Performance Certificates and Display Energy Certificates for all building types.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £816,091 (2021: £1,079,820).

The Company did not propose any dividends in respect of current financial year (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Jim Louis Balas
Lisa Dominique Taylor
David Randall Hayes (resigned 23 June 2023)

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' report is approved has confirmed that:

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

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton, was appointed during the year and will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies note

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf:

DocuSigned by:
Jim Louis Balas
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Jim Louis Balas
Director

Date: 5 September 2023

Directors' responsibilities statement

For the year ended 31 December 2022

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 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;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the board:

DocuSigned by:

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Jim Louis Balas
Director

Date: 5 September 2023

Independent auditor's report to the members of ECMK Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ECMK Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of financial position, the Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended 31 December 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

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

In our opinion, ECMK Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022 and of its financial performance for the financial year then ended; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ('ISAs (UK)') and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Responsibilities of the auditor 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 United Kingdom, namely the FRC's Ethical Standard and the ethical pronouncements established by Chartered Accountants Ireland, applied as determined to be appropriate in the circumstances of the entity. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities, and the responsibilities of the directors, with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other matter

The financial statements of ECMK Limited for the year ended 31 December 2021 were audited by Grant Thornton UK LLP who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on 30 September 2022.

Independent auditor's report to the members of ECMK Limited (continued)

Other information

Other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, including the Directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the 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 in the financial statements, 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 this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements, and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment we have obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of ECMK Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements which give a true and fair view in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS101 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, management is 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 management either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements

The objectives of an auditor 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 their 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 an auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatement in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below:

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations including data protection requirements in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates and holds data and, environment regulations and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias through judgments and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions. We apply professional scepticism through the audit to consider potential deliberate omission or concealment of significant transactions, or incomplete/inaccurate disclosures in the financial statements.

Independent auditor's report to the members of ECMK Limited (continued)

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

In response to these principal risks, our audit procedures included but were not limited to:

- inquiries of management on the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and review of minutes of board meetings during the year to corroborate inquiries made;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- discussion amongst the engagement team in relation to the identified laws and regulations and regarding the risk of fraud, and remaining alert to any indications of non-compliance or opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements throughout the audit;
- identifying and testing journal entries to address the risk of inappropriate journals and management override of controls;
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing;
- challenging assumptions and judgments made by management throughout our audit including the judgments used in preparing their trade debtors estimated credit loss calculation; and
- review of the financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation and inquiries of management.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with those charged with governance and management. As with any audit, there remains a risk of non-detection or irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal controls.

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

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

DocuSigned by:

Blathin O'Neill

Blathin O'Neill (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

Grant Thornton

Chartered Accountants &

Statutory Auditors

13-18 City Quay

Dublin 2

D02 ED70

Ireland

Date: 5 September 2023

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		2,087,002	1,580,852
Cost of sales		(433,723)	(345,532)
Gross profit		1,653,279	1,235,320
Administrative expenses		(924,636)	(28,978)
Operating profit		728,643	1,206,342
Interest receivable and similar income		5,974	-
Profit before tax		734,617	1,206,342
Tax credit/(expense) on profit	5	81,474	(126,522)
Profit for the year		816,091	1,079,820

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There was no other comprehensive income or loss for 2022 (2021: £Nil).

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

ECMK Limited

Registered number:04701167

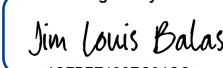
Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
Current assets			
Debtors	6	169,009	193,721
Cash and cash equivalents		4,112,227	2,484,039
		<u>4,281,236</u>	<u>2,677,760</u>
Current liabilities			
Creditors	7	(1,163,367)	(375,982)
		<u>3,117,869</u>	<u>2,301,778</u>
Net assets			
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	8	190	190
Other reserves	9	463,895	463,895
Profit and loss account	9	2,653,784	1,837,693
		<u>3,117,869</u>	<u>2,301,778</u>
Shareholders' funds			

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 101 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

DocuSigned by:

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.....
Jim Louis Balas
Director

Date: 5 September 2023

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2022	190	463,895	1,837,693	2,301,778
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	816,091	816,091
At 31 December 2022	190	463,895	2,653,784	3,117,869

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Called up share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2021	190	463,895	757,873	1,221,958
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,079,820	1,079,820
At 31 December 2021	190	463,895	1,837,693	2,301,778

The notes on pages 10 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1. General information

ECMK Limited (the “Company”) is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered head office is located at Fore 2, 2 Huskisson Way, Shirley, Solihull, West Midlands, United Kingdom, B90 4SS.

The principal activity of the Company during the year is the provision of accreditation, training, certification and software to enable Domestic Energy Assessors to deliver Energy Performance Certificates and Display Energy Certificates for all building types.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the UK statute comprising of Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The financial statements are presented in British Pound Sterling (£), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of 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
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
 - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraphs 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the Company is consolidated.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of CoreLogic Inc. as at 31 December 2022 and these financial statements are publicly available. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of CoreLogic Inc. are appended to these financial statements and are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Going concern

The Company is reliant upon CoreLogic Inc, the ultimate parent company, for ongoing support. The directors have procured a guarantee of this support and CoreLogic Inc. is committed to the future growth of the Company and has a long-term investment program to ensure its continued success.

With this commitment from the ultimate parent company, the directors have reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in existence for the foreseeable future, being a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. Thus, the directors continued to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.4 New or revised standards

There were no new standards adopted by the Company during 2022.

New standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.5 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company. There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are effective subsequent to the 2022 financial year-end that would have a material impact on the results or financial position of the Company.

2.6 Turnover

Operating turnover arrangements are written and specify the products or services to be delivered, pricing and payment terms. Operating turnover is recognised when the distinct good or service (also referred as "performance obligation"), is delivered and control has been transferred to the customer. Generally, customers contract with us to provide products and services that are highly interrelated and not separately identifiable. Therefore, the entire contract is accounted for as one performance obligation. At times, some of our contracts have multiple performance obligations where we allocate the total price to each performance obligation based on the estimated relative standalone selling price using observable sales or cost-plus margin approach.

For products or services where delivery occurs at a point in time, we recognise operating turnover when the customer obtains control of the products upon delivery. When delivery occurs over time, we generally recognise operating turnover ratably over the service period, once initial delivery has occurred. For certain products or services, customers may also pay upfront fees, which we defer and recognise as operating turnover over the longer of the contractual term or the expected customer relationship.

Customer payment terms are standard with no significant financing components or extended payment terms granted. In limited cases, we allow for customer cancellations for which we estimate a provision.

Operating turnover is stated net of VAT and discounts. Any payments received in advance from customers are recorded as deferred income and included as part of Creditors due within one year.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

2.8 Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

2.9 Taxation

Tax is recognised in Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the reporting date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

2.10 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, inclusive of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and balances at bank.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

Basic financial instruments

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at transaction price less attributable transaction costs. Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses the case of trade debtors. If the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, for example, if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms, then it is measured at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of instrument for a similar debt instrument.

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose only of the cash flow statement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (including trade and other debtors)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument. Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

The Company makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the Company uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

Financial liabilities

At amortised cost

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position where there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

3. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

There are no critical estimates and judgement used in these financial statements except for impairment loss under ECL model. Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4. Employees

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2021 - £Nil).

The Company availed of the services of personnel from another group company during the year. These costs were recharged to the Company and are included in administrative expenses in the Statement of comprehensive income. No such costs were recharged in the prior year.

5. Tax on profit

	2022 £	2021 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax expense on profits for the year	22,128	178,619
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(103,602)	(52,097)
Tax (credit)/expense on profit	(81,474)	126,522

Factors affecting tax (credit)/expense for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2021 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £	2021 £
Profit before tax	734,617	1,206,342
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	139,577	229,205
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	1	162
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	(103,602)	(52,097)
Unrelieved tax losses carried forward	(20)	(50,748)
Group relief claimed	(117,430)	-
Total tax (credit)/expense for the year	(81,474)	126,522

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

5. Tax on profit (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

From 1 April 2023, there is no longer a single Corporation Tax rate for non-ring fence profits.

At the Spring Budget 2021, the government announced that the Corporation Tax main rate for non-ring fence profits would increase to 25% for profits above £250,000.

A small profits rate of 19% was also announced for companies with profits of £50,000 or less.

Companies with profits between £50,000 and £250,000 will pay tax at the main rate, reduced by a marginal relief. This provides a gradual increase in the effective Corporation Tax rate.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

The Company has unrecognised deferred tax assets of £119 (2021: £145) in respect of timing differences. These have not been capitalised as the directors are unsure as to whether the amounts will be realised in the future.

6. Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	165,642	189,742
Prepayments	3,367	3,979
	<u>169,009</u>	<u>193,721</u>

Management has reviewed expected credit losses under IFRS 9 and concluded the impact was immaterial.

7. Creditors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	-	8,240
Amounts owed to group undertakings	888,561	29,195
Corporation tax	97,145	178,619
VAT payable	77,821	122,891
Accruals	99,840	37,037
	<u>1,163,367</u>	<u>375,982</u>

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

7. Creditors (continued)

Trade creditors and accruals are payable at various dates over the coming months in accordance with the suppliers' usual and customary credit terms.

VAT is due for payment in February 2023 in accordance with the applicable statutory provisions.

Corporation is due for payment within one year in accordance with applicable statutory provisions.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

8. Share capital

	2022	2021
	£	£
Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		
190 (2021 - 190) Ordinary shares of £1 each	190	190

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on dividends and the repayment of capital.

9. Reserves

Other reserves

Represents capital contributions made in the Company by its parent undertaking.

Profit and loss account

Represents cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

10. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 8(k) of FRS101 not to disclose transactions with fellow wholly owned subsidiaries.

11. Post balance sheet events

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

12. Guarantees and commitments

The Company is party to a composite company unlimited multilateral guarantee with CoreLogic U.K. Limited.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2022

13. Immediate and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of CoreLogic U.K. Limited, its immediate parent undertaking, a company registered in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking is CoreLogic Holdings L.P., a limited partnership incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America.

The smallest undertaking for which the Company is a member and for which group financial statements are prepared is CoreLogic, Inc., and the largest group is CoreLogic Holdings L.P. Consolidated financial statements for CoreLogic, Inc. can be obtained and are publicly available. Copies of the consolidated financial statements of CoreLogic Inc. are appended to these financial statements and are available from Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF14 3UZ.

CoreLogic Holdings L.P. does not have a single ultimate controlling party by virtue that no single shareholder holds more than 50% of the voting rights.