

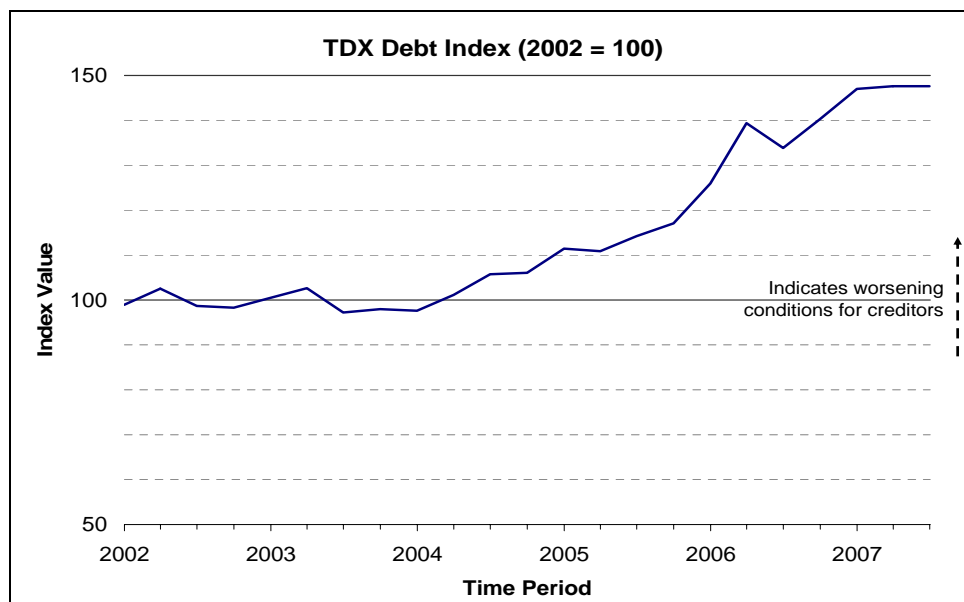
**TDX Debt Index remains at a high level indicating no improvement for creditors**

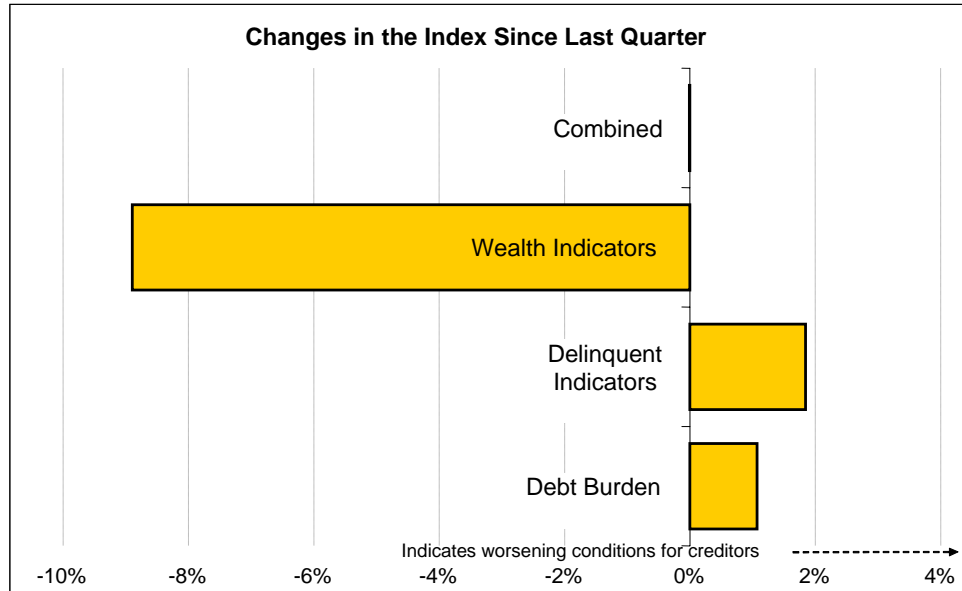
*Repossessions increase house prices continue to rise*

25th October 2007 – TDX Group today released the TDX Debt Index for Q3 2007. The index remained flat, showing a small decrease, however it is up 9.3% year-over-year. The long term trend of deterioration in debt burden and delinquency indicators continues with both showing worsening from last quarter. This deterioration has been balanced by an improvement in the wealth indicator from the last quarter; however we believe that part of this improvement is a result of volatility in the underlying indicators.

Write-off rates and personal insolvencies continue to stabilise as the impact of tighter credit controls becomes apparent. Although property values continue to increase, driving improvement in the wealth indicator, repossession rates continue their long term rise indicating an increasing number of consumers are struggling to meet their commitments.

During the last quarter the CML have revised upwards their historic possessions figures from 2003 to present. The CML state “The changes reflect a better range of lenders reporting their figures to us and refinements in our methodology to better reflect the growth of the sub-prime sector in the UK over the past few years”. The TDX Debt Index has been updated to include these revised figures but this has had a minimal impact on historic trend data.





\* Based on data trends through the end of Q2 2007

### About The Debt Index

The Debt Index has been developed by TDX Group to represent the impact of current macroeconomic and credit sector factors on creditors' efforts to collect on their outstanding balances. The index is based on 2002 = 100 and has been calibrated such that a rise in the index value represents worsening conditions from a creditor's perspective. The index comprises of a number of macroeconomic variables and industry performance measures which are weighted based on their predicted impact. Each variable is assigned to one of three categories, with each category representing an underlying cause for a worsening debt market;

**Debt Burden Indicators:** This category contains factors that indicate the overall levels of personal debt and the difficulty that a typical household will be experiencing meeting those debt commitments.

**Delinquent Indicators:** This category contains factors that indicate levels of adverse behaviour within the debtor population and the population as a whole, such as insolvencies and unemployment.

**Wealth Indicators:** This category contains factors that indicate the overall wealth level of the UK population and due to the nature of the index, an increase in relative wealth causes a decrease in this category's contribution to the index.