



Game Changers



EQUIFAX



Why Equifax Is Winning In The Marketplace

Game Changers are instruments of change.

Game Changers – technology, capabilities, experience, knowledge, products and people – revolutionize how we go to market, how we compete and how we win by delivering innovative solutions to customers and creating shareholder value. Today, we are deploying new Game Changers across all of our businesses to drive higher levels of performance. As we do so, Equifax becomes the Game Changer as a company, as an industry leader and as a winner in the marketplace.

Because:

We are transforming data into intelligence.

Game Changer: Enabling Technology

Technology, analytics and data combine to provide customers with real-time decisioning solutions. Proprietary technology makes Equifax an integral part of a customer's business operation and growth. The customer grows. We grow. Volume increases. Retention improves. This is the power of Equifax Enabling Technologies. Developed by the people of Equifax, these technologies are a true competitive differentiator in the marketplace. This means that enabling technologies are changing today's game, as well as tomorrow's.







Because:

We are empowering consumers to better manage their financial needs.

Game Changer: Personal Solutions

- Helping consumers protect their identities.
- Helping consumers manage their financial health.
- Helping consumers borrow money.
- Helping young consumers get credit.

Four very good, yet very different reasons why consumers purchase identity theft and credit monitoring products. By providing solutions targeted to these different consumer needs, we are generating more recurring revenue in the fast-growing personal solutions market. For Equifax and consumers, it's a win-win game.

Because:

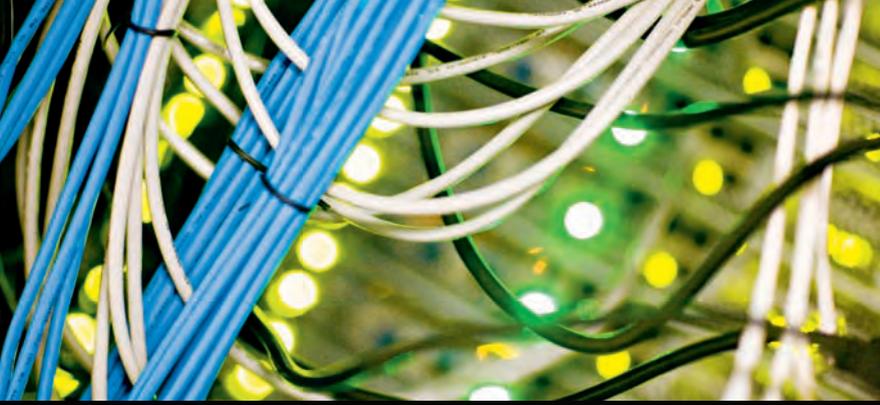
We are generating new ideas
to meet customer needs.



Game Changer: New Product Innovation

It starts with ideation; we gather ideas from our team around the world. It gets evaluated; we determine market potential. It moves to creation; we transform an idea into a new product that either solves a problem or creates an opportunity for a customer.

It is New Product Innovation, an effective and efficient infrastructure ensuring a disciplined, systematic and rapid process to turn new ideas into new products. These products can generate incremental revenues as well as capabilities that we can leverage into new geographies and new vertical markets. It is a game we play well.



Because:

We can analyze six million bytes of data in six seconds.

Game Changer: Equifax Accel™ Supercomputing Technology

Time is money. Equifax Accel, a one-of-a-kind, proprietary technology, provides our customers with greater speed-to-market for their products and services, while creating specialized solutions for each customer. Greater speed-to-market translates into faster growth and cost efficiencies. Technologies such as Accel demonstrate a strong level of innovation within Equifax – one of the reasons Equifax was in the top 25 companies named to the *InformationWeek* 500, a prestigious listing of the nation's largest and most innovative providers of information technology. Accel: making a fast-paced game even faster.



Because:

We understand the value of predictability.



Game Changer: Predictive Sciences

For our customers, the value of predictability lies in the ability to say “yes” with confidence more often. Through complex analytic models, we mine data to generate new intelligence for customer decisions. This new intelligence fulfills customer decisioning needs and improves portfolio strategies. The result is the opportunity for our customers to offer more products to more of their consumer and business customers. With Predictive Sciences, we predict that our customers – and their customers – will win more often.

A woman with her hair in a bun, wearing a brown blazer over a white collared shirt, is seen from the back and side. She is looking out a window. In the background, a man in a white shirt is blurred. The scene is lit with warm, golden light.

Because:

We are expanding small business into big business.

Game Changer: Unique Data

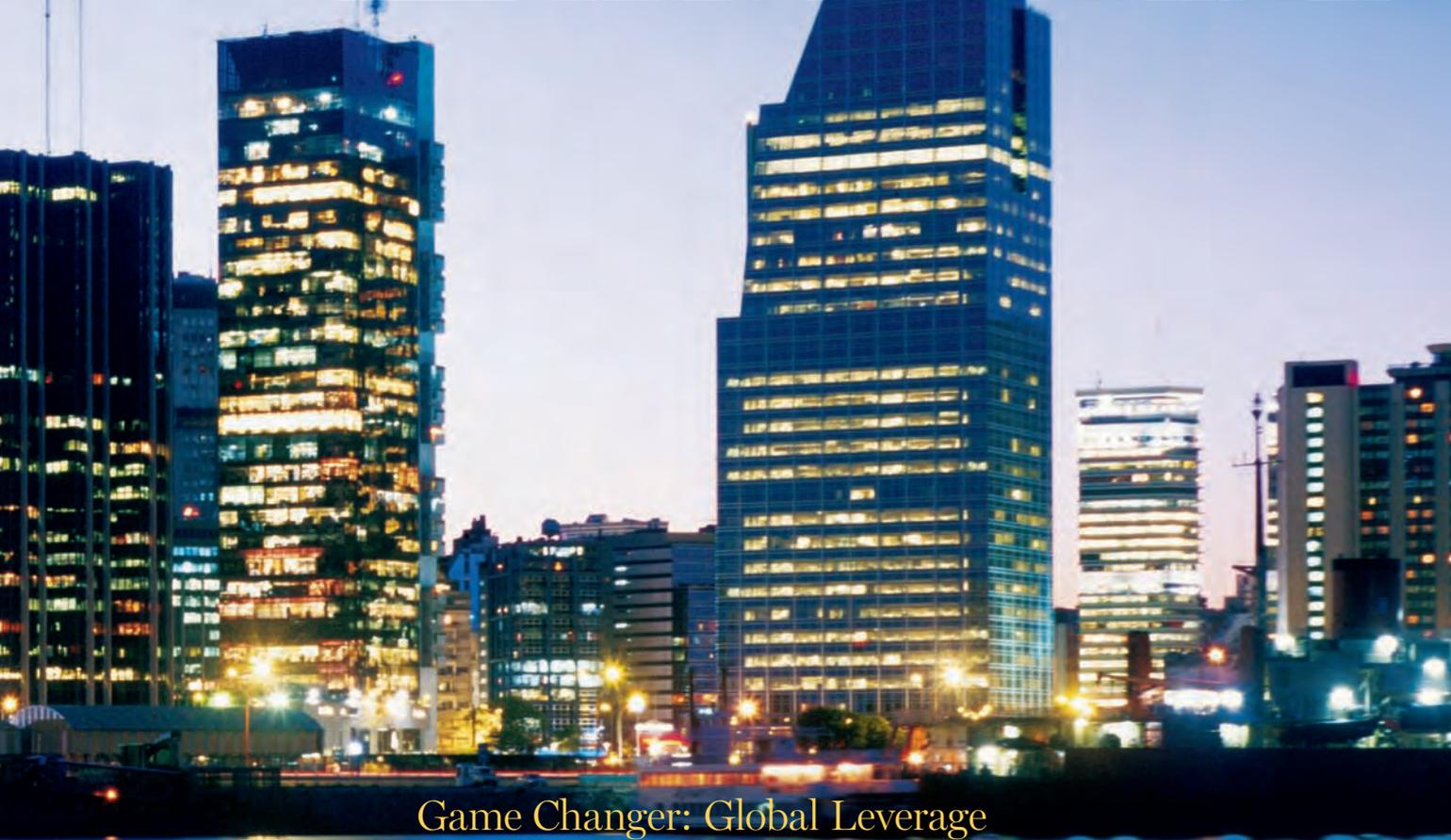
All data is not created equal. Unique, proprietary data provides Equifax with a compelling competitive advantage. When we acquire differentiated data assets, or develop those assets internally, we create new market opportunities. We have built, for instance, the industry's leading source of credit and banking data about America's small businesses. With this foundation, we are moving aggressively in the multi-billion-dollar global commercial information arena through the formation of North America Commercial Solutions. We are the player whose unique strength is changing the game.

Because:

We are exporting our expertise and technology into global markets.



BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



Game Changer: Global Leverage

Today, Equifax is a global leader of information solutions on three continents. Our success is driving our quest for more opportunity around the globe. Leveraging our predictive sciences and enabling technologies, we see the opportunity for growth as significant, but one that we are approaching with disciplined and well-crafted strategies. Equifax expertise and technology: Game Changers that work on a global playing field.

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS:

Equifax is winning in the marketplace with game-changing initiatives. As a result, 2006 was one of the most successful years in Equifax's 108-year history. Our Company developed a powerful strategic plan for future growth. We created a new vision and a new set of values to guide that growth. We realigned the organization to better execute our strategic plan and to make our culture more customer-centric. Throughout this transformation, our team generated outstanding financial results. We asked a lot from our associates, and they delivered. I am very proud of their accomplishments and extremely excited about the level of momentum we have created together. In fact, based on 2006 performance, Equifax was named to the FORTUNE 2007 list of America's Most Admired Companies in the Financial Data Services category.

A RECORD YEAR

As the Company's financial results demonstrate, 2006 once again reflects this management team's commitment to deliver performance for Equifax shareholders. Revenue rose 7 percent to \$1.55 billion, reflecting growth across all businesses. Net income was \$275 million, up 11 percent.

Earnings per share, excluding certain items, were \$2.01 in 2006 compared to \$1.86 in 2005, up 8%.

Approximately 27 percent of our U.S. online transactions were processed by year-end through one of our enabling technologies, up from 23 percent in 2005 and working toward our goal of 50 percent by 2010. Commercial Solutions grew 66 percent in the U.S. and was strengthened through the acquisition of Austin-Tetra, a leading provider of business-to-business data management solutions for FORTUNE 1000 companies and government agencies. Our Personal Solutions direct-to-consumer business grew revenue 10 percent over last year and increased its subscription-revenue business, which will result in faster, more profitable growth in that segment. Latin America continued to drive 21 percent revenue growth and margin improvement, and Europe achieved 8 percent revenue growth while maintaining its margin.

Rick Smith
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



A NEW GAME PLAN

Throughout its history, Equifax has transformed itself whenever new challenges and opportunities were presented. The most recent transformation has been driven by the ever-changing market realities, and, even more importantly, by the untapped potential of our organization. Our goal is not simply to sustain growth, but also to take Equifax to an entirely new level of performance. To do that, we realigned our organization to better focus business unit resources on the customer and leverage our support expertise globally.

At the foundation of the plan is our new vision statement that positions Equifax “to be the trusted provider of information solutions empowering our customers to make critical decisions with greater confidence.” It reflects our ongoing belief that data, particularly unique data, is core to what we do. We create the most value for our customers when our people combine analytics and enabling technologies into empowering solutions. Trust is fundamental. We take this responsibility very seriously on behalf of consumers, customers, shareholders and employees.

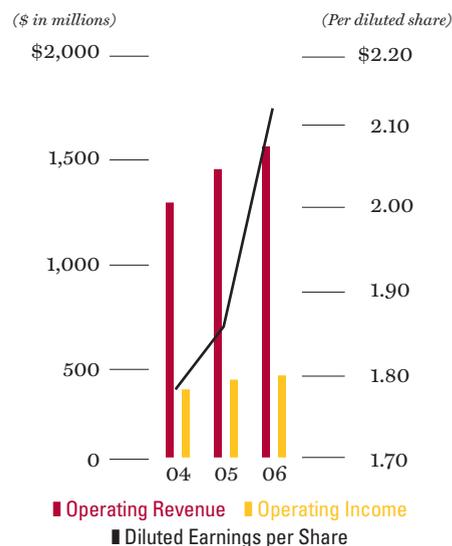
The process of putting together a game-changing strategic plan was almost as beneficial as the result. Roughly 150 employees from around the world were involved in making decisions, galvanizing into one team to own our strategy and commit to its execution. Working over six months, this team developed a powerful framework for growth. We call it smartGROWTH. This strategy sets goals that are ambitious yet achievable, balances risk with return, and analyzes and exercises discipline at every turn.

SMARTGROWTH INITIATIVES

Our smartGROWTH planning took place from the corporate level down through each individual business unit. We ultimately distilled the work into four areas that will change the game and drive our growth through 2010:

- Capture a **greater share-of-wallet** from our customers through enhanced customer segmentation and targeting, aggressive new product development and a focus on multi-product solutions
- Focus on **enabling technologies and predictive sciences**, which deliver faster growth and increased retention rates when integrated into customer business processes and technology platforms
- Invest in **unique data assets** that can further differentiate Equifax in the marketplace
- **Expand into adjacent markets**, new geographies and new industries where we can leverage our intellectual capital and proprietary capabilities

OPERATING REVENUE, OPERATING INCOME AND DILUTED EPS



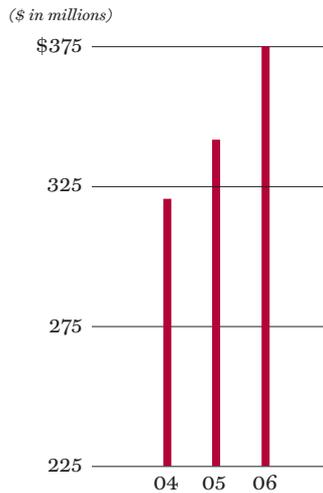
Supporting three of four smartGROWTH initiatives, on February 14, 2007, we entered into an agreement and plan of merger with TALX Corporation, a leading provider of workplace verification data and employment services, in a transaction valued on that date at approximately \$1.4 billion, including the assumption of debt. The pending transaction, which is structured to consist of 75 percent Equifax common stock and 25 percent cash, is subject to approval of TALX's shareholders, regulatory review and other customary closing conditions.



PAUL SPRINGMAN
CORPORATE VICE PRESIDENT,
CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER

The mission of the Marketing Center of Excellence is to lead the innovation and revenue growth initiatives for Equifax. During 2006, Marketing worked closely with the business and support units to create the smartGROWTH strategic plan. A global New Product Innovation (NPI) process was also implemented. NPI focused corporate resources on developing and launching new products within each business unit and market. The new products launched, or that are in development, have the potential to generate up to \$50 million in revenue in 2007. Marketing also works closely with the businesses to acquire new data sources, enter new geographic markets, expand into new industry verticals, develop customer segmentation strategies and create initiatives to expand current market share. In addition, this Center of Excellence includes branding, marketing communications and public relations.

**CASH PROVIDED BY
OPERATING ACTIVITIES**



ORGANIZED FOR GROWTH

To ensure the success of our smartGROWTH initiatives, our strategy will be supported by a structure that can facilitate faster growth. Therefore, our organizational realignment was another critical accomplishment in 2006. Our game-changing structure, which was effective January 1, 2007, is built around four distinct market-facing business units: U.S. Consumer Information Solutions, International, North America Commercial Solutions and North America Personal Solutions. These four businesses are supported by global Centers of Excellence, including technology, operations, marketing, finance, legal,

enabling technologies, corporate development and human resources.

A CULTURE OF GAME CHANGERS

Part of moving to a more customer-centric culture means acting as one team, speaking with one voice and driving toward one vision. Behind this entire transformation are the people of Equifax. They exhibit a tremendous amount of energy and commitment to changing the game.

We are moving to a high-performance organization focused on meritocracy, where outstanding work is rewarded. I commend the almost 5,000 Equifax associates for their work as Game Changers. They are making this transformation a reality. More than 92 percent participated in our employee survey that helped shape faster decision making, as well as helped create new ideas to fuel growth. This is a transformation that has been driven by market needs, but built on the voice of the people who conduct our business every day.

IN POSITION TO CHANGE THE GAME

It is personally thrilling to see an organization of our size, with a heritage of more than 100 years, transform itself and its future. Equifax emerged from 2006 better positioned than ever before to create value for customers and shareholders, and to be a place where smart, hard-working people can flourish professionally. As 2007 unfolds, our key priorities will drive performance: executing the strategy put in place during 2006, instilling the values of a high-performance culture; exploring strategic opportunities which may include acquisitions; developing innovative products; and incorporating more efficiency into our operations.

To all of the Equifax Game Changers who contributed to an outstanding 2006 and positioned us for a strong 2007, you have my personal thanks. To all of our consumer and business customers, as well as shareholders, who will benefit from our efforts, you have my promise that Equifax will work diligently to fully realize its potential.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Smith
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



CORETHA RUSHING
CORPORATE VICE PRESIDENT,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The Human Resources Center of Excellence is responsible for attracting, acquiring, rewarding and developing the necessary talent to ensure the successful execution

of the business strategy. The human resources organization led the alignment of the Company to the new growth strategy. The alignment included a rigorous assessment of the culture, work, structure, capabilities and talent required to deliver the growth initiatives. This Center of Excellence will be instrumental in the transition of our culture to a more performance-driven organization with greater challenges, accountabilities, opportunities for development, and rewards for employees. The focus in 2007 is to launch new performance and total reward programs which will enable Equifax to acquire, develop and retain the best talent in our industry.



Organizing For Smart Growth: A Conversation With Rick Smith



The strategic planning process identified many initiatives that the Company is pursuing. Which ones do you view as the most significant Game Changers in terms of shaping how Equifax's business will look in 2010?

Leveraging our enabling technologies and predictive sciences capabilities represents a tremendous opportunity for growth and differentiation. The fact that our technology becomes integrated with our customers' systems and processes is a big advantage for us. We become their partner in growth. We've seen the power of enabling technologies at work in our U.S. business. It's a significant competitive differentiator for us. When we take this technology and our analytical capabilities to every market we serve, it creates very compelling growth scenarios. We know from experience that unique data also differentiates us from competition and opens new markets, leading to new revenue.

What are the advantages you bring to the North America commercial market?

The core processes that we go through every day to deliver our automated consumer solutions are essentially the same processes required to provide commercial solutions. This extension is a clear example of how we can leverage our core competencies into new industries. In addition to unique financial data about small businesses, customers find that consumer information about the business owner is a valuable decision-making tool. Our acquisition of Austin-Tetra significantly enhances our commercial services. Their product, the A-T Number® is based on proprietary technology and a data-match verification process that allows our customers to see linkage among related businesses. We are approaching the commercial market with clear competitive strengths.

A Conversation With Rick Smith *continued*

There are large, existing players in the global commercial marketplace. Do you think these advantages are enough to win in this space?

Yes, the global commercial space is a multi-billion-dollar market. We have built a \$125 million business with commercial offerings in North America, Europe and Latin America. Our goal is to more than double this over the next four years. This represents a significant growth opportunity for Equifax. Customers want more information and newer technologies to make better decisions. They want choices. Today, they have limited choices; we're changing the game!

New products are a large part of your strategy to gain market share. How is the Company approaching new product development?

We're utilizing New Product Innovation (NPI), a disciplined, systematic, rapid assessment process that funnels new products from idea to launch. In 2006, we asked, "What do our customers need?" and "How do we make money?" The answers generated 220 ideas around the world. Currently, we've launched, or have in development, 68 new products with the potential of generating up to \$50 million in revenue during 2007. NPI provides a centralized discipline for product development, and innovation on a global basis. Our goal is to generate \$100 million in new revenue each year by the year 2010.

How will you decide when and where to expand in the global marketplace?

Historically, we have used partnerships outside of the United States to enter the countries in which we currently do business. This model has been very successful for us. As part of our planning process for future expansion, we conducted a rigorous assessment of target countries and will focus on a handful: China, India and Mexico. We have teams evaluating entry strategies and determining likely partners who have on-the-ground knowledge in each market. Global expansion will be a very methodical process and should be viewed as a long-term investment.

What level of capital investment is necessary to achieve your financial growth goals, and how are you allocating resources?

For the next two years, you should expect us to invest generally in the range of 6 percent to 8 percent of revenue to build new products and to improve our IT infrastructure. After that, we expect to return to historical levels, which are in the 4 percent to 6 percent range.



You have spoken about Equifax functioning as a “meritocracy.” How do you define a meritocracy, and how does this benefit customers and shareholders?

Those individuals who make the greatest impact on this company will be rewarded with better pay, equity and career development opportunities. A meritocracy will help us recruit and retain the best talent and move us to a higher-performance culture, so that we can more effectively meet customer needs and achieve shareholder growth objectives.

Much of Equifax’s business is focused on helping customers evaluate risks and make critical decisions. As the Company expands into new areas, what tools will Equifax use to evaluate risk within its own business?

A solid plan acknowledges, identifies and mitigates risks. That’s why we’ve developed an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system to continually track our key initiatives and compare them against changing risk profiles and industry landscapes. This system also helps us better monitor regulatory activity so that we can continue to stay abreast of issues and provide input regarding proposed changes that could affect our business.

Why should potential investors consider including Equifax in their portfolios?

Equifax offers a powerful value proposition for shareholders. The Company has a great global franchise built around the needs of its customers. We have a business model that delivers a high level of recurring revenue, produces significant cash and generates attractive margins. We have a framework to sustain profitable growth in a smart and disciplined manner. It has been very gratifying to tell the Equifax story to investors and to see how their understanding of our value is reflected in our stock performance. I believe investors see a successful, proven company that is truly taking its game to a new level.



How We Are Winning In U.S. Consumer Information Solutions



DANN ADAMS
PRESIDENT
U.S. CONSUMER INFORMATION SOLUTIONS

This business has enjoyed 16 consecutive years of annual growth, despite two major recessions and many business cycles. We have a strong market position, produce great operating margins and generate considerable cash. Equifax customers attest to the high quality of data, the excellent system uptime and the trusted reputation of the franchise.

Clearly, our challenge is to make a great business even greater. Our customers count on us to provide solutions to their challenges – to acquire new customers, retain them and expand their share-of-wallet through prudent risk management tools and analytics.

We also are delivering more integrated Equifax solutions to more customers. Through market segmentation studies, for instance, we know there is a significant opportunity to expand our customer base by better penetrating credit unions, thrifts and regional banks. There also is considerable room to capture more business from existing customers through new products, unique data and fully integrated solutions.

The importance of enabling technologies and predictive sciences to our future growth cannot be overstated. Enabling technologies create product demand and new revenue streams for us. And, for customers, it increases operational efficiency and empowers front-line employees to make better risk and marketing decisions through application processing, loan origination, credit risk management and cross-sell solutions. The result is more profitable relationships with both their new and existing customers. Since 2002, our revenue growth has been 10 percent higher and volume growth 7 percent higher with customers who utilize our enabling technology solutions.

A vision to further move our business from individual products toward a total solution set is inherent in all of our growth strategies. Look for us to go to market with more targeted, customer-centric solutions. When we help a customer solve a complex problem, our value increases dramatically. We become partners in growth, which results in a win-win proposition.



As Equifax's only business-to-consumer enterprise, Personal Solutions will continue to win by deploying effective consumer marketing techniques. Growth in this business has been impressive over the past four years, rising at an annual compound rate of 34 percent since 2002. This performance underscores the critical role that our products play in helping individuals better manage their credit health, protect themselves against identity theft, and improve their overall financial security. Building upon our success to date, Equifax is pursuing an even greater share of the \$1 billion personal solutions marketplace through several strategies.

A market segmentation analysis has helped us to further define the market and divide it into clear and precise segments. These insights are leading to enhanced products and more effective advertising messages targeted to each segment. We also are developing ways to gain subscribers beyond our

website. A successful partnership with SunTrustSM Banks, which combined checking accounts and credit monitoring, has been an effective promotion for both companies. It is an example of the types of joint marketing ventures we intend to pursue. More affinity partner relationships and reseller agreements through indirect channels also will be an important way to acquire new customers.

Our storefront, of course, continues to be our website. A major goal in 2007 is to improve conversion rates by motivating more people who visit our website to make a purchase. A redesigned site is already making a difference. We also want to improve retention rates by keeping customers longer. Call center operations are key to this goal. We are confident that stronger integration of all our consumer touch points – call centers, website, advertising and marketing partnerships – will change our game to ensure continued solid growth for Personal Solutions.

How We Are Winning In North America Personal Solutions



STEVE ELY
PRESIDENT
NORTH AMERICA PERSONAL SOLUTIONS



Global markets present Equifax with an opportunity to leverage the same technologies, analytics and other products that we have successfully deployed in the United States. These customers have the same information needs as our U.S. customers – to make real-time decisions about their own customers in order to mitigate risk and optimize growth. Today, we are helping customers do so in Europe and Latin America, as well as Canada.

While the dynamics and growth potential of each country differ, all share common characteristics: leveraging of information, analytics, marketing services and enabling technologies. In Brazil, for instance, we have deployed the same strategy used by our North American counterparts to help customers pre-approve loans in order to generate new sales. Throughout Latin America, marketing products have grown from 5 percent to over 9 percent of our revenue mix in just one year. Also, in Latin America, we offer our customers unique data, introduce new products, utilize indirect distribution channels to penetrate new markets and offer value-added solutions to gain pricing strength. In Europe, where the economy

has rebounded, our business is once again growing top-line revenue – up 8 percent in 2006 – while maintaining the excellent level of margin control achieved in recent years. In Canada, we will continue to grow and diversify our revenue, expanding into new vertical markets where businesses can use the same decisioning solutions historically used by our financial institution customers.

In Europe, similar strategies are in play. Customers want more options and more choices for information solutions that can help them make better decisions. As businesses look to new partners, this is an opportunity for Equifax to gain market share. We also are expanding our presence in the commercial space through new products and a focus on the small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Because our international business has a diverse focus, it will benefit greatly from the organizational transformations that have occurred over the past six months. Our global Centers of Excellence are providing every business – from Portugal to Peru – with corporate partners and support to propel new growth within our various geographies.

How We Are Winning Internationally



RUDY PLODER
PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL



How We Are Winning In North America Commercial Solutions



MICHAEL SHANNON
PRESIDENT
NORTH AMERICA COMMERCIAL SOLUTIONS

Recognizing the multi-billion-dollar potential in the end-to-end commercial solutions marketplace, Equifax has formed a new business unit, North America Commercial Solutions. Today, we serve less than 5 percent of this market. There is a tremendous opportunity to expand share in the commercial space. Our new unit brings together three existing businesses and capabilities: our U.S. Commercial Solutions business, our Canadian Commercial Solutions business and our newly acquired Austin-Tetra business. Combined, these businesses have data solutions and capabilities to serve a broad range of customers – from our core base of large financial institutions and telecommunications customers to FORTUNE 1000 companies to small business users.

Currently, Equifax has approximately 23 million U.S. business records that have been developed primarily as part of our Small Business Financial Exchange initiative. These data assets are proprietary to Equifax. We also have approximately 2.3 million company records about businesses in Canada. The newly acquired capabilities of Austin-Tetra provide us with yet another unique database, which consists of information about 30 million businesses around the globe, as well as proprietary technology. This technology links data records to build corporate family structures for enterprise

visibility of customers and suppliers for superior CRM solutions. Combining our existing small business data assets with those of Austin-Tetra creates a unique opportunity for growth as we diversify into the broader commercial marketplace.

Additional growth will come from further penetrating our U.S. strategic accounts; broadening our revenue base beyond our traditional financial and telecommunications customers; and capitalizing on our commercial market in Canada. On the channel management front, we have two major initiatives under way. The first involves remarketing and data-sharing agreements with chapters of the National Association of Credit Managers (NACM). The second initiative is based on partnerships we are forming with boutique credit agencies that focus on specific industries. Under these revenue-sharing partnerships, boutique agencies use Equifax credit information to supplement their own industry information.

During 2006 in the United States, we recorded a 66 percent revenue growth rate, with transaction volume climbing nearly 60 percent. Momentum and market potential are on our side. We intend to build the commercial business with the same strengths and fundamentals of the Company's core consumer information business.



Our Team of Game Changers

1. **Paul Springman**
Corporate Vice President, Chief Marketing Officer
2. **Rudy Ploder**
President, International
3. **Rob Webb**
Corporate Vice President, Chief Information Officer
4. **Coretha Rushing**
Corporate Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer
5. **Michael Shannon**
President, North America Commercial Solutions
6. **Kent Mast**
Corporate Vice President, Chief Legal Officer
7. **Dann Adams**
President, U.S. Consumer Information Solutions
8. **Owen Flynn**
Global Operations Officer
9. **Lee Adrean**
Corporate Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
10. **Steve Ely**
President, North America Personal Solutions
11. **Jeff Dodge**
Senior Vice President, Investor Relations
12. **Trey Loughran**
Senior Vice President, Corporate Development



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EQUIFAX BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RICHARD F. SMITH

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Equifax since December 2005. Chief Executive Officer and Director since September 2005. Chief Operating Officer, GE Insurance Solutions, from 2004 to August 2005; President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Property and Casualty Reinsurance from 2003 to 2004; President and Chief Executive Officer of GE Property and Casualty Reinsurance – Americas of GE Global Insurance Holdings Corporation from 2001 to 2003; and President and Chief Executive Officer, GE Capital Fleet Services from 1995 to 2000.

JOHN L. CLENDENIN

Director since 1982 and Lead Director from 2002 until May 2004. He served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of BellSouth Corporation from October 1983 until his retirement in December 1996. He continued to serve as Chairman until December 1997. He also is a director of The Kroger Company, The Home Depot, Inc., Acuity Brands, Inc. and Powerwave Technologies, Inc.

JAMES E. COPELAND, JR.

Director since 2003. Retired Chief Executive Officer of Deloitte & Touche LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, public accounting firms. He served in such capacity from 1999 until his retirement in 2003. He is also a director of Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., ConocoPhillips and Time Warner Cable, Inc.

A. WILLIAM DAHLBERG

Director since 1992. Retired Chairman of the Board of Mirant Corporation, an international energy producer, from August 2000 to January 2006. Previously, from 1995 until 2001, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Southern Company and, prior to that time, was President and Chief Executive Officer of Georgia Power Company.

ROBERT D. DALEO

Director since August 2006. Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and a director of The Thomson Corporation, a provider of integrated information solutions, since 1998. He is a member of Fordham University's President's Council and the Advisory Board of Rutgers University's Prudential Center for Business Ethics.

MARK L. FEIDLER

Director since March 2007. Founding partner in MSouth Equity Partners, a private equity firm based in Atlanta. Former President and Chief Operating Officer and a director of BellSouth Corporation from July 2005 until January 2007. He was appointed Chief Operating Officer in January 2005 and served as Chief Staff Officer during 2004. He is a director of New York Life Insurance Company.

L. PHILLIP HUMANN

Director since 1992. Executive Chairman of the Board of SunTrust Banks, Inc., a multi-bank holding company, since 2004. Also at SunTrust, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 2004 to January 2007; Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer from 1998 to 2004; and President from 1991 to 1998. He is also a director of Coca-Cola Enterprises Inc., Haverty Furniture Companies, Inc. and the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

LEE A. KENNEDY

Director since 2004. President and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., since February 2006. He served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Certegy Inc. from February 2002 until February 2006 when Certegy merged with Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. Prior to the spin-off of Certegy from Equifax, he served as President and Chief Operating Officer and a director of Equifax from June 1998 until June 2001.

SIRI S. MARSHALL

Director since August 2006. Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary and Chief Governance and Compliance Officer of General Mills, Inc., a diversified foods maker and distributor. She also managed General Mills' corporate affairs group from 1999 to 2005. She is a director of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. and the International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution, the Yale Law School Center for the Study of Corporate Law; and a trustee of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and General Mills Foundation.

LARRY L. PRINCE

Director since 1988 and Lead Director since May 2006. Chairman of the Executive Committee of Genuine Parts Company, an automotive parts wholesaler. He served as Chairman of the Board from August 2004 until February 2005, and Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer from 1990 until August 2004. He is a director of SunTrust Banks, Inc., Crawford & Co. and John H. Harland Company.

JACQUELYN M. WARD

Director since 1999. Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Computer Generation Inc., a telecommunications company that she co-founded, from 1968 until it was acquired by Intec Telecom Systems in December 2000. She is also a director of Bank of America Corporation, Flowers Foods, Inc., Sanmina-SCI Corporation, SYSCO Corporation and WellPoint, Inc.



IN MEMORY OF GARRY BETTY

Most people will remember Garry for the work he did as President and CEO of EarthLink from 1996 through 2007. The employees of Equifax will remember him for his contribution to the growth of the Company in his role on the Equifax Board of Directors since 2005. His passion for life, people, innovation, and technology benefited everyone with whom he came into contact, and we will miss him very much.

Left to right: Richard F. Smith, John L. Clendenin, L. Phillip Humann, James E. Copeland, Jr., Larry L. Prince, Jacquelyn M. Ward, Lee A. Kennedy, Mark L. Feidler, Robert D. Daleo, Siri S. Marshall, A. William Dahlberg





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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As used herein, the terms "Equifax," "the Company," "we," "our" and "us" refer to Equifax Inc., a Georgia corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries as a combined entity, except where it is clear that the terms mean only Equifax Inc.

All references to earnings per share data in Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") are to diluted earnings per share ("EPS") unless otherwise noted. Diluted EPS is calculated to reflect the potential dilution that would occur if stock options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and resulted in additional common shares outstanding.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our business plan is focused on providing a comprehensive information database, analytical resources to transform information into value-add insight for our customers and technology platforms that deliver highly customized decisioning tools that enable our customers to make decisions about their customers in "real time" at the point of interaction. Our products and services include consumer credit information, information database management, marketing information, commercial credit information, decisioning and analytical tools, and identity verification services, which enable businesses to make informed decisions about extending credit or service, mitigate fraud, managing portfolio risk and developing strategies for marketing to consumers and businesses. We also enable consumers to manage and protect their financial affairs through a portfolio of products that we sell directly and indirectly via the Internet and other marketing distribution channels.

Information. We collect, organize and manage numerous types of credit, financial, public record, demographic and marketing information regarding individuals and businesses. This information originates from a variety of sources including financial or credit granting institutions, which provide loan and accounts receivable information; governmental entities, which provide public records of bankruptcies, liens and judgments; and consumers who participate in surveys and submit warranty registration cards from which we gather demographic and marketing information. The original data is compiled and processed utilizing our proprietary software and systems and distributed to customers in a variety of user-friendly and value-add formats.

Analytics and Insights. We have developed analytical tools for customers to use in their consumer- and commercial-oriented decisioning activities. These decisioning activities include numerous types of consumer interactions including customer acquisition, relationship management (e.g., up-selling and cross-selling) and risk management.

Enabling Technologies. Our enabling technologies include products such as ePort, Equifax APPLY™, Decision Power, ID Authentication, Accel CM, Accel DM, LoanCenter and InterConnect. These platforms are generally distributed using the application service provider model to allow for ease of integration into customers' in-house technology systems and to leverage our extensive technological systems and communication networks.

Segments. We are organized and report our business results in three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Latin America. The North America segment consists of three operating segments: Information Services, Marketing Services and Personal Solutions. The Europe and Latin America reportable segments are made up of varying mixes of three product lines: Information Services, Marketing Services and Personal Solutions. *Information Services* revenue is principally transaction-based and is derived from our sales of the following product lines, a significant majority of which are delivered electronically: credit reporting and scoring, mortgage reporting, identity verification, fraud detection and modeling services, and certain of our decisioning products that facilitate and automate a variety of credit-oriented decisions. *Marketing Services* revenue is principally transaction-based and derived from sales of products that help customers acquire new customers, cross-sell to existing customers and manage portfolio risk. *Personal Solutions* revenue is both transaction- and subscription-based and is derived from sales of credit monitoring and identity theft protection products, which we deliver to consumers through the mail and electronically via the Internet. For additional information regarding our reportable and operating segments, including detailed financial results, see Note 14 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements as well as further discussion within MD&A.

As of December 31, 2006, we operated in 14 countries covered by reportable segments: North America (the U.S., Canada and Costa Rica), Europe (the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Spain and Portugal) and Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay). We serve customers across a wide range of industries, including the financial services, retail, telecommunications, utilities, automotive, brokerage, healthcare and insurance industries, as well as government agencies. We also serve consumers directly in the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Our revenue stream is highly diversified with our largest customer only providing slightly more than 2% of total 2006 operating revenue. Our revenues are sensitive to a variety of factors, such as demand for, and price of, our services, technological competitiveness, our reputation for providing timely and reliable service, competition within our industry, federal, state and foreign regulatory requirements governing privacy and use of data, and general economic conditions.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Key Performance Indicators. Management focuses on a variety of key indicators to monitor operating and financial performance. These performance indicators include measurements of operating revenue, operating revenue growth, operating income, operating margin, net income, diluted earnings per share, cash provided by operating activities and capital expenditures. The key performance indicators for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, were as follows:

	Key Performance Indicators Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
<i>(Dollars in millions, except per share data)</i>			
Operating revenue	\$1,546.3	\$1,443.4	\$1,272.8
Operating revenue growth	7%	13%	5%
Operating income	\$ 436.1	\$ 422.0	\$ 375.8
Operating margin	28.2%	29.2%	29.5%
Income from continuing operations	\$ 274.5	\$ 246.5	\$ 237.3
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.78
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 374.3	\$ 337.8	\$ 309.0
Capital expenditures	\$ 52.0	\$ 46.2	\$ 47.5

Business Environment and Company Outlook

Our financial condition and operating performance are affected by the rate at which the U.S. economy grows, as measured by the gross domestic product, as well as levels of consumer spending and confidence regarding jobs and the health of the economy. Changes in overall economic conditions in the U.S. and other countries in which we operate, generally impact the demand for consumer credit and accordingly for our credit information, as well as other products and services. These effects are dynamic and complex.

The credit information business is characterized by price and service competition among a limited number of providers; investment in proprietary credit information databases; changes in customer requirements; continued consolidation in the lending, credit card and telecommunications industries; emerging new market segments; and technological innovation. Being competitive requires an emphasis on efficient processing to offset price compression; technological competence; protection of sensitive data; devotion of significant resources to marketing; and developing applications to differentiate our products and services from those of our competitors. Other significant factors include product cost, brand recognition, customer responsiveness, ability to successfully integrate acquisitions and regulatory compliance.

Organizational Realignment. Effective January 1, 2007, we implemented certain organizational changes as a result of a strategic review of our business. The changes to our internal structure changed our operating segments to the following: U.S. Consumer Information Solutions, North America Personal Solutions, North America Commercial Solutions and International. U.S. Consumer Information Solutions consists of the former Marketing Services and North America Information Services, excluding U.S. Commercial Services and Canada. North America Commercial Solutions represents our former commercial business for the U.S. and Canada that was within North America Information Services as well as our October 2006 acquisition of Austin-Tetra. International consists of Canada (the consumer business), Europe and Latin America. North America Personal Solutions remains unchanged. We will present our financial results under this new organizational structure in our quarterly report for the period ending March 31, 2007. Our financial results for all periods presented are stated under the prior organization structure since that is how the Company was managed during all periods presented. The discussion of operating results by segment below is based on the organizational structure in place prior to January 1, 2007.

Long-Term Growth Strategy. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, we analyzed our business to develop our growth strategy through 2010. Based on this analysis of our business, our growth strategy includes the following:

- Increasing our share of our customers' spending on information-related services through the development and introduction of new products, pricing our services in accordance with the value they create for customers, increasing the range of current services utilized by customers, and improving the quality of sales and customer support interactions with consumers;
- Increasing our customers' use of our proprietary analytical, predictive and enabling technology;
- Investing in and developing new, differentiated data sources that provide unique value to customers in their highest value decisioning needs; and
- Expanding into key emerging opportunities via acquisitions, partnerships, and/or internal development, including related markets in the United States, such as initiatives in the commercial, collections, and healthcare markets, as well as new geographic markets outside the United States.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

We are also committed to improving our operating efficiency through our organizational realignment by reducing layers of management, utilizing Global Centers of Excellence, and better aligning of our business units, which includes a sales structure that is more customer-focused.

Some of the specific initiatives required to execute this strategy may result in an increase in capital expenditures or cash investment in future periods. See the Liquidity and Financial Condition section within MD&A for information regarding sources and uses of cash.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS – TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006 AND 2005 Consolidated Financial Results

Operating Revenue

Consolidated operating revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$102.9 million, or 7%, from \$1,443.4 million in 2005 to \$1,546.3 million in 2006. This increase is due to broad-based growth across most lines of business and geographies, and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$18.7 million, partially offset by a \$13.4 million, or 16%, decline in Mortgage Solutions within the Information Services segment.

Operating Expenses and Operating Margin

Consolidated operating expenses increased \$88.8 million, or 9%, to \$1,110.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$1,021.4 million for the same period in 2005.

Cost of services in 2006 increased \$32.2 million, or 5%, to \$626.4 million when compared to the same period in 2005. The increase in cost of services was primarily due to operating revenue growth, and increased salary expenses due to higher headcount.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$56.0 million, or 16%, to \$401.0 million when compared to the same period a year ago. This increase was mainly due to the \$7.6 million incremental negative impact of adopting SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment," ("SFAS 123R") on January 1, 2006; \$7.5 million in loss contingencies related to certain pending legal matters; a \$6.4 million severance charge recognized during the fourth quarter of 2006 related to our organizational realignment; \$3.2 million in additional benefit costs associated with our former Chief Financial Officer's ("CFO") and Chief Administrative Officer's ("CAO") decisions to retire during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006; higher salary expenses due to increased headcount; and increased professional fees. These increases were partially offset by higher salary and incentive costs in the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 related to our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") transition. For additional information about the impact of SFAS 123R, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated operating margin for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 was 28.2% as compared to 29.2% for the same period in 2005. The decline in operating margin was primarily driven by the loss contingencies related to certain pending legal matters, the negative incremental impact of adopting SFAS 123R and the charge related to our organizational realignment. See Notes 6 and 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the activity related to the loss contingencies and the organizational realignment, respectively.

Other Income, Net

Consolidated other income, net, increased to \$16.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$9.2 million in the same period in 2005. This increase is primarily due to a favorable settlement of claims against certain former shareholders of Naviant, Inc. in September 2006. In 2004, we served a demand for arbitration, alleging, among other things, that the sellers had breached various representations and warranties concerning information furnished to us in connection with our acquisition of Naviant, Inc. in 2002. As a result of this settlement, we recognized a \$14.1 million non-taxable gain in other income, net, on our Consolidated Statement of Income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 (as discussed in Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). This increase was partially offset by a \$3.3 million gain in 2005 related to an agreement with Risk Management Alternatives ("RMA") Holdings, LLC, which was amended to, among other things, reduce the scope of services we were obligated to provide.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 34.0% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, down from 36.9% for the same period in 2005. The reduction was due primarily to the reversal of \$9.5 million in income tax reserves related to uncertain tax positions for which the applicable statute of limitations expired in the third quarter of 2006 and the \$14.1 million non-taxable gain on the litigation settlement associated with Naviant, Inc. during the second quarter of 2006, offset by an increase in foreign tax expense during 2006. For additional information about our effective tax rate, see Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income

Net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, was \$274.5 million, compared to \$246.5 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. Earnings per share increased to \$2.12 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to \$1.86 for the same period a year ago.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Segment Financial Results

Our consolidated segment results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2006	% of Revenue	2005	% of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Operating Revenue						
North America						
Information Services	\$ 835.5	54%	\$ 806.3	55%	\$ 29.2	4%
Marketing Services	277.2	18%	253.7	18%	23.5	9%
Personal Solutions	126.0	8%	114.7	8%	11.3	10%
Total North America	1,238.7	80%	1,174.7	81%	64.0	5%
Europe	153.6	10%	142.0	10%	11.6	8%
Latin America	154.0	10%	126.7	9%	27.3	21%
Total operating revenue	\$1,546.3	100%	\$1,443.4	100%	\$102.9	7%

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2006	Operating Margin	2005	Operating Margin	\$ Change	% Change
Operating Income						
North America						
Information Services	\$ 343.3	41.1%	\$ 345.5	42.8%	\$ (2.2)	(1)%
Marketing Services	99.1	35.7%	85.2	33.5%	13.9	16%
Personal Solutions	13.6	10.8%	13.5	11.8%	0.1	1%
Total North America	456.0	36.8%	444.2	37.8%	11.8	3%
Europe	35.4	23.1%	33.4	23.5%	2.0	6%
Latin America	45.9	29.8%	33.3	26.3%	12.6	38%
General Corporate Expense	(101.2)	nm	(88.9)	nm	(12.3)	(14)%
Total operating income	\$ 436.1	28.2%	\$422.0	29.2%	\$14.1	3%

nm - not meaningful

Our North America operating revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2006	% of Revenue	2005	% of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
North America Operating Revenue						
U.S. Consumer and						
Commercial Services	\$ 645.6	52%	\$ 610.4	52%	\$ 35.2	6%
Mortgage Solutions	71.7	6%	85.1	7%	(13.4)	(16)%
Canadian Operations	118.2	10%	110.8	9%	7.4	7%
Total North America						
Information Services	835.5	68%	806.3	68%	29.2	4%
Credit Marketing Services	166.3	13%	150.7	13%	15.6	10%
Direct Marketing Services	110.9	9%	103.0	9%	7.9	8%
Total Marketing Services	277.2	22%	253.7	22%	23.5	9%
Personal Solutions	126.0	10%	114.7	10%	11.3	10%
Total North America operating revenue	\$1,238.7	100%	\$1,174.7	100%	\$ 64.0	5%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

North America

Information Services

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, Information Services revenue was \$835.5 million, an increase of \$29.2 million, or 4%, when compared to the same period in 2005. Fluctuations in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our 2006 Information Services revenue by \$7.6 million.

U.S. Consumer and Commercial Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$645.6 million, an increase of \$35.2 million, or 6%, when compared to the same period in 2005. This increase is primarily due to higher sales volume to our financial services customers and increased revenue from our commercial information services products, which offset some decline in telecommunication accounts and price compression. In our U.S. Consumer Information business, online volume was approximately 650 million transactions, up 6% year-over-year.

Mortgage Solutions revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$71.7 million, a decrease of \$13.4 million, or 16%, as compared to the same period a year ago. This decrease is primarily due to volume declines from a large customer that changed its retail mortgage business model, as well as less favorable mortgage market conditions, including higher interest rates that resulted in lower refinancing and mortgage origination activity.

Canadian revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$118.2 million, an increase of \$7.4 million, or 7%, when compared to the same period in 2005. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our Canadian revenue by \$7.6 million, or 7%. Accordingly, in local currency, revenue in Canada for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 was flat when compared to the same period in 2005.

Information Services operating income was \$343.3 million, a decrease of \$2.2 million, or 1%, from the same period a year ago. Information Services operating margin was 41.1% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, versus 42.8% for the same period in 2005. The decline in Information Services operating income and operating margin was primarily driven by changes in business mix which resulted in price compression; increased tax and legal expenses; higher technology and fulfillment-related costs; and the \$4.0 million, pretax, loss contingency related to certain pending legal matters.

Marketing Services

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, Marketing Services revenue was \$277.2 million, an increase of \$23.5 million, or 9%, when compared to the same period in 2005. Credit Marketing Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$166.3 million, an increase of \$15.6 million, or 10%, when compared to the

same period in 2005. The increase in Credit Marketing Services revenue is primarily due to higher volume mainly from national and regional customers for certain of our products that target new customers and our account management product offerings, as well as continued demand for core prescreen products and data sales. Direct Marketing Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, totaled \$110.9 million, an increase of \$7.9 million, or 8%, as compared to the same period in 2005. This increase was primarily due to the acquisition of BeNow, Inc. ("BeNow") in August 2005.

Total Marketing Services operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, was \$99.1 million, an increase of \$13.9 million, or 16%. Total Marketing Services operating margin was 35.7% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, versus 33.5% for the same period in 2005. The increase in total Marketing Services operating income was due to revenue growth, mainly related to higher volume, and lower production expenses as more projects migrate to our Accel platform, which was offset partly by increased royalty costs.

Personal Solutions

Personal Solutions revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 totaled \$126.0 million, an increase of \$11.3 million, or 10%, compared to the same period in 2005. This increase is primarily due to higher revenue related to subscription-based products, mainly driven by our 3-in-1 Monitoring product, as we continue to transition from a transaction-based product mix to subscription-based products. We also increased revenues through targeted advertising and improvement in the conversion of inquiries to sales. Revenue also increased due to solutions provided in third-party data breaches.

Personal Solutions operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 increased \$0.1 million, to \$13.6 million, compared to \$13.5 million for the same period in 2005. Personal Solutions operating margin was 10.8% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, versus 11.8% for the same period in 2005. The slight increase in operating income was due to growth from increased subscription-based revenue, largely offset by volume-related costs and the recognition of \$5.0 million in pretax loss contingencies related to certain legal matters. Of this \$5.0 million loss, \$4.0 million was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$1.0 million was recorded in cost of services on our Consolidated Statement of Income during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Europe

Europe revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, was \$153.6 million, an increase of \$11.6 million, or 8%, as compared to the same period in 2005. Revenue increases were primarily due to higher consumer activity associated with new business and increased volumes from existing customers, as well as increased volumes related to our commercial services business. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our European revenue by \$2.2 million, or 1%, as revenue was up 7% in local currency. Operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, was \$35.4 million, an increase of \$2.0 million, or 6%, when compared to the same period a year ago. The increase in operating income was driven by higher sales volume and continued focus on controlling expenses, including certain vendor price reductions received during the six months ended June 30, 2006. This was offset by higher production costs from rising sales volumes related to our consumer and commercial businesses and increased investment in the business. Europe's operating margin was 23.1% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, versus 23.5% for the same period in 2005.

Latin America

Latin America revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, totaled \$154.0 million, an increase of \$27.3 million, or 21%, as compared to the same period in 2005. The change was primarily due to broad-based pricing increases in core information products, higher pricing for high-value products, new product introductions and favorable foreign currency impact. The program to price for value is approaching a more mature stage, which may impact the rate of revenue growth, although inherent market growth and the potential for share gain remains attractive.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, all six countries in Latin America experienced double digit revenue growth in U.S. dollars and five of the six countries had double-digit growth in local currency. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our Latin America revenue by \$8.9 million, or 7%. Revenue grew 14% in local currency in 2006.

Operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, totaled \$45.9 million, an increase of \$12.6 million, or 38%, as compared to same period in 2005. This increase was primarily the result of revenue growth, as well as favorable currency impact. Latin America operating margin was 29.8% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, versus 26.3% for the same period in 2005. The increase in operating margin was primarily driven by higher pricing for selected high-value products.

General Corporate Expense

Our general corporate expenses are costs that are incurred at the corporate level and are not directly associated with activities of a particular operating segment. These expenses include shared services, and administrative and legal expenses. General corporate expense was \$101.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, an increase of \$12.3 million, or 14%, compared to \$88.9 million for the same period in 2005. This increase was primarily driven by the \$7.6 million incremental negative impact from our adoption of SFAS 123R; the \$6.4 million severance charge related to the organizational realignment; the \$3.2 million negative impact of our former CFO's and CAO's decisions during 2006 to retire; plus normal growth in ongoing corporate expenses due to inflation. These increases were partially offset by higher salary and incentive costs during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 related to our CEO transition. For additional information about the impact of SFAS 123R, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS—YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2004 Consolidated Financial Results

Operating Revenue

Consolidated operating revenue increased \$170.6 million, or 13%, to \$1,443.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$1,272.8 million during the same period in 2004. This increase was due to growth in all of our reporting segments, except Europe which was flat. Our regulatory recovery fee revenue related to the FACT Act contributed \$38.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. Regulatory recovery fee revenue was not material during the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our operating revenue by \$21.7 million.

Operating Expenses and Operating Margin

Consolidated operating expenses increased \$124.4 million, or 14%, to \$1,021.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$897.0 million in the same period in 2004. Cost of services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 increased \$62.7 million, or 12%, to \$594.2 million when compared to the same period in 2004, primarily due to sales growth as well as higher benefits and incentive costs mainly associated with our annual incentive program. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, we recorded a \$2.4 million asset impairment charge related to Marketing Services, mostly for purchased data files and other assets. During 2005 and 2004, we also incurred significant compliance costs, including operating expenses and capital investment, to implement the FACT Act requirements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 increased \$60.6 million, or 21%, to \$345.0 million when compared to the same period a year ago. This increase was mainly due to higher salary, incentive and benefit costs related to our CEO transition, as well as increased year-over-year expenses related to our annual incentive program which was based on our 2005 financial results. As part of the CEO transition, effective September 19, 2005, Richard F. Smith became our CEO, which, along with the retirement of our former CEO Thomas F. Chapman in 2005, contributed to the higher salary, incentive and benefit costs during the year. Additionally, higher year-over-year advertising costs also contributed to the increase in selling, general and administrative costs.

Consolidated operating margin for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 was 29.2%, as compared to 29.5% for the same period in 2004.

Other Income, Net

Consolidated other income, net, decreased \$38.3 million to \$9.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$47.5 million in the same period in 2004. The decrease was primarily driven by a \$36.8 million gain recorded in 2004 related to the sale of our investment in Intersections Inc. (for additional information regarding this sale, see Note 10 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements). The decrease was partially offset by a \$3.3 million gain recorded during the third quarter of 2005 related to an amendment to an agreement with RMA Holdings, LLC. For additional information about this gain, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate was 36.9% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, down from 38.4% for the same period in 2004. The favorable reduction was primarily due to lower state income taxes and a reduction in the tax contingency reserve, and partially offset by additional tax expense related to non-deductible executive compensation.

Discontinued Operations

In 2002, we made the decision to exit our commercial services business in Spain, which was part of our European reportable segment. We disposed of this business in 2004. We have reclassified the 2004 results of our commercial business in Spain to loss from discontinued operations. Additionally, in 2004, we sold our Italian business and have reclassified the 2004 results of Italy to loss from discontinued operations. Accordingly, we recorded a \$2.6 million, net of tax, loss from discontinued operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. For additional information about our discontinued operations, see Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net Income

Net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, was \$246.5 million, compared to \$234.7 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, which includes the impact of discontinued operations. Earnings per share increased to \$1.86 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, as compared to \$1.76 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. Income from continuing operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 was \$237.3 million and earnings per share was \$1.78. There were no discontinued operations in 2005.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Segment Financial Results

Our segment results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2005	% of Revenue	2004	% of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
Operating Revenue						
North America						
Information Services	\$ 806.3	55%	\$ 707.1	56%	\$ 99.2	14%
Marketing Services	253.7	18%	236.1	19%	17.6	7%
Personal Solutions	114.7	8%	96.1	7%	18.6	19%
Total North America	1,174.7	81%	1,039.3	82%	135.4	13%
Europe	142.0	10%	142.0	11%	-	0%
Latin America	126.7	9%	91.5	7%	35.2	38%
Total operating revenue	\$1,443.4	100%	\$1,272.8	100%	\$170.6	13%

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2005	Operating Margin	2004	Operating Margin	\$ Change	% Change
Operating Income						
North America						
Information Services	\$ 345.5	42.8%	\$ 299.5	42.4%	\$ 46.0	15%
Marketing Services	85.2	33.5%	74.4	31.5%	10.8	15%
Marketing Services asset impairment and related charges	-	0.0%	(2.4)	(1.0)%	2.4	nm
Marketing Services, net	85.2	33.5%	72.0	30.5%	13.2	18%
Personal Solutions	13.5	11.8%	17.6	18.3%	(4.1)	(23)%
Total North America	444.2	37.8%	389.1	37.4%	55.1	14%
Europe	33.4	23.5%	30.0	21.1%	3.4	11%
Latin America	33.3	26.3%	17.0	18.6%	16.3	96%
General Corporate Expense	(88.9)	nm	(60.3)	nm	(28.6)	(47)%
Total operating income	\$ 422.0	29.2%	\$ 375.8	29.5%	\$ 46.2	12%

nm - not meaningful

Our North America revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 was as follows:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	2005	% of Revenue	2004	% of Revenue	\$ Change	% Change
North America Operating Revenue						
U.S. Consumer and						
Commercial Services	\$ 610.4	52%	\$ 532.6	51%	\$ 77.8	15%
Mortgage Solutions	85.1	7%	75.5	7%	9.6	13%
Canadian Operations	110.8	9%	99.0	10%	11.8	12%
Total North America						
Information Services	806.3	68%	707.1	68%	99.2	14%
Credit Marketing Services	150.7	13%	139.5	14%	11.2	8%
Direct Marketing Services	103.0	9%	96.6	9%	6.4	7%
Total Marketing Services	253.7	22%	236.1	23%	17.6	7%
Personal Solutions	114.7	10%	96.1	9%	18.6	19%
Total North America operating revenue	\$1,174.7	100%	\$1,039.3	100%	\$135.4	13%

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

North America

Information Services

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, Information Services revenue was \$806.3 million, an increase of \$99.2 million, or 14% when compared to the same period in 2004. A portion of this increase was due to \$38.0 million in regulatory recovery fees related to the FACT Act for the year ended December 31, 2005. Fluctuations in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our Information Services revenue by \$7.6 million.

U.S. Consumer and Commercial Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$610.4 million, an increase of \$77.8 million, or 15%, when compared to the same period in 2004. This increase was primarily due to higher sales to our specialty and financial services customers, regulatory recovery fee revenue of \$35.1 million related to the FACT Act for the year ended December 31, 2005, the acquisition of APPRO Systems, Inc. ("APPRO") and other affiliates that occurred during 2005, and increased revenue from products sold in our commercial services unit. In our U.S. Consumer Information business, online transaction volume was approximately 610 million, up 8% year-over-year.

Mortgage Solutions revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$85.1 million, an increase of \$9.6 million, or 13%, as compared to the same period a year ago. This increase was mostly due to new customers, increased market share, an affiliate acquisition as well as regulatory recovery fee revenue of \$2.9 million related to the FACT Act in 2005. These increases were partially offset by less favorable mortgage marketing conditions.

Canadian revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, totaled \$110.8 million, an increase of \$11.8 million, or 12%, when compared to the same period in 2004, primarily due to favorable currency impact and higher sales volume. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our Canadian revenue by \$7.6 million, or 8%.

Information Services operating income was \$345.5 million, an increase of \$46.0 million, or 15%, from the same period a year ago. Information Services operating margin was 42.8% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, versus 42.4% for the same period in 2004. The increase in operating income was mainly the result of higher sales volume in all businesses and positive margins related to the FACT Act in 2005. While our total FACT Act-related expenditures have been greater than the corresponding revenue since January 1, 2004, certain costs related to establishing systems to comply with the FACT Act were capitalized and are being depreciated over their respective useful lives.

Marketing Services

Marketing Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$253.7 million, an increase of \$17.6 million, or 7%, when compared to the same period in 2004. Credit Marketing Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$150.7 million, an increase of \$11.2 million, or 8%, when compared to the same period in 2004. The increase in Credit Marketing Services revenue was primarily due to higher volume from mainly financial institutions for certain of our products that target new customers, as well as greater revenue from other existing and new customers. Direct Marketing Services revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$103.0, an increase of \$6.4 million, or 7%, as compared to the same period in 2004. This increase was mainly due to higher volume from existing customers and revenue from new customers and products, as well as the acquisition of BeNow in August 2005.

Total Marketing Services operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 was \$85.2 million, an increase of \$13.2 million, or 18%, resulting primarily from higher revenue, reduced production-related expenses for our traditional mail products and a \$2.4 million asset impairment charge taken during 2004. Marketing Services operating margin was 33.5% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, versus 31.5% for the same period in 2004.

Personal Solutions

Personal Solutions revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$114.7 million, an increase of \$18.6 million, or 19%, compared to the same period in 2004. This change was primarily due to increased volume and new products, including CreditWatch, ScoreWatch and 3-in-1 Credit Report Monitoring. Operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$4.1 million, to \$13.5 million, compared to \$17.6 million for the same period in 2004. This decrease was mainly due to an increase in advertising and other promotional campaigns. Personal Solutions operating margin was 11.8% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, versus 18.3% for the same period in 2004.

Europe

Europe revenue was flat at \$142.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. This was primarily due to a decline in credit applications and marketing mailings in the U.K., and offset by a rise in our Personal Solutions business, new product sales and increases in our account management scores. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar unfavorably impacted our Europe

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revenue by \$1.0 million, or 1%. Operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 was \$33.4 million, an increase of \$3.4 million, or 11%, when compared to the same period in 2004. The improvement in operating income was driven by expense reductions. However, softness in the U.K. economy during 2005 continued to impact the overall performance of our European operations. Europe's operating margin was 23.5% for the year ended December 31, 2005, versus 21.1% for the same period in 2004.

Latin America

Latin America revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$126.7 million, an increase of \$35.2 million, or 38%, as compared to the same period in 2004. Local currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar favorably impacted our Latin America revenue by \$15.1 million and Latin America operating income by \$3.4 million. Six countries in Latin America experienced double-digit revenue growth due to increased volume resulting from strengthening local economies and higher pricing associated with better contract execution.

Operating income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$33.3 million, an increase of \$16.3 million, or 96%, as compared to the same period in 2004. This change was primarily the result of higher sales volumes and pricing, as well as favorable currency impact. Latin America operating margin was 26.3% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, versus 18.6% for the same period in 2004.

General Corporate Expense

Our general corporate expenses are expenses that are incurred at the corporate level and are not directly associated with activities of a particular reportable segment. These expenses include shared services as well as administrative and legal expenses. General corporate expense was \$88.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$28.6 million, or 47%, compared to \$60.3 million for the same period in 2004. This increase was mainly driven by higher salary, incentive and benefit costs related to our CEO transition (see previous discussion), as well as increased year-over-year expenses regarding our annual incentive program which is based on our financial results.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

As of December 31, 2006, we had \$67.8 million in cash and cash equivalents compared to \$37.5 million at December 31, 2005. Our principal sources of liquidity are cash provided by operating activities and our revolving credit facilities. Our ability to generate cash from operating activities is one of our fundamental financial strengths. We believe that anticipated

cash provided by operating activities, together with current cash and cash equivalents and access to committed and uncommitted credit facilities and the capital markets, if required, will be sufficient to meet our projected cash requirements for the next twelve months, and the foreseeable future thereafter. However, any projections of future liquidity needs and cash flows are subject to substantial uncertainty. We have \$250.0 million in principal relating to our 4.95% senior unsecured notes due November 1, 2007. Upon maturity, we intend to either (1) pay this obligation through a combination of borrowings under our credit facilities and cash and cash equivalents available at that time, or (2) refinance these notes, assuming such financing is available to us on acceptable terms.

In the normal course of business, we will consider the acquisition of, or investment in, complementary businesses or joint ventures, products, services and technologies, capital expenditures, payment of dividends, repurchase of outstanding shares of common stock and the retirement of debt. We may elect to use available cash and cash equivalents to fund such activities in the future. In the event additional liquidity needs arise, we may raise funds from a combination of sources, including the potential issuance of debt or equity securities. If adequate funds were not available to us, or were not available on acceptable terms, our ability to meet unanticipated working capital requirements or respond to business opportunities and competitive pressures could be limited.

Fund Transfer Limitations. The ability of certain of our subsidiaries and associated companies to transfer funds to us is limited, in some cases, by certain restrictions imposed by foreign governments, which do not, individually or in the aggregate, materially limit our ability to serve our indebtedness, meet our current obligations or pay dividends.

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, we generated \$374.3 million of cash from operating activities compared to \$337.8 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, an increase of \$36.5 million. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the \$28.0 million increase in net income.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, we generated \$337.8 million of cash provided by operating activities compared to \$309.0 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$28.8 million. The major sources of cash provided by operating activities for 2005 were net income of \$246.5 million and the reduction within net income of non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization, included in determining net income, of \$82.2 million.

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Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures, which consist of additions to property and equipment as well as certain other long-term assets, totaled \$52.0 million, \$46.2 million and \$47.5 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Our capital expenditures are used for developing, enhancing and deploying new and existing internally-developed software and technology platforms, replacing or adding equipment, updating systems for regulatory compliance, the licensing of software applications, data security and investing in disaster recovery systems. In 2007, we expect total capital expenditures to be approximately \$70 million to \$100 million, primarily relating to new product development and technological infrastructure.

Acquisitions

On October 6, 2006, we acquired Austin Consolidated Holdings, Inc., known as Austin-Tetra, for \$34.4 million in cash. Austin-Tetra is a provider of business-to-business data management and enhancement services to the commercial market. They provide companies and government agencies with information to help them better understand existing customers, target new customers, and effectively manage their vendors. This acquisition is part of our long-term growth strategy, complementing our commercial information business. Austin-Tetra will be reported within our North America Information Services segment. We financed this acquisition through borrowings under our long-term revolving credit facility.

In March 2005, we acquired APPRO to broaden and further strengthen our enabling technologies capabilities in our North America Information Services business. Additionally, in August 2005, we acquired BeNow to enhance our Marketing Services business and add to our enabling technology capabilities. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, in order to continue to grow our credit data franchise, we also acquired the credit files, contractual rights to territories (generally states or integration areas) and customer relationships and related businesses of two independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and one in Canada that housed consumer information on our system. We acquired all of these businesses for \$121.8 million in cash, net of cash acquired, and the issuance of 0.4 million shares of Equifax treasury stock, which had a value of \$14.7 million on the date of issuance.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, in order to continue to grow our credit data franchise, we also acquired the credit files, contractual rights to territories (generally states or integration areas) and customer relationships and related businesses of two independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and one in Canada that housed consumer information on our system. We acquired these businesses for a total of \$17.4 million in cash, net of cash acquired.

For additional information about our acquisitions, see Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

TALX Acquisition. On February 14, 2007, we agreed to acquire TALX Corporation ("TALX"), a leading provider of workplace verification information and employment services, in a transaction valued at approximately \$1.4 billion, including the assumption of debt, based on the \$41.91 per share closing price of Equifax stock on February 14, 2007. The acquisition of TALX equity is structured to consist of 75% Equifax common stock and 25% cash, together valued at approximately \$1.2 billion. TALX shareholders may elect to receive for each share of TALX stock either a fixed exchange ratio of .861 shares of Equifax stock, \$35.50 in cash or a combination of stock and cash equivalent value, subject to proration to achieve the 75% Equifax common stock and 25% cash consideration described above. In the aggregate, upon the closing of the acquisition, we will issue approximately 22 million shares of Equifax stock and pay approximately \$300 million in cash for the stock of TALX. We also will assume TALX's outstanding debt, which was \$191.5 million at December 31, 2006. We plan to finance the acquisition with cash provided by operating activities and borrowings under our senior revolving credit facility, of which no amounts were outstanding at February 14, 2007. The transaction has been approved by the Board of Directors of each company and also must be approved by the stockholders of TALX. The transaction is also subject to review by regulatory authorities and other customary closing conditions. We currently expect the transaction to close by the end of the third quarter of 2007. This transaction will be accounted for as a purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations."

In February 2007, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase an increased number of shares of our common stock. We announced our intention to repurchase approximately \$700 million of the stock issued in the acquisition. We expect to finance these share repurchases using cash provided by operating activities, as well as the issuance of new debt.

Borrowings and Credit Facility Availability

Short-Term Borrowings. Net short-term (repayments) borrowings during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, totaled (\$12.2) million, \$92.3 million and (\$22.5) million, respectively, activity under our trade receivables-backed, revolving credit facility. Under this facility, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Equifax may borrow up to \$125.0 million, subject to borrowing base availability and other terms and conditions, for general corporate purposes. The amended credit facility is scheduled to expire on November 29, 2007, with the option to extend the term for an additional period of up to one year if specified conditions are satisfied. Outstanding debt under the facility is consolidated on our Balance Sheet for financial reporting purposes. Based on the calculation of the borrowing base applicable at December 31, 2006, \$19.4 million was available for borrowing and \$80.0 million was outstanding under this facility, which is included in short-term debt and current maturities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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Long-Term Revolving Credit Facilities. Net (repayments) borrowings under long-term revolving credit facilities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were (\$40.0) million, \$65.0 million, and (\$138.0) million, respectively. This activity relates to our \$500.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit agreement ("Existing Credit Agreement"). On July 24, 2006, we amended and restated the Existing Credit Agreement. Under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement"), among other provisions, the term was extended from August 20, 2009 to July 24, 2011, the applicable margin for borrowings and the annual facility fee were lowered, the maximum leverage ratio (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) was increased from 3.0 to 1 to 3.5 to 1, and a minimum interest coverage ratio was deleted. The Amended Credit Agreement may be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

The Amended Credit Agreement also includes an "accordion" feature that will allow us to request an increase of up to \$500.0 million in the maximum borrowing commitment, which cannot exceed \$1.0 billion. Each member of the lending group may elect to participate or not participate in any request we make to increase the maximum borrowing commitment. In addition, any increase in the borrowing commitment pursuant to this accordion feature is subject to certain terms and conditions, including the absence of an event of default. The increased borrowing commitment may be used for general corporate purposes. We are permitted and intend to request an increase in the borrowing limit under the accordion feature of this credit facility effective upon the completion of our acquisition of TALX.

At December 31, 2006, interest was payable on borrowings under the Amended Credit Agreement at the base rate or London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a specified margin or competitive bid option as selected by us from time to time. The annual facility fee and interest rate are subject to adjustment based on our debt ratings. As of December 31, 2006, \$475.0 million was available for borrowings and there were outstanding borrowings of \$25.0 million under this facility, which is included in long-term debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Canadian Credit Facility. We are a party to a credit agreement with a Canadian financial institution that provides for a C\$25.0 million (denominated in Canadian dollars), 364-day revolving credit agreement which was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2006. During the third quarter of 2006, however, we renewed this facility through September 30, 2007. At December 31, 2006, there were no outstanding borrowings under this facility.

Payments on Long-Term Debt. There were no material payments on long-term debt during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2004, respectively. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, we redeemed the \$250.0 million principal amount relating to our 6.3% senior unsecured notes by utilizing borrowings under certain revolving credit facilities.

Other. At December 31, 2006, 79% of our debt was fixed-rate debt and 21% was variable-rate debt. Our variable-rate debt consists of the previously mentioned revolving credit facilities and generally bears interest based on a specified margin plus a base rate, LIBOR or commercial paper rate. The interest rates reset periodically, depending on the terms of the respective financing arrangements. At December 31, 2006, interest rates on substantially all of our variable-rate debt ranged from 5.6% to 5.7%. We were in compliance with all of our financial and non-financial debt covenants at December 31, 2006. We do not anticipate any covenant compliance issues if our acquisition of TALX is consummated as presently structured.

On February 15, 2007, Standard & Poor's Corporation downgraded our senior unsecured long-term fixed debt rating from A- to BBB+ in reaction to our public announcement of the agreement to acquire TALX Corporation and an additional \$400 million share repurchase program, due to its belief that the acquisition reflects a somewhat more aggressive financial policy and more leveraged financial profile. S&P's rating outlook remained stable. On February 16, 2007, Moody's Investors Service changed our rating outlook to stable from positive but maintained its Baa1 rating on our senior unsecured long-term fixed debt.

For additional information about our debt, including the terms of our financing arrangements, basis for variable interest rates and debt covenants, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Equity Transactions

Sources and uses of cash related to equity during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

Share Repurchase Program. Under the stock repurchase program authorized by our Board of Directors, we purchased 6.0 million, 4.2 million and 5.4 million common shares on the open market during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, for \$212.7 million, \$144.0 million and \$138.0 million, respectively, at an average price per common share of \$35.64, \$34.45, and \$25.57, respectively. At December 31, 2006, the amount available for future share repurchases under this program was \$132.6 million. In February 2007, our Board of Directors amended the plan to authorize an additional repurchase of \$650.0 million of our common stock; \$400 million of such repurchase authorization is contingent on the closing of our previously described pending acquisition of TALX.

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As discussed above, following the completion of the TALX acquisition, we intend to repurchase approximately \$700 million in Equifax stock in open market transactions or in privately-negotiated purchases. The timing and nature of any such repurchases will depend on market conditions, other investment opportunities, applicable securities laws and other factors.

Dividend Payments. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we paid cash dividends of \$20.3 million, \$20.2 million and \$15.0 million, respectively, at \$0.16 per share, \$0.15 per share and \$0.11 per share, respectively.

Exercise of Stock Options. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we received cash of \$26.1 million, \$62.8 million and \$28.1 million, respectively, from the exercise of stock options.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments
The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2006. The table excludes commitments that are contingent based on events or factors uncertain at this time. Some of the excluded commitments are discussed below the footnotes to the table.

(In millions)	Payments due by				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Thereafter
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 505.1	\$330.0	\$ -	\$ 25.0	\$150.1
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	108.2	18.3	26.6	17.1	46.2
Data processing, outsourcing agreements and other purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	331.5	73.6	101.2	86.8	69.9
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁴⁾	87.4	9.9	17.3	13.5	46.7
Interest payments ⁽⁵⁾	244.9	26.6	24.1	23.4	170.8
	\$1,277.1	\$458.4	\$169.2	\$165.8	\$483.7

(1) The amounts are gross of unamortized discounts totaling \$1.2 million at December 31, 2006. Total debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheets is net of the unamortized discounts. For additional information about our debt, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Our operating lease obligations principally involve office space and equipment, which includes the lease of our technology center that expires in 2012, the lease associated with our headquarters building that expires in 2010 and the ground lease associated with our headquarters building that expires in 2048. For additional information about our operating leases, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) These agreements primarily represent our minimum contractual obligations for services that we outsource associated with our computer data processing operations and related functions, and certain administrative functions. These agreements expire between 2007 and 2013. For additional information about these agreements, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) These long-term liabilities primarily relate to obligations associated with certain pension, postretirement and other compensation-related plans, some of which are discounted in accordance with GAAP. We made certain assumptions about the timing of such future payments. This table does not include our severance accrual related to our organizational realignment. For additional information about this accrual, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) For future interest payments on related variable-rate debt, which is generally based on LIBOR or commercial paper plus a specified margin, we used the variable rate in effect at December 31, 2006 to calculate these payments. The variable portion of the rate at December 31, 2006 (excluding the margin and facility fees) was between 5.6% and 5.7% for substantially all of our variable debt. Future interest payments related to our \$500.0 million revolving credit facility and trade receivables-backed revolving credit facility are based on the borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2006 through their respective maturity dates, assuming such borrowings are outstanding until that time. Future interest payments may be different depending on the borrowing activity going forward under these revolving credit facilities.

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A potential significant use of cash would be the payment to Computer Sciences Corporation ("CSC") if they were to exercise their option to sell their credit reporting business to us at any time prior to 2013. The option exercise price will be determined by agreement or by an appraisal process and would be due in cash within 180 days after the exercise of the option. We estimate that if the option had been exercised at December 31, 2006, the price range would have approximated \$650 million to \$725 million. This estimate is based solely on our internal analysis of the value of the business, current market conditions and other factors, all of which are subject to constant change. Therefore, the actual option exercise price could be materially higher or lower than our estimate. Our agreement with CSC, which expires on July 31, 2008, also provides us with an option to purchase its credit reporting business if it does not elect to renew the agreement or if there is a change in control of CSC while the agreement is in effect. If CSC were to exercise its option, or if we were able to and decided to exercise our option, then we would have to obtain additional sources of funding. We believe that this funding would be available from sources such as additional bank lines of credit and the capital markets for debt and/or equity financing. However, the availability and terms of any such capital financing would be subject to a number of factors, including credit market conditions, the state of the equity markets, general economic conditions, credit ratings and our financial performance and condition.

In the preceding table, we have not included amounts related to future pension and other postretirement benefit plan contributions, as such required funding amounts have not been determined. For additional information about our pension and other benefit plans, see Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

Other than facility leasing arrangements, we do not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities. In 1998, we entered into a synthetic lease on our Atlanta corporate headquarters building in order to obtain favorable financing terms with regard to this facility. This \$29.0 million lease expires in 2010. Lease payments for the remaining term totaled \$6.0 million at December 31, 2006. Under this synthetic lease arrangement, we have guaranteed the residual value of the leased property to the lessor. In the event that the property were to be sold by the lessor at the end of the lease term, we would be responsible for any shortfall of the sales proceeds, up to a maximum amount of \$23.2 million, which equals 80% of the value of the property at the beginning of the lease term. The liability for this shortfall, which was \$1.4 million and \$4.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, is recorded in other long-term liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Letters of Credit and Guarantees

We will from time to time issue standby letters of credit, performance bonds or other guarantees in the normal course of business. The aggregate notional amount of all performance bonds and standby letters of credit was not material at December 31, 2006, and all have a maturity of one year or less. Guarantees are issued from time to time to support the needs of the operating units. In connection with the sale of our risk management collections business to RMA Holdings, LLC in October 2000, we guaranteed the operating lease payments of a partnership affiliated with RMA to a lender of the partnership pursuant to a term loan. The operating lease, which expires December 31, 2011, has a remaining balance of \$6.6 million, based on the undiscounted value of remaining lease payments, including real estate taxes, at December 31, 2006.

In September 2005, RMA sold substantially all of its assets to NCO Group, Inc. ("NCO"), after obtaining approval from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division. In conjunction with this sale, NCO agreed to assume the operating lease obligations discussed above, which we will continue to guarantee. We believe that the likelihood of demand for payment by us is minimal and expect no material losses to occur related to this guarantee. Accordingly, we do not have a liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 or 2005 related to this guarantee. For additional information regarding this transaction see Note 6 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Contingencies

There are other matters which we are involved in, such as legal proceedings, claims and litigation, for which the final outcome and impact to our Consolidated Financial Statements is uncertain at December 31, 2006. For additional information about these matters, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension Plans

Pension benefits are provided through U.S. and Canadian defined benefit pension plans and two supplemental executive defined benefit pension plans. Substantially all employees participate in one or more of these plans. The measurement date for our defined benefit pension plans is December 31st of each year.

Prior to January 1, 2005, we had one non-contributory qualified retirement plan covering most U.S. salaried employees (the U.S. Retirement Income Plan, or "USRIP") and a defined benefit plan for most salaried employees in Canada (the Canadian Retirement Income Plan, or "CRIP"). Benefits of both plans are primarily a function of salary and years of service. On January 1, 2005, we separated the USRIP into two defined benefit plans subject to

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the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"). The new plan, the Equifax Inc. Pension Plan ("EIPP"), was funded in January 2005 with the transfer of \$17.0 million of assets from the USRIP and a company contribution of \$20.0 million. In November 2005, an additional \$30.1 million of plan assets were transferred from the USRIP to the EIPP. The EIPP covers all active employee participants of Equifax as of January 1, 2005, and the USRIP covers all inactive retired and vested participants as of that date. Inactive participants constituted approximately 85% of total participants prior to the separation. The benefits of participants in both plans were unaffected by the separation. The two groups of participants – active and inactive – had projected patterns of actuarial liabilities which were markedly different, due to the demographic differences between the two populations. The two plans have separate assumed rates of return and separate asset allocation strategies, which will allow us to more efficiently fund our pension liabilities. Additionally, the assets of one plan will not be available to fund the liabilities of the other plan. The CRIP was not impacted by the separation of the USRIP.

At December 31, 2006, the USRIP and the EIPP met or exceeded ERISA's minimum funding requirements. We do not expect to have to make any minimum funding contributions under ERISA for 2007 with respect to the USRIP or the EIPP, based on applicable law as currently in effect. In January 2006 and 2007, however, we made discretionary contributions of \$20.0 million and \$12.0 million, respectively, to the EIPP. We also made a \$2.0 million discretionary contribution in 2006 to fund our other post-retirement benefit plans. In the future, we will make minimum funding contribution as required and may make discretionary contributions, depending on certain circumstances, including market conditions and liquidity needs.

In August 2006, the federal Pension Protection Act of 2006 was enacted. Included in this law are changes to the method of valuing pension plan assets and liabilities for funding purposes, as well as minimum contribution levels required in 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new pension law may have on our future funding requirements and our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We increased the discount rate assumption used to measure the projected pension obligations from 5.68% at December 31, 2005 to 5.86% at December 31, 2006. The increase in discount rate is due to the general increase in long-term interest rates during 2006 and the consequent effect on the yields of the hypothetical portfolio of long-term corporate bonds, which are used to determine the discount rate. Our aggregated projected benefit obligation of all plans increased slightly from \$579.7 million at December 31, 2005 to \$582.7 million at December 31, 2006. At December 31, 2006, the Supplemental Retirement Plans were unfunded with respect to their accumulated benefit obligation by \$43.7 million as determined by SFAS No. 87, "Employers' Accounting for Pensions" ("SFAS 87"), whereas the USRIP,

EIPP and CRIP were overfunded with respect to their accumulated benefit obligation by \$65.7 million.

The expected rate of return on pension plan assets should approximate the actual long-term investment gain on those assets. The expected rate of return on plan assets used to calculate annual expense was 8.00% for the USRIP and 8.25% for the EIPP for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and 8.75% for the USRIP for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004. In 2007, the expected rate of return on plan assets used to calculate the annual SFAS 87 expense will be 8.00% for the USRIP and 8.25% for the EIPP.

For our non-U.S., tax-qualified retirement plans, we fund at least the amounts sufficient to meet minimum funding requirements but no more than allowed as a tax deduction pursuant to applicable tax regulations. For the non-qualified supplementary retirement plans, we fund the benefits as they are paid to retired participants, but accrue the associated expense and liabilities in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

For additional information about our pension and other post-retirement benefit plans, including the impact of adopting SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post retirement Plans—An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" ("SFAS 158"), see Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Related Party Transactions

We engage in various transactions and arrangements with related parties. We believe the terms of the transactions and arrangements do not differ from those that would have been negotiated with an independent party. For additional information about our related parties, including the associated transactions and arrangements, see Note 13 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Inflation

We do not believe that the rate of inflation has had a material effect on our operating results. However, inflation could adversely affect our future operating results.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For information about new accounting pronouncements and the potential impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements, see Notes 1 and 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in our Consolidated

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The following accounting policies involve a critical accounting estimate because they are particularly dependent on estimates and assumptions made by management about matters that are uncertain at the time the accounting estimates are made. In addition, while we have used our best estimates based on facts and circumstances available to us at the time, different estimates reasonably could have been used in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimates that we used are reasonably likely to occur from period to period which may have a material impact on the presentation of our Consolidated Balance Sheets and Statements of Income. We also have other significant accounting policies, which involve the use of estimates, judgments and assumptions that are relevant to understanding our results. For additional information about these policies, see Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions and judgments are reasonable, they are based upon information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, collectibility of arrangement consideration is reasonably assured, the arrangement fees are fixed or determinable and delivery of the product or service has been completed. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from our processing of transactions related to the provision of information services to our customers, in which case revenue is recognized, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, when the service is provided.

If at the outset of an arrangement, we determine that collectibility is not reasonably assured, revenue is deferred until the earlier of when collectibility becomes probable or the receipt of payment. If there is uncertainty as to the customer's acceptance of our deliverables, revenue is not recognized until the earlier of receipt of customer acceptance or expiration of the acceptance period. If at the outset of an arrangement, we determine that the arrangement fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is deferred until the arrangement fee becomes estimable, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. The determination of certain of our marketing information services revenue requires the use of estimates, principally related to transaction volumes in instances where these volumes are reported to us by our clients on a monthly basis in arrears. In these instances, we estimate transaction volumes based on average actual reported volumes reported by our customers in the past. Differences between our estimates and actual final volumes reported are recorded in the period in which actual volumes are reported. We have not experienced significant variances between our estimates and actual reported volumes in the past. We monitor actual volumes to ensure that we will

continue to make reasonable estimates in the future. If we determine that we are unable to make reasonable future estimates, revenue may be deferred until actual customer data is obtained.

We have certain information solution offerings that are sold as multiple element arrangements. The multiple elements may include consumer or commercial information, file updates for certain solutions, services provided by our enabling technologies personnel, training services and/or statistical models. To account for each of these elements separately, the delivered elements must have stand-alone value to our customer, and there must exist objective and reliable evidence of the fair value for any undelivered elements. For certain customer contracts, the total arrangement fee is allocated to the undelivered elements based on their fair values and to the initial delivered elements using the residual method. If we are unable to unbundle the arrangement into separate elements for accounting, arrangement consideration may only be recognized as the final contract element is delivered to our customer.

Valuation of Goodwill, Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses. We review goodwill for impairment based on the requirements of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"). In accordance with SFAS 142, goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. These events or circumstances would include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, sale or disposition of a significant portion of the business or other factors. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30th. During 2006, we were not required to test goodwill for impairment at an interim date.

In accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to test goodwill at the reporting unit level as defined by reference to our operating segments determined under SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

In analyzing goodwill for potential impairment, we use projections of future discounted cash flows from our reporting units to determine whether the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeds its carrying value. These projections of cash flows are based on our views of growth rates, anticipated future economic conditions and the appropriate discount rates relative to risk and estimates of residual values. We believe that our estimates are consistent with assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Our estimates of fair value for each reporting

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

unit are corroborated by market multiple comparables. The use of different estimates or assumptions within our projected discounted cash flows (e.g., growth rates, future economic conditions, discount rates and estimates of terminal values) when determining the fair value of our reporting units could result in different values and could result in a goodwill impairment charge. Additionally, a change in our reporting unit structure would result in the requirement to test goodwill for impairment at different reporting units. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we had no impairment of our reporting unit goodwill balances. For additional information about goodwill, see Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As a result of the change in operating segments, effective January 1, 2007, our reporting units under which we test goodwill for impairment in accordance with SFAS 142 have also changed. During the first quarter of 2007, we have reallocated the goodwill associated with our previous reporting units, in accordance with SFAS 142, to our new reporting units. We are currently in the process of testing the goodwill related to our new reporting units for impairment.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. Indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of contractual/territorial rights representing the estimated fair value of rights to operate in certain territories acquired through the purchase of independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and Canada. Our contractual/territorial rights are perpetual in nature and, therefore, the useful lives are considered indefinite. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized.

In accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or whenever events and circumstances change that would indicate the asset might be impaired. We perform the impairment test for our indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the asset's fair value to its carrying value. An impairment charge is recognized if the asset's estimated fair value is less than its carrying value. We perform our annual impairment test as of September 30th. During 2006, we were not required to test contractual/territorial rights for impairment at an interim date.

We estimate the fair value of our contractual/territorial rights based on projected discounted future cash flows. The use of different estimates or assumptions within our discounted cash flow model when determining the fair value of our contractual/territorial rights, or using a methodology other than a discounted cash flow model, could result in different values for our contractual/territorial rights and could result in an impairment charge. The most significant assumptions within our discounted cash flow model are the discount rate, growth rate and charge for contributory assets. We believe that our estimates are consistent with assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their estimates of fair value.

If any legal, regulatory, contractual, competitive, economic or other factors were to limit the useful lives of our indefinite-lived intangible assets, we would be required to test these intangible assets for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or

Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," and amortize the intangible asset over its remaining useful life.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we recognized no impairment charges related to our contractual/territorial rights. For additional information about contractual/territorial rights, see Note 4 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Long-Lived Assets. We monitor the status of our long-lived assets annually or more frequently if necessary, in order to determine if conditions exist or events and circumstances indicate that an asset, or asset group, may be impaired in that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Significant factors that are considered that could be indicative of an impairment include: changes in business strategy, market conditions or the manner in which an asset is used; underperformance relative to historical or expected future operating results; and negative industry or economic trends. If potential indicators of impairment exist, we estimate recoverability based on the asset's, or asset group's, ability to generate cash flows greater than the carrying value of the asset, or asset group. We estimate the undiscounted future cash flows arising from the use and eventual disposition of the related long-lived asset, or asset group. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset, or asset group, exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recorded based on the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. We utilize the discounted present value of the associated future estimated cash flows to determine the asset's, or asset group's, fair value, which requires us to make assumptions regarding the discount rate. The projected cash flows require several assumptions related to, among other things, relevant market factors, revenue growth, if any, and operating margins. While we believe our assumptions are reasonable, changes in these assumptions in future periods may have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. There were no impairment charges during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2004, we recorded a \$2.4 million impairment charge.

Loss Contingencies

We are subject to various proceedings, lawsuits and claims arising in the normal course of our business. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," we determine whether to disclose and/or accrue for loss contingencies based on our assessment of whether the potential loss is probable, reasonably possible or remote. We periodically review claims and legal proceedings and assess whether we have potential financial exposure based on consultation with internal and outside legal counsel and other advisors. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome from any claim or legal proceeding is probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, we record a liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheet for the estimated settlement costs. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome is reasonably possible, but not probable, we provide disclosures related to the potential loss contingency. Our assumptions related to loss contingencies are

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

inherently subjective. Changes in these assumptions in future periods or an outcome different than our assumption may have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information about our contingencies, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." As part of the process of preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the domestic and international jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves us estimating our current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We are required to assess the likelihood that our net deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income or other tax planning strategies. To the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance to reduce the deferred tax asset to the amount we estimate will be recoverable. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the Consolidated Statement of Income. A valuation allowance is currently set against certain net deferred tax assets because we believe it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized through the generation of future taxable income or other tax planning strategies. Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities, and our future taxable income for purposes of assessing our ability to realize any future benefit from our deferred tax assets.

Our income tax provisions are based on assumptions and calculations which will be subject to examination by various tax authorities. We record tax benefits for positions in which we believe they are probable of being sustained under such examinations. Regularly, we assess the potential outcome of such examinations to determine the adequacy of our income tax accruals. We adjust our income tax provision during the period in which we determine that the actual results of the examinations may differ from our estimates. Changes in tax laws and rates are reflected in our income tax provision in the period in which they occur.

Changes in these assumptions in future periods or actual results different from our estimates may have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information about our income taxes, see Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Pension Plans

Our pension plans are accounted for using actuarial valuations required by SFAS 87 and, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, SFAS 158. Our prepaid pension asset and total accrued pension benefit liability (including short-term and long-term liabilities), in accordance with SFAS 158, as of December 31, 2006, were \$47.7 million, or 3% of total assets, and \$51.2 million, or 5% of the total liabilities, respectively, on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. We consider accounting for our U.S. and Canadian pension plans critical because our management is required to make significant subjective judgments about a number of actuarial assumptions, which include discount rates, salary growth, expected return on plan assets, interest cost and mortality rates.

We believe that the most significant assumptions related to our net periodic benefit cost are (1) the expected return on plan assets and (2) the discount rate. The expected rate of return on plan assets is primarily based on two methods prepared by an external advisor which consider, among other things, (1) the expected equity returns based on assumptions such as dividend yield and growth rate, and (2) estimated risk premium for various asset categories. These assumptions are projected using an asset/liability forecasting model, which produces a range and distribution of values for the assumed rate of return. Adjusting our expected long-term rate of return (7.99% at December 31, 2006) by 0.5% would change our estimated pension expense in 2007 by approximately \$2.7 million. We determine our discount rates primarily based on high-quality, fixed-income investments and yield-to-maturity analysis specific to our estimated future benefit payments. Adjusting our weighted-average discount rate (5.86% at December 31, 2006) by 0.5% would change our estimated pension expense in 2007 by approximately \$2.6 million.

Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the pension expense could vary within a range of outcomes and have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information about our pension plans, see Note 9 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the normal course of our business, we are exposed to market risk, primarily from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and, to a lesser extent, to changes in interest rates, that could impact our results of operations and financial position. We manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities, and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swaps, to hedge certain of these exposures. We use derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for speculative or trading purposes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

A substantial majority of our revenue, expense and capital expenditure activities are transacted in U.S. dollars. However, we do transact business in other currencies, primarily the British pound, the euro, the Canadian dollar and the Brazilian real. For most of these foreign currencies, we are a net recipient, and, therefore, benefit from a weaker U.S. dollar and are adversely affected by a stronger U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currencies in which we transact significant amounts of business.

We are required to translate, or express in U.S. dollars, the assets and liabilities of our foreign subsidiaries that are denominated or measured in foreign currencies at the applicable year-end rate of exchange on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and income statement items of our foreign subsidiaries at the average rates prevailing during the year. We record the resulting translation adjustment, and gains and losses resulting from the translation of intercompany balances of a long-term investment nature within other comprehensive income, as a component of our shareholders' equity. Other immaterial foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Income. We do not, as a matter of policy, hedge translational foreign currency exposure. We may, however, hedge transactional foreign currency exchange rate risks associated with material transactions which are denominated in a foreign currency.

At December 31, 2006, a 10% weaker U.S. dollar against the currencies of all foreign countries in which we had operations during 2006 would have increased our revenue by \$42.2 million and our pre-tax operating profit by \$12.8 million. At December 31, 2005, a 10% weaker U.S. dollar against the currencies of all foreign countries in which we had operations during 2005 would have increased our revenue by \$37.8 million and our pre-tax operating profit by \$11.1 million. A 10% stronger U.S. dollar would have resulted in similar decreases to our revenue and pre-tax operating profit for 2006 and 2005.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates to our variable-rate, long-term revolving credit facility and trade receivables-backed revolving credit facility. We attempt to achieve the lowest all-in weighted-average cost of debt while simultaneously taking into account the mix of our fixed- and floating-rate debt, and the average life and scheduled maturities of our debt. At December 31, 2006, our weighted average cost of debt was 5.7% and weighted-average life of debt was 7.2 years. At December 31, 2006, 79% of our debt was fixed rate, and the remaining 21% was variable rate. Occasionally we use derivatives to manage our exposure to changes in interest rates by entering into interest rate swaps.

Based on current mix of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt, which is comparable to the prior year, we do not have material exposure to interest rate risk. In the future, if our mix of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt were to change due to additional borrowings under existing variable-rate credit facilities or new variable-rate debt instruments, we could have exposure to interest rate risk. The nature and amount of our long term and short-term debt, as well as the proportionate amount of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt, can be expected to vary as a result of future business requirements, market conditions and other factors.

For additional information about our debt, including interest rates at December 31, 2006, see Note 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains "forward-looking statements" under the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical or current facts; relate to our expectations about future events or results based on the information that is currently available to us; involve assumptions, risks and uncertainties; and speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. Words such as "may," "could," "should," "would," "believe," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "intend," "seeks," "plan," "project," "continue," "predict," and other words or expressions of similar meaning are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. Examples of forward-looking statements include, among others, information concerning our outlook for 2007; growth strategies and strategic actions, including acquisitions and dispositions; future intergration of acquired businesses and technologies; financing plans; future financial performance; potential operating performance improvements; objectives for products and services; and numerous other matters of national, regional and global scale, including those of a political, economic, business and competitive nature. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Our actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in those statements. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those described under "Forward-Looking Statements" and Item IA, "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements and should carefully review the disclosures and the risk factors described in the Form 10-K and other documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The table below summarizes our selected historical financial information for each of the last five years. The summary of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, has been derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report. The summary of operations for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the balance sheet data as of December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002 has been derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements not included in this report. The historical selected financial information may not be indicative of our future performance, and should be read in conjunction with the information contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,				
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	2006 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	2005	2004	2003 ⁽⁶⁾	2002
Summary of Operations: ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾					
Operating revenue	\$1,546.3	\$1,443.4	\$1,272.8	\$1,210.7	\$1,095.3
Operating expenses	\$1,110.2	\$1,021.4	\$ 897.0	\$ 896.5	\$ 742.8
Operating income	\$ 436.1	\$ 422.0	\$ 375.8	\$ 314.2	\$ 352.5
Income from continuing operations	\$ 274.5	\$ 246.5	\$ 237.3	\$ 180.7	\$ 191.7
Dividends paid	\$ 20.3	\$ 20.2	\$ 15.0	\$ 11.3	\$ 11.4
Per common share (diluted):					
Income from continuing operations per share	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.32	\$ 1.38
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (diluted)	129.4	132.2	133.5	136.7	138.5
	As of December 31,				
<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Balance Sheet Data: ⁽¹⁾					
Total assets	\$1,790.6	\$1,831.5	\$1,557.2	\$1,553.5	\$1,506.9
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 173.9	\$ 463.8	\$ 398.5	\$ 663.0	\$ 690.6
Total debt	\$ 503.9	\$ 556.1	\$ 654.2	\$ 823.5	\$ 924.5
Shareholders' equity	\$ 838.1	\$ 820.3	\$ 523.6	\$ 371.5	\$ 221.0
Common shares outstanding	124.7	129.2	129.4	132.7	135.7

(1) For information about acquisition activity during 2006, 2005 and 2004 presented in the table above, see Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. In 2003, we acquired assets and related businesses of five affiliates and a small eMarketing business for \$42.9 million, primarily in cash; \$19.6 million was allocated to goodwill, \$15.5 million to purchased data files, and \$6.2 million to non-compete agreements. In 2002, we acquired assets and related businesses of eleven affiliates and Naviant, Inc. for \$333.6 million, consisting of cash and notes payable; \$175.7 million was allocated to goodwill, \$88.8 million to purchased data files, and \$69.1 million to net assets.

(2) Our results of operations related to Spain Commercial and Italy during 2004, 2003 and 2002, presented in the table above, have been reclassified to discontinued operations. For additional information about these discontinued operations, see Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(3) On January 1, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which resulted in incremental stock-based compensation expense during 2006. For additional information about the impact of SFAS 123R, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) In 2006, there were several litigation matters that had a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements and/or were not part of our core operations. For additional information about these litigation matters, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(5) In 2006, we recorded a severance charge of \$6.4 million (\$4.0 million, net of tax) related to an organizational realignment. For additional information about this charge, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(6) In 2003, we recorded asset impairment and restructuring charges of \$30.6 million (\$19.3 million, net of tax). Restructuring charges primarily consisted of employee severance and facilities consolidation.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Equifax is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Equifax's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those written policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of Equifax;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- Provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of Equifax are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and the Board of Directors of Equifax; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting includes the controls themselves, monitoring and internal auditing practices, and actions taken to correct deficiencies as identified.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Equifax's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006. Management based this assessment on criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting described in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of Equifax's internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Management reviewed the results of its assessment with the Audit Committee of its Board of Directors.

Based on this assessment, management determined that, as of December 31, 2006, Equifax maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, who audited and reported on the consolidated financial statements of Equifax included in this report, has issued an attestation report on management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting which is included on page 47 of this report.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Equifax Inc.:

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Equifax Inc. and subsidiaries maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Equifax Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S.

generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assessment that Equifax Inc. maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Equifax Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006 based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 of Equifax Inc. and subsidiaries and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst + Young LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 27, 2007

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Equifax Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Equifax Inc. and subsidiaries, as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Equifax Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Notes 1, 2 and 9 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R*, in 2006.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Equifax Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst + Young LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 27, 2007

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Operating revenue	\$1,546.3	\$1,443.4	\$1,272.8
Operating expenses:			
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense below)	626.4	594.2	533.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	401.0	345.0	284.4
Depreciation and amortization	82.8	82.2	78.7
Total operating expenses	1,110.2	1,021.4	897.0
Operating income	436.1	422.0	375.8
Interest expense	(31.9)	(35.6)	(34.9)
Minority interests in earnings, net of tax	(4.5)	(4.9)	(3.2)
Other income, net	16.2	9.2	47.5
Income before income taxes	415.9	390.7	385.2
Provision for income taxes	(141.4)	(144.2)	(147.9)
Income from continuing operations	274.5	246.5	237.3
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit of \$1.5 in 2004 (see Note 12)	-	-	(2.6)
Net income	\$ 274.5	\$ 246.5	\$ 234.7
Basic earnings per common share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.81
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	(0.02)
Net income	\$ 2.16	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.79
Shares used in computing basic earnings per share	127.1	129.7	131.3
Diluted earnings per common share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.78
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	(0.02)
Net income	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.76
Shares used in computing diluted earnings per share	129.4	132.2	133.5
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.11

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31,	
<i>(In millions, except par values)</i>	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 67.8	\$ 37.5
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$8.7 and \$9.6 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	244.8	216.0
Prepaid expenses	21.5	17.9
Other current assets	11.1	9.0
Total current assets	345.2	280.4
Property and equipment:		
Capitalized internal-use software and system costs	243.8	205.9
Data processing equipment and furniture	132.2	124.5
Land, buildings and improvements	29.7	29.1
Total property and equipment	405.7	359.5
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(243.8)	(202.7)
Total property and equipment, net	161.9	156.8
Goodwill	842.0	791.2
Indefinite-lived intangible assets	95.2	95.0
Purchased intangible assets, net	242.2	263.4
Prepaid pension asset	47.7	183.7
Other assets, net	56.4	61.0
Total assets	\$ 1,790.6	\$1,831.5
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt and current maturities	\$ 330.0	\$ 92.3
Accounts payable	23.5	5.9
Accrued expenses	62.0	54.0
Accrued salaries and bonuses	41.9	40.7
Deferred revenue	62.7	49.2
Other current liabilities	62.0	52.4
Total current liabilities	582.1	294.5
Long-term debt	173.9	463.8
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	70.8	126.1
Long-term pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities	65.3	56.2
Other long-term liabilities	60.4	70.6
Total liabilities	952.5	1,011.2
Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 6)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized shares – 10.0; Issued shares – none	-	-
Common stock, \$1.25 par value: Authorized shares – 300.0; Issued shares – 186.3 and 185.2 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively; outstanding shares – 124.7 and 129.2 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	232.9	231.5
Paid-in capital	609.2	559.0
Retained earnings	1,778.6	1,525.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(232.2)	(157.8)
Treasury stock, at cost, 57.7 shares and 51.7 shares at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	(1,490.9)	(1,274.6)
Stock held by employee benefits trusts, at cost, 3.9 shares and 4.3 shares at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	(59.5)	(62.9)
Total shareholders' equity	838.1	820.3
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,790.6	\$ 1,831.5

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 274.5	\$ 246.5	\$ 234.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	82.8	82.2	78.7
Gain on sale of investment in Intersections Inc.	-	-	(36.8)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	2.6
Stock-based compensation expense	17.4	8.2	2.4
Tax effects of stock-based compensation plans	8.9	18.1	5.9
Excess tax benefits from from stock-based compensation plans	(5.0)	-	-
Asset impairment and related charges	-	-	2.4
Deferred income taxes	(2.6)	11.8	25.3
Changes in assets and liabilities, excluding effects of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(22.8)	(14.3)	(17.2)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2.4)	10.5	7.9
Other assets	(1.6)	0.5	(7.2)
Current liabilities, excluding debt	49.1	(14.0)	7.6
Other long-term liabilities, excluding debt	(24.0)	(11.7)	2.7
Cash provided by operating activities	374.3	337.8	309.0
Investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(52.0)	(46.2)	(47.5)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(34.4)	(121.8)	(17.4)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	10.1	59.4
Other	(0.4)	-	(1.0)
Cash used in investing activities	(86.8)	(157.9)	(6.5)
Financing activities:			
Net short-term (repayments) borrowings	(12.2)	92.3	(22.5)
Net (repayments) borrowings under long-term revolving credit facilities	(40.0)	65.0	(138.0)
Payments on long-term debt	-	(250.0)	(0.6)
Treasury stock purchases	(215.2)	(144.0)	(138.0)
Dividends paid	(20.3)	(20.2)	(15.0)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	26.1	62.8	28.1
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation plans	5.0	-	-
Other	(0.6)	0.6	(3.0)
Cash used in financing activities	(257.2)	(193.5)	(289.0)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	-	(1.0)	(1.2)
Cash provided by discontinued operations (see Note 12)	-	-	1.7
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30.3	(14.6)	14.0
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	37.5	52.1	38.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 67.8	\$ 37.5	\$ 52.1

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Common Stock		Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Stock Held By Employee Benefits Trusts	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares Outstanding	Amount						
Balance, December 31, 2003	132.7	\$225.5	\$432.5	\$1,079.0	\$ (296.1)	\$ (995.5)	\$(73.9)	\$ 371.5
Net income	-	-	-	234.7	-	-	-	234.7
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	29.1	-	-	29.1
Shares issued under stock plans	2.1	2.0	25.7	-	-	-	4.7	32.4
Treasury stock purchased under share repurchase program (\$25.57 per share)	(5.4)	-	-	-	-	(138.0)	-	(138.0)
Cash dividends (\$0.11 per share)	-	-	-	(15.0)	-	-	-	(15.0)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.4
Tax effects of stock-based compensation plans	-	-	5.9	-	-	-	-	5.9
Dividends paid to employee benefits trust	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.4
Balance, December 31, 2004	129.4	\$227.5	\$466.9	\$1,298.8*	\$(267.0)	\$(1,133.4)*	\$(69.2)	\$ 523.6*
Net income	-	-	-	246.5	-	-	-	246.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	109.2	-	-	109.2
Shares issued under stock plans	3.2	4.0	61.2	-	-	-	-	65.2
Shares issued under benefits plans	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.3
Treasury stock issued for an acquisition	0.4	-	4.0	-	-	10.7	-	14.7
Other treasury stock purchases**	(0.2)	-	-	-	-	(7.9)	-	(7.9)
Treasury stock purchased under share repurchase program (\$34.45 per share)	(4.2)	-	-	-	-	(144.0)	-	(144.0)
Cash dividends (\$0.15 per share)	-	-	-	(20.2)	-	-	-	(20.2)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	8.2	-	-	-	-	8.2
Tax effects of stock-based compensation plans	-	-	18.1	-	-	-	-	18.1
Dividends paid to employee benefits trust	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Balance, December 31, 2005	129.2	\$231.5	\$559.0	\$1,525.1	\$(157.8)	\$(1,274.6)	\$(62.9)	\$ 820.3
Net income	-	-	-	274.5	-	-	-	274.5
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	36.3	-	-	36.3
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS 158, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(110.7)	-	-	(110.7)
Shares issued under stock plans	1.0	1.2	19.0	-	-	-	-	20.2
Shares issued under benefits plans	0.3	-	3.6	-	-	-	3.1	6.7
Treasury stock traded for option price	-	-	0.2	-	-	(1.1)	-	(0.9)
Treasury stock traded for minimum tax withholdings	-	-	(0.2)	-	-	(2.5)	-	(2.7)
Treasury stock purchased under share repurchase program (\$35.64 per share)***	(6.0)	-	-	-	-	(212.7)	-	(212.7)
Cash dividends (\$0.16 per share)	-	-	-	(21.0)	-	-	-	(21.0)
Dividends paid to employee benefits trust	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.7
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	17.4	-	-	-	-	17.4
Tax effects of stock-based compensation plans	-	-	8.9	-	-	-	-	8.9
Other	0.2	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	0.3	1.1
Balance, December 31, 2006	124.7	\$232.9	\$609.2	\$1,778.6	\$(232.2)	\$(1,490.9)	\$(59.5)	\$ 838.1

* Does not total due to rounding

** Represents treasury stock traded for minimum tax withholdings and common stock tendered by employees exercising stock options.

*** At December 31, 2006, \$132.6 million was authorized for future repurchases of our common stock. In February 2007, our Board of Directors amended the plan to authorize an additional repurchase of \$650.0 million of our common stock.

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss consists of the following components:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Foreign currency translation	\$(113.2)	\$(140.1)	\$(148.2)
Minimum pension liability, net of accumulated tax of \$4.5, \$10.0, and \$70.2 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively	(7.7)	(16.7)	(117.0)
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS 158 in 2006, net of accumulated tax of \$63.8 (see Note 9)	(110.7)	-	-
Cash flow hedging transactions, net of tax of \$0.4, \$0.6, and \$1.1 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(232.2)	\$(157.8)	\$(267.0)

Comprehensive Income is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net income	\$274.5	\$246.5	\$234.7
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	26.9	8.1	29.5
Reclassification adjustment for the gain on sale of discontinued operations	-	-	(4.0)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	9.0	100.3	3.1
Change in cumulative loss from cash flow hedging transactions	0.4	0.8	0.5
Comprehensive income	\$310.8	\$355.7	\$263.8

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

As used herein, the terms “Equifax,” “the Company,” “we,” “our” and “us” refer to Equifax Inc., a Georgia corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries as a combined entity, except where it is clear that the terms mean only Equifax Inc.

Nature of Operations. We collect, organize and manage various types of financial, demographic and marketing information. Our products and services enable businesses to make credit and service decisions, manage their portfolio risk and develop marketing strategies concerning consumers and commercial enterprises. We serve customers across a wide range of industries, including the financial services, mortgage, retail, telecommunications, utilities, automotive, brokerage, healthcare and insurance industries, as well as government agencies. We also enable consumers to manage and protect their financial health through a portfolio of products offered directly to consumers. As of December 31, 2006, we operated in 14 countries organized by reportable segments as follows: North America (the United States (U.S.), Canada and Costa Rica), Europe (the United Kingdom (U.K.), Republic of Ireland, Spain and Portugal) and Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru and Uruguay).

Our products and services are categorized as follows: Information Services, Marketing Services and Personal Solutions. Our Information Services products and services allow customers to make credit decisions about consumers and commercial enterprises. Our Marketing Services information products and databases enable customers to identify a target audience for marketing purposes, and our Personal Solutions products and services provide information to consumers which enable them to reduce their exposure to identity fraud and to monitor their credit health.

We develop, maintain and enhance secured proprietary information databases through the compilation of accounts receivable information about consumers and businesses that we obtain from a variety of sources, such as credit granting institutions, public record information (including bankruptcies, liens and judgments) and marketing information from surveys and warranty cards. We process this information utilizing our proprietary information management systems.

Basis of Consolidation. Our Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes, which are prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), include Equifax and all its subsidiaries. We consolidate all majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries as well as variable interest entities in which we are the primary beneficiary as defined by Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 46R, “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51.” Other parties’ interests in consolidated entities are reported as minority interests. We use the equity method of accounting for investments in which we are able to exercise significant influence and use the cost method for

all other investments. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated.

We have reclassified certain prior period amounts in our Consolidated Financial Statements to conform to the current period presentation, including the reclassification of prior year amounts related to the presentation of purchased software from other assets, net, to capitalized internal-use software and system costs on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. The purchased software balance and related accumulated amortization was \$59.0 million and \$33.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2006, and \$43.5 million and \$23.7 million, respectively, at December 31, 2005.

Segments. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we managed our business globally through the following three reportable segments: North America, Europe and Latin America. North America, which includes Canada, is our largest reportable segment, with 80% of total operating revenue during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006. Our foreign operations are principally located in Canada, the U.K. and Brazil. See Notes 14 and 15 for additional information about our segments in 2006 and 2007, respectively.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions in accordance with GAAP. Accordingly, we make these estimates and assumptions after exercising judgment. We believe that the estimates and assumptions inherent in our Consolidated Financial Statements are reasonable, based upon information available to us at the time they are made. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition and Deferred Revenue. Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, collectibility of arrangement consideration is reasonably assured, the arrangement fees are fixed or determinable and delivery of the product or service has been completed. A significant portion of our revenue is derived from our processing of transactions related to the provision of information services to our customers, in which case revenue is recognized, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, when the service is provided. A smaller portion of our revenues relate to subscription-based contracts under which a customer pays a preset fee for a predetermined or unlimited number of transactions or services provided during the subscription period, generally one year. Revenue related to subscription-based contracts having a preset number of transactions is recognized as the services are provided, using an effective transaction rate as the actual transactions are completed. Any remaining revenue related to unfulfilled units is not recognized until the end of the related contract’s subscription period. Revenue related to subscription-based

contracts having an unlimited volume is recognized ratably during the contract term.

If at the outset of an arrangement, we determine that collectibility is not reasonably assured, revenue is deferred until the earlier of when collectibility becomes probable or the receipt of payment. If there is uncertainty as to the customer's acceptance of our deliverables, revenue is not recognized until the earlier of receipt of customer acceptance or expiration of the acceptance period. If at the outset of an arrangement, we determine that the arrangement fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is deferred until the arrangement fee becomes estimable, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. The determination of certain of our marketing information services revenue requires the use of estimates, principally related to transaction volumes in instances where these volumes are reported to us by our clients on a monthly basis in arrears. In these instances, we estimate transaction volumes based on average actual reported volumes reported by our customers in the past. Differences between our estimates and actual final volumes reported are recorded in the period in which actual volumes are reported. We have not experienced significant variances between our estimates and actual reported volumes in the past. We monitor actual volumes to ensure that we will continue to make reasonable estimates in the future. If we determine that we are unable to make reasonable future estimates, revenue may be deferred until actual customer data is obtained.

We have certain information solution offerings that are sold as multiple element arrangements. The multiple elements may include consumer or commercial information, file updates for certain solutions, services provided by our enabling technologies personnel, training services and/or statistical models. To account for each of these elements separately, the delivered elements must have stand-alone value to our customer, and there must exist objective and reliable evidence of the fair value for any undelivered elements. For certain customer contracts, the total arrangement fee is allocated to the undelivered elements based on their fair values and to the initial delivered elements using the residual method. If we are unable to unbundle the arrangement into separate elements for accounting, we apply one of the accounting policies described above. This may lead to the arrangement consideration being recognized as the final contract element is delivered to our customer.

Many of our multiple element arrangements involve the delivery of services generated by a combination of our consumer, commercial or marketing information services. No individual information service impacts the value or usage of other information services included in an arrangement and each service can be sold alone or purchased from another vendor without affecting the quality of use or value to the customer of the other information services included in the arrangement. Some of our products require the development of interfaces or platforms by our enabling technologies personnel that allow our customers to interact with our proprietary information databases. These development services do not meet the requirement for having stand-alone value, thus any related development fees are deferred when billed

and are recognized over the expected period of benefit of the related customer contract. Revenue from the provision of statistical models is recognized as the service is provided and accepted, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

We record revenue on a net basis for those sales in which we have in substance acted as an agent or broker in the transaction.

Deferred revenue consists of amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized on sales of our information services relating generally to the deferral of subscription fees and arrangement consideration from elements not meeting the criteria for having stand-alone value discussed above. Deferred revenues are subsequently recorded as revenue in accordance with our revenue recognition policies.

Cost of Services. Cost of services consist primarily of (1) data acquisition and royalty fees; (2) customer service costs, which include: personnel costs to collect, maintain and update our proprietary databases, to develop and maintain software application platforms and to provide consumer and customer call center support; (3) hardware and software expense associated with transaction processing systems; (4) telecommunication and computer network expense; and (5) occupancy costs associated with facilities where these functions are performed by Equifax employees.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs, fees for professional and consulting services, and advertising costs.

Advertising. Advertising costs, which are expensed as incurred, totaled \$31.6 million, \$30.8 million, and \$19.0 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Income Taxes. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," we account for income taxes under the liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, as measured by current enacted tax rates. We periodically assess whether it is more likely than not that we will generate sufficient taxable income to realize our deferred tax assets. We record a valuation allowance, as necessary, to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount of future tax benefit that we estimate is more likely than not to be realized.

Our income tax provisions are based on assumptions and calculations which will be subject to examination by various tax authorities. We record tax benefits for positions that we believe are probable of being sustained under such examinations. Regularly, we assess the potential outcome of such examinations to determine the adequacy of our income tax accruals. We adjust our income tax provision during the period in which we determine that the actual results of the examinations may differ from our estimates.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Changes in tax laws and rates are reflected in our income tax provision in the period in which they occur. See Note 7 for additional information about income taxes.

Earnings Per Share. In accordance with SFAS No. 128, "Earnings per Share," our basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated as income from continuing operations or net income divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is calculated to reflect the potential dilution that would occur if stock options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised and resulted in additional common shares outstanding. The income amounts used in both our basic and diluted EPS calculations are the same. A reconciliation of the weighted-average outstanding shares used in the two calculations is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005	2004
Weighted-average shares outstanding (basic)	127.1	129.7	131.3
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	1.8	2.1	1.6
Long-term incentive plans	0.5	0.4	0.6
Weighted-average shares outstanding (diluted)	129.4	132.2	133.5

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we excluded certain stock options from our EPS calculation because their effect on EPS was anti-dilutive. The number of stock options excluded from the EPS calculation was not material for all periods presented.

Cash Equivalents. We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Trade Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. We do not recognize interest income on our trade accounts receivable. Additionally, we generally do not require collateral from our customers related to our trade accounts receivable.

The allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses on trade accounts receivable is based on historical write-off experience, an analysis of the aging of outstanding receivables, customer payment patterns and the establishment of specific reserves for customers in adverse financial condition or for existing contractual disputes wherein we are not assured of a favorable outcome. We reassess the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts each reporting period. Increases to the allowance for doubtful accounts are recorded as bad debt expense, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income. Bad debt expense was \$5.2 million, \$4.3 million, and \$2.9 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets. Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The cost of additions is capitalized. Property and equipment are depreciated primarily on a straight-line basis over estimated assets' useful lives, which are generally three to ten years for data processing equipment and capitalized internal-use software and systems costs. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or lease terms that are reasonably assured. Buildings are depreciated over a forty-year period. Other fixed assets are depreciated over three to seven years. Upon sale or retirement of an asset, the related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized and included in income from continuing operations on the Consolidated Statements of Income, with the classification of any gain or loss dependent on the characteristics of the asset sold or retired.

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment was \$19.0 million, \$19.7 million and \$16.6 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Amortization expense related to property and equipment is disclosed below.

Capitalized Internal-Use Software and Systems Costs.

Certain internal-use software and system development costs are deferred and capitalized in accordance with American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." Accordingly, the specifically identified costs incurred to develop or obtain software and accompanying hardware which is intended for internal use are not capitalized until the determination is made as to the availability of a technically feasible solution to solve the predefined user and operating performance requirements as established during the preliminary stage of an internal-use software development project. Costs incurred during a software development project's preliminary stage and post-implementation stage are expensed. Application development activities which are eligible for capitalization include software design and configuration, development of interfaces, coding, testing, and installation. Capitalized internal-use software and systems costs are subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis over a three- to ten-year period after project completion and when the related software or system is ready for its intended use. Amortization expense related to capitalized internal-use software and system costs totaled \$31.4 million, \$28.7 million, and \$27.8 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of" ("SFAS 144"), we monitor the status of our long-lived assets in order to determine if conditions exist or events and circumstances indicate that an asset group may be impaired in that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. Significant factors that are considered that could be indicative of an impairment include: changes in business strategy, market conditions or the manner in which an asset group is used; underperformance relative to historical or expected future operating results; and negative industry or economic trends. If potential indicators of impairment exist, we estimate recoverability based on the asset group's ability to generate cash flows greater than the carrying value of the asset group. We estimate the undiscounted future cash flows arising from the use and eventual disposition of the related long-lived asset group. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset group exceeds the estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recorded based on the amount by which the asset group's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. We generally utilize estimates of discounted future cash flows to determine the asset group's fair value.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the net assets of acquired businesses. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS 142"), goodwill is not amortized. We are required to test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis or on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30th. In analyzing goodwill for potential impairment, we use projections of future discounted cash flows from our reporting units to determine whether the reporting unit's estimated fair value exceeds its carrying value. Our estimates of fair value for each reporting unit are corroborated by market multiple comparables. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, then no further testing is required. However, if a reporting unit's fair value were to be less than its carrying value, we would then determine the amount of the impairment charge, if any, which would be the amount that the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeded its implied value. In accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to test goodwill at the reporting unit level as defined by reference to our operating segments determined under SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information." See Note 15 for information about the change in our operating segments in 2007, which will impact our reporting units.

Contractual/territorial rights represent the estimated fair value of rights to operate in certain territories acquired through the purchase of independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and Canada. Our contractual/territorial rights are perpetual in nature and, therefore, the useful lives are considered indefinite. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized. In accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually or whenever events and circumstances indicate that there may be an impairment of the asset value. Our annual impairment test date is September 30th. We perform the impairment test for our indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the asset's fair value to its carrying value. We estimate the fair value based on projected discounted future cash flows. An impairment charge is recognized if the asset's estimated fair value is less than its carrying value.

See Note 4 for additional information about our goodwill and contractual/territorial rights.

Purchased Intangible Assets. Purchased intangible assets represent the estimated fair value of acquired intangible assets used in our business. Purchased data files represent the estimated fair value of files acquired primarily through the purchase of independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and Canada. We expense the cost of modifying and updating credit files in the period such costs are incurred. We generally amortize purchased data files, which primarily consist of acquired credit files, on a straight-line basis. All of our other purchased intangible assets are also amortized on a straight-line basis. See Note 4 for additional information about our purchased intangible assets.

Asset	Useful Life (in years)
Purchased Data Files	15
Acquired Software	3 to 10
Non-compete Agreements	2 to 5
Customer Relationships	7 to 8

Other Assets. Other assets on our Consolidated Balance Sheets primarily represents the cash surrender value of life insurance policies, employee benefit trust assets, a statutorily-required tax deposit and data purchases, net.

Foreign Currency Translation. The functional currency of each of our foreign subsidiaries is that subsidiary's local currency. We translate the assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries at the year-end rate of exchange and revenue and expenses at the monthly average rates during the year. We record the resulting translation adjustment in other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. We also record gains and losses resulting from the translation of intercompany balances of a long-term investment nature in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Instruments. Our financial instruments consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and notes receivable, accounts payable and short-term and long-term debt. The carrying amounts of these items, other than long-term debt, approximate their fair market values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the fair value of our fixed-rate debt (determined internally through the use of related public financial information) was \$414.2 million and \$412.4 million, respectively, compared to its carrying value, net of discount, of \$398.8 million and \$398.8 million, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" ("FIN 48"), which provides clarification related to the process associated with accounting for uncertain tax positions recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. FIN 48 prescribes a more likely than not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance related to, among other things, classification, accounting for interest and penalties associated with tax positions, and disclosure requirements. We adopted FIN 48 on January 1, 2007. For transition purposes, we adopted FIN 48 as a change in accounting principle through a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. The impact of our reassessment of our tax positions in accordance with the requirements of FIN 48 is expected to be immaterial; however, we are awaiting additional guidance expected to be issued in March 2007.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS 157"), which provides guidance for measuring the fair value of assets and liabilities, as well as requires expanded disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 indicates that fair value should be determined based on the assumptions marketplace participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, and provides additional guidelines to consider in determining the market-based measurement. We will be required to adopt SFAS 157 on January 1, 2008, although early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R" ("SFAS 158"), which is effective for us as of December 31, 2006. SFAS 158 requires us to recognize (1) the overfunded or underfunded status of our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans as an asset or liability in our Consolidated Balance Sheet, and (2) changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. For a pension plan, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation; for any other postretirement plan, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. This statement also requires us to measure the

funded status of our plans as of the date of our year-end Consolidated Balance Sheet, December 31, which is consistent with our current measurement date. SFAS 158 also provides additional disclosure requirements and guidance related to balance sheet classification. This guidance did not impact our Consolidated Statements of Income, nor did it impact our debt covenant compliance upon adoption. If this guidance had been effective as of December 31, 2005, the impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheet at such date would have been a \$95.2 million decrease in total assets (including the impact to the long-term deferred tax asset), a \$26.1 million increase to total liabilities and a \$121.3 million decrease to shareholders' equity. See Note 9 for information about the impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") Topic 1N, "Financial Statements—Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements" ("SAB 108"), which expresses the Staff's views regarding the process of quantifying financial statement misstatements due to the current diversity in practice. SAB 108 will require companies to use two approaches, the rollover and iron curtain methods, when quantifying financial statement misstatements. We were required to adopt SAB 108 for the year ended December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB 108 did not impact our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") related to EITF Issue No. 06-04, "Accounting for Deferred Compensation and Postretirement Benefit Aspects of Endorsement Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangements" ("EITF 06-04"), which requires the recognition of a liability related to postretirement benefits covered by endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements since the employer has the obligation to provide the benefit to the employee. We have endorsement split-dollar life insurance arrangements for certain officers of the Company. The liability is required to be recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits, Other Than Pensions," or Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 12, "Omnibus Opinion – 1967," as appropriate. For transition purposes, we may adopt EITF 06-04 as a change in accounting principle through either (1) retrospective application to all periods presented or (2) a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings. We will be required to adopt EITF 06-04 on January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting EITF 06-04 on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2006, the FASB ratified the consensus reached by the EITF related to EITF Issue No. 06-05, "Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance – Determining the Amount That Could Be Realized in Accordance with FASB Technical Bulletin No. 85-4, Accounting for Purchases of Life Insurance" ("EITF 06-05"), which requires that a policyholder consider additional amounts included in the contractual terms of the policy in determining the amount

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

that could be realized under the life insurance policy. EITF 06-05 provides additional guidance for determining the amount to be realized, including the policy level for which the analysis should be performed, amounts excluded and measurement criteria. For transition purposes, we may adopt EITF 06-05 as a change in accounting principle through either (1) retrospective application to all periods presented or (2) a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings. We were required to adopt EITF 06-05 on January 1, 2007. The impact of adopting EITF 06-05 on our Consolidated Financial Statements on January 1, 2007 was not material.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" ("SFAS 159"), which permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. For transition purposes, we are required to adopt SFAS 159 as a change in accounting principle through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings. We will be required to adopt SFAS 159 on January 1, 2008, although early adoption is permitted. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

2.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment," ("SFAS 123R"), which replaced SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" ("SFAS 123"), and superseded APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25"). SFAS 123R requires that the cost relating to share-based payment transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services from either employees or non-employees be recognized in the financial statements as the goods are received or services are rendered. That cost is measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. We are no longer permitted to follow the intrinsic value accounting method of APB 25, which resulted in no expense being recorded for stock option grants for which the exercise price was equal to the fair value of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized compensation expense for nonvested stock over the stated vesting period in accordance with APB 25.

SFAS 123R applies to all of our outstanding unvested, share-based payment awards as of January 1, 2006 and all prospective awards. All of our stock-based awards, which are stock options and nonvested stock, are classified as equity instruments. In accordance with SFAS 123R, we elected to use the modified prospective transition method as opposed to the modified retrospective transition method. Under the modified prospective transition method, financial statements prior to adoption remain unchanged. The following discusses several other elections we made as a result of adopting SFAS 123R:

- For our pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, we used the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Upon the adoption of SFAS 123R, we compute the fair value of options granted on or after January 1, 2006 using the binomial model. Additionally, based on the guidance in the SEC's SAB No. 107, "Share-Based Payment", we changed our expected volatility assumption used in the binomial model. We reassess all assumptions at each grant date. The fair value of stock options granted prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, calculated using the Black-Scholes model, remains unchanged.
- Forfeitures under SFAS 123 were recognized when they occurred. SFAS 123R, however, requires forfeitures be estimated at the grant date. Accordingly, compensation cost is recognized based on the number of awards expected to vest. There may be adjustments in future periods if actual forfeitures differ from our estimates. For nonvested shares granted prior to our adoption of SFAS 123R, we recorded a cumulative catch-up adjustment in January 2006 related to estimated forfeitures. This reduction in expense was not material to our Consolidated Financial Statements. Our forfeiture rate is based upon historical experience, as well as anticipated employee turnover considering certain qualitative factors.
- Generally, our stock options are subject to graded vesting, while our nonvested shares are subject to cliff vesting. SFAS 123R permits entities to elect between the accelerated recognition method or straight-line recognition method for recognizing compensation cost related to awards subject to graded vesting based on a service condition. Consistent with our prior practice, we continue to apply the accelerated recognition method related to awards subject to graded vesting, which results in more compensation cost early in the vesting period.

Our nonvested stock has accelerated vesting features upon retirement, while our stock options continue to vest over the same vesting schedule even though no additional service is required by the employee after retirement. Upon the adoption of SFAS 123R, we began recognizing compensation cost related to new stock-based awards from the grant date through the date the employee is eligible to receive the award without further service, such as when the employee becomes retirement eligible, which may be shorter than the stated vesting period. For stock-based awards granted prior to the adoption of SFAS 123R, we recognized compensation cost over the stated vesting period and recognized the impact, if any, upon retirement; this recognition policy will continue for any such awards that were unvested at the time of adoption.

Stock-Based Award Plans.

Stock Options. Our shareholders have approved a stock option plan which provides that qualified and nonqualified stock options may be granted to officers and other employees. In addition, stock options remain outstanding under two shareholder-approved plans and three non-shareholder-approved plans from which no new grants may be made. Authorized stock option grants can only be made from

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

shareholder-approved plans. The plan requires that stock options be granted at exercise prices not less than market value on the date of grant. Generally, stock options are subject to graded vesting for periods of up to three years based on service, with 25% vesting immediately upon grant, and expire ten years from the grant date. The following table summarizes changes in outstanding stock options during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as well as stock options that are vested and expected to vest and stock options exercisable at December 31, 2006:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		<i>(In years)</i>	<i>(In millions)</i>
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	6,453	\$22.68		
Granted (all at market price)	825	\$36.56		
Exercised	(1,298)	\$20.92		
Forfeited and cancelled	(50)	\$29.36		
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	5,930	\$24.95	5.4	\$92.8
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2006	5,823	\$24.81	5.4	\$91.9
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	4,798	\$23.03	4.8	\$84.3

The aggregate intrinsic value amounts in the table above represent the difference between the closing price of Equifax's common stock on December 31, 2006 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money stock options as of the same date. This represents the amount that would have been received by the stock option holders if they had all exercised their stock options on December 31, 2006. In future periods, this amount will change depending on fluctuations in Equifax's stock price. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 was \$21.4 million.

The following table summarizes changes in outstanding options and the related weighted-average exercise price per share for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	December 31,			
	2005		2004	
<i>(Shares in thousands)</i>	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,484	\$20.76	11,126	\$19.65
Granted (all at market price)	745	\$30.99	935	\$25.70
Forfeited and cancelled	(89)	\$25.06	(270)	\$20.17
Exercised	(3,687)	\$33.78	(2,307)	\$17.47
Outstanding at the end of the year	6,453	\$22.68	9,484	\$20.76
Exercisable at the end of the year	5,309	\$21.72	7,891	\$20.16

Nonvested Stock. Our plan also provides for awards of nonvested shares of our common stock that can be granted to executive officers, employees and directors. Nonvested stock awards are generally subject to cliff vesting over a period between three to five years based on service. The following table summarizes changes in our nonvested stock during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and the related weighted-average grant date fair value:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Nonvested at December 31, 2005	689	\$28.74
Granted	271	\$36.97
Vested	(133)	\$27.94
Forfeited	(16)	\$27.90
Nonvested at December 31, 2006	811	\$31.64

The total fair value of nonvested stock that vested during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 was \$4.8 million, based on the weighted-average fair value on the vesting date, and \$3.7 million, based on the weighted-average fair value on the date of grant.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes information about nonvested stock grants for the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

Year		Shares (In thousands)	Average Fair Value
2005	Grants	290	\$32.28
	Cancellations	(15)	\$ 29.12
2004	Grants	487	\$25.86
	Cancellations	(7)	\$25.60

We expect to issue new shares of common stock or common shares held by our employee benefits trust upon the exercise of stock options or once nonvested shares vest. We have not changed our policies related to stock-based awards, such as the quantity or type of instruments issued, as a result of adopting SFAS 123R, nor have we changed the terms of our stock-based awards. At December 31, 2006, there were 2.2 million shares available for future stock option grants and nonvested stock awards.

Measurement of Fair Value.

Stock Options. We use the binomial model to calculate the fair value of stock options granted on or after January 1, 2006. The binomial model incorporates assumptions regarding anticipated employee exercise behavior, expected stock price volatility, dividend yield and risk-free interest rate. Anticipated employee exercise behavior and expected post-vesting cancellations over the contractual term used in the binomial model were primarily based on historical exercise patterns. These historical exercise patterns indicated there was not significantly different exercise behavior between employee groups. For our expected stock price volatility assumption, we weighted historical volatility and implied volatility. We used daily observations for historical volatility, while our implied volatility assumption was based on actively traded options related to our common stock. The expected term is derived from the binomial model, based on assumptions incorporated into the binomial model as described above.

The fair value for stock options granted during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, was estimated at the date of grant, using the binomial model (2006) and the Black-Scholes model (2005 and 2004), respectively, with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Dividend yield	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Expected volatility	24.0%	33.0%	36.3%
Risk-free interest rate	4.8%	3.8%	3.6%
Expected term (in years)	4.4	4.5	4.5
Weighted-average fair value of stock options granted	\$8.33	\$9.81	\$8.75

Nonvested Stock. The fair value of nonvested stock is based on the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. However, since our nonvested stock does not pay dividends during the vesting period, the fair value on the date of grant is reduced by the present value of the expected dividends over the requisite service period (discounted using the appropriate risk-free interest rate upon the adoption of SFAS 123R).

Financial Statement Impact. Total stock-based compensation expense was \$17.4 million, \$8.2 million and \$2.4 million, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, of which \$16.1 million, \$8.2 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, was included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Income. The income tax benefit related to stock-based compensation expense was \$6.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$0.9 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, the incremental negative impact of adopting SFAS 123R was \$7.6 million, pretax, and \$5.2 million, net of tax, with a \$0.04 impact on basic and diluted EPS. The incremental impact of SFAS 123R during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 represents (1) the stock option expense related to stock options unvested at the time of adoption and those granted during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, (2) the accelerated expense recognition for nonvested shares that were granted during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 to employees who are retirement eligible prior to the expiration of the stated vesting period, and (3) the impact of estimating forfeitures related to nonvested shares.

At December 31, 2006, our total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested stock and stock options was \$12.2 million with a weighted-average recognition period of 2.0 years and \$3.1 million with a weighted-average recognition period of 0.9 years, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SFAS 123R requires that benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under prior accounting standards. This requirement reduced operating cash flows and increased financing cash flows by \$5.0 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we accounted for stock-based compensation under APB 25 and related interpretations, as permitted by SFAS 123 and SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation – Transitional Disclosure." Accordingly, by our use of the intrinsic value method to account for stock-based employee compensation, we did not recognize compensation cost in connection with our stock option plans during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. If we had elected to recognize compensation cost for our stock option plans during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 based on the grant date fair value as prescribed by SFAS 123, net income and EPS would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated in the table below:

<i>(In millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Net income, as reported	\$246.5	\$234.7
Add: Total stock-based employee compensation expense, net of related tax effect, included in reported net income	5.2	1.5
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(7.2)	(6.4)
Pro forma net income	\$244.5	\$229.8
Earnings per share:		
Basic – as reported	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.79
Basic – pro forma	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.75
Diluted – as reported	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.76
Diluted – pro forma	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.72

3. ACQUISITIONS

2006 Acquisition. On October 6, 2006, we acquired Austin Consolidated Holdings, Inc., known as Austin-Tetra, for \$34.4 million in cash. Austin-Tetra is a provider of business-to-business data management and enhancement services to the commercial market. They provide companies and government agencies with information to help them better understand existing customers, target new customers, and effectively manage their vendors. This acquisition is part of our long-term growth strategy, complementing our commercial information business. We financed this acquisition through borrowings under our long-term revolving credit facility. The results of operations for this acquisition have been included in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income from the date of acquisition. This acquisition was included in our North America Information Services operating segment.

2005 Acquisitions. To broaden and further strengthen our enabling technologies capabilities in our North America Information Services business, we acquired APPRO Systems, Inc. ("APPRO") on March 15, 2005. APPRO provides automated credit risk management and financial technologies for consumer, commercial and retail banking lending operations. We paid a total of \$91.5 million in cash to the stockholders and option holders of APPRO. The net cash impact to us of the acquisition was \$74.9 million after disposition of certain assets. We financed this acquisition through available cash and \$72.0 million in borrowings under our existing trade receivables-backed revolving credit facility.

To enhance our Marketing Services business and add to our enabling technology capabilities, on August 29, 2005, we acquired BeNow, Inc. ("BeNow"), a provider of leading-edge solutions to multichannel marketers. BeNow combines database management and analytics to support customer marketing campaigns and optimize market opportunities in particular industries. We paid a total of \$17.5 million in cash to the stockholders of BeNow. The net cash impact to us of the acquisition was \$16.7 million. We financed this acquisition through available cash and \$5.9 million in short-term borrowings.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Also during 2005, in order to continue to grow our credit data business, we acquired the credit files, contractual rights to territories (generally states or integration areas) and customer relationships and related businesses of two independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. (also referred to as "Affiliates") and one in Canada that house their consumer information on our system.

The acquisitions in 2005 had a total cash purchase price of \$129.1 million. The purchase of one U.S. Affiliate was paid for primarily with the issuance of 0.4 million shares of Equifax treasury stock. The value of the shares was \$14.7 million on the date of issuance and the number of shares issued was based on the terms of the acquisition agreement. The results of operations for these acquisitions have been included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of acquisition.

2004 Acquisitions. During 2004, in order to continue to grow our credit data business, we acquired two Affiliates located in the U.S. and one Affiliate located in Canada that house their consumer information on our system. We acquired these businesses for a total of \$17.4 million in cash. The results of operations for these acquisitions have been included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income from the date of acquisition.

The primary reasons the purchase price of certain of these acquisitions exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired, which resulted in the recognition of goodwill, were expanded growth opportunities from new or enhanced product offerings, cost savings from the elimination of duplicative activities, and the acquisition of intellectual property and workforce that are not recognized as assets apart from goodwill.

Pro Forma Financial Information. The following unaudited pro forma information represents consolidated results of operations as if the 2005 acquisitions discussed above had occurred at the beginning of the earliest year presented. The pro forma amounts may not necessarily be indicative of the operating revenues and results of operations had the acquisitions actually taken place at the beginning of the earliest year presented. Furthermore, the pro forma information may not be indicative of future performance.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,			
	2005		2004	
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>	As Reported	Pro Forma	As Reported	Pro Forma
Operating revenues	\$ 1,443.4	\$1,460.2	\$1,272.8	\$1,308.2
Income from continuing operations	\$ 246.5	\$ 248.1	\$ 237.3	\$ 241.4
Net income	\$ 246.5	\$ 248.1	\$ 234.7	\$ 238.8
Income from continuing operations per share (basic)	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.81	\$ 1.84
Income from continuing operations per share (diluted)	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.81
Net income per share (basic)	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.79	\$ 1.82
Net income per share (diluted)	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.88	\$ 1.76	\$ 1.79

The impact of the 2006 and 2004 acquisitions would not have significantly changed our Consolidated Statements of Income if they had occurred at the beginning of the earliest year presented.

Purchase Price Allocation. The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition dates. These allocations are considered final, except for those related to Austin-Tetra, which are preliminary estimates that will be finalized upon the determination of certain operating taxes.

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005
Current assets	\$ 2.0	\$ 27.7
Property and equipment	0.3	4.8
Other assets	-	2.9
Purchased data files ⁽¹⁾	-	15.1
Acquired software ⁽¹⁾	0.5	29.0
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	7.0	13.0
Other purchased intangible assets	1.6	2.3
Contractual/territorial rights ⁽¹⁾	-	17.2
Goodwill ⁽²⁾	28.2	66.3
Total assets acquired	39.6	178.3
Total liabilities assumed	(5.2)	(34.5)
Net assets acquired	\$34.4	\$143.8

(1) The useful lives for these purchased intangible assets are consistent with those discussed in Note 1.

(2) All of the goodwill in 2006, and substantially all of it in 2005, resulting from acquisitions is not tax deductible.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill. Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination. As discussed in Note 1, in accordance with SFAS 142, goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis and on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying value. We perform our annual goodwill impairment tests as of September 30th. Our annual impairment tests as of September 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 resulted in no impairment of goodwill.

Goodwill allocated to our reportable segments at December 31, 2004 and changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	North American Operations	European Operations	Latin American Operations	Corporate	Total
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$453.0	\$117.6	\$134.2	\$5.9	\$710.7
Acquisitions	66.3	-	-	-	66.3
Adjustments to initial purchase price allocation	3.2	-	5.5	-	8.7
Foreign currency translation	1.6	(12.2)	16.1	-	5.5
Balance, December 31, 2005	524.1	105.4	155.8	5.9	791.2
Acquisitions	28.2	-	-	-	28.2
Adjustments to initial purchase price allocation	(0.2)	-	-	-	(0.2)
Foreign currency translation	-	14.3	8.5	-	22.8
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$552.1	\$119.7	\$164.3	\$5.9	\$842.0

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. Indefinite-lived intangible assets consist of contractual/territorial rights representing the estimated fair value of rights to operate in certain territories acquired through the purchase of independent credit reporting agencies in the U.S. and Canada. Our contractual/territorial rights are perpetual in nature and, therefore, the useful lives are considered indefinite. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized. As discussed in Note 1, in accordance with SFAS 142, we are required to test indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually and whenever events or circumstances indicate that there may be an impairment of the asset value. We perform our annual indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment test as of September 30th. Our annual impairment test as of September 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 resulted in no impairment of our indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Contractual/territorial rights at December 31, 2004 and changes in the carrying amounts during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2004	\$77.8
Acquisitions	17.2
Balance, December 31, 2005	95.0
Foreign currency translation	0.2
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$95.2

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Purchased Intangible Assets. Purchased intangible assets, net recorded on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006			2005		
	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Definite-lived intangible assets:						
Purchased data files	\$390.8	\$(191.3)	\$ 199.5	\$398.9	\$(176.2)	\$ 222.7
Acquired software	39.1	(15.7)	23.4	38.7	(12.0)	26.7
Customer relationships	18.5	(1.9)	16.6	11.4	(0.7)	10.7
Non-compete agreements	5.9	(4.6)	1.3	11.9	(9.2)	2.7
Other definitive-lived intangible assets	2.0	(0.6)	1.4	0.8	(0.2)	0.6
Total definite-lived intangible assets	\$456.3	\$(214.1)	\$242.2	\$ 461.7	\$(198.3)	\$263.4

Amortization expense related to purchased intangible assets was \$31.4 million, \$31.7 million and \$36.2 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. See Note 1 for information about the useful lives and amortization methods related to purchased intangible assets.

Estimated future amortization expense related to definite-lived purchased intangible assets at December 31, 2006 is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amount
Years Ending December 31,	
2007	\$ 30.7
2008	29.6
2009	28.9
2010	28.5
2011	28.0
Thereafter	96.5
	\$242.2

5. DEBT

Debt outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005 was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Notes, 4.95%, due November 2007	\$250.0	\$250.0
Debentures, 6.9%, due July 2028	150.0	150.0
Trade receivables-backed revolving credit facility, weighted-average rate of 5.4% and 3.9% in 2006 and 2005, respectively	80.0	88.0
Long-term revolving credit facilities, weighted-average rate of 5.3% and 4.1% in 2006 and 2005, respectively	25.0	65.0
Other	0.1	4.4
Total debt	505.1	557.4
Less short-term debt and current maturities	(330.0)	(92.3)
Less unamortized discounts	(1.2)	(1.3)
Total long-term debt, net of discount	\$173.9	\$463.8

Scheduled future maturities of debt at December 31, 2006, are as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Amount
Years Ending December 31,	
2007	\$330.0
2008	—
2009	—
2010	—
2011	25.0
Thereafter	150.1
Total debt	\$505.1

Long-Term Revolving Credit Facilities. On July 24, 2006, we amended and restated our existing five-year, \$500.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility with SunTrust Bank as Joint Lead and Administrative Agent, Banc of America Securities, LLC as Joint Lead and Syndication Agent, and a number of other financial institutions. SunTrust Bank and Bank of America, N.A., of which Banc of America Securities, LLC is a subsidiary, are both considered related parties in accordance with SFAS No. 57, "Related Party Disclosures," since members of our Board of Directors have affiliations with these companies. Under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Amended Credit Agreement"), SunTrust Bank and Banc of America Securities, LLC have each committed \$75.0 million. We believe that the terms of this transaction are at current market rates and would not have been any different had they been negotiated with an independent third-party. See Note 13 for additional information about these related parties.

Under the Amended Credit Agreement, among other provisions, the term was extended from August 20, 2009 to July 24, 2011, the applicable margin for borrowings and the annual facility fee were lowered, the maximum leverage ratio (as defined in the Amended Credit Agreement) was increased from 3.0 to 1 to 3.5 to 1, and a minimum interest coverage ratio was deleted. The Amended Credit Agreement may be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including acquisitions.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Amended Credit Agreement also includes an “accordion” feature that will allow us to request an increase of up to \$500.0 million in the maximum borrowing commitment, which cannot exceed \$1.0 billion. Each member of the lending group may elect to participate or not participate in any request we make to increase the maximum borrowing commitment. In addition, any increase in the borrowing commitment pursuant to this accordion feature is subject to certain terms and conditions, including the absence of an event of default. The increased borrowing commitment may be used for general corporate purposes. We are permitted and intend to request an increase in the borrowing limit under the accordion feature of this credit facility effective upon the completion of our acquisition of TALX Corporation. See Note 15 for additional information about this acquisition.

Under our Amended Credit Agreement, we must comply with various financial and non-financial covenants. The financial covenants require us to maintain a maximum leverage ratio, defined as consolidated funded debt divided by consolidated EBITDA (as set forth in the Amended Credit Agreement) for the preceding four quarters, of not more than 3.5 to 1.0. Compliance with this financial covenant is tested quarterly. The non-financial covenants include limitations on liens, cross defaults, subsidiary debt, mergers, liquidations, asset dispositions and acquisitions. As of December 31, 2006, we were in compliance with our covenants under the Amended Credit Agreement.

Our borrowings under this facility, which have not been guaranteed by any of our subsidiaries, are unsecured and will rank on parity in right of payment with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness from time to time outstanding. This facility restricts our ability to pay cash dividends on our capital stock or repurchase capital stock if the total amount of such payments in any fiscal year would exceed 20 percent of our consolidated total assets, measured as of the end of the preceding fiscal year.

At December 31, 2006, interest was payable on borrowings under the existing credit facility at the base rate or London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus a specified margin or competitive bid option as selected by us from time to time. The annual facility fee, which we pay regardless of borrowings, and interest rate are subject to adjustment based on our debt ratings. As of December 31, 2006, \$475.0 million was available for borrowings and there were outstanding borrowings of \$25.0 million under this facility, which is included in long-term debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

While the underlying final maturity date of this facility is July 2011, it is structured to provide borrowings under short-term loans. Since these borrowings have a contractual maturity of thirty days, the borrowings and repayments are presented on a net basis within the financing activities portion of our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as net (repayments) borrowings under long-term revolving credit facilities.

Trade Receivables-Backed Revolving Credit Facility. We are party to a trade receivables-backed, revolving credit facility under which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Equifax may borrow up to \$125.0 million, subject to borrowing base availability and other terms and conditions, for general corporate purposes. The amended credit facility is scheduled to expire on November 29, 2007, with the option to extend the term for an additional period of up to one year if specified conditions are satisfied. Borrowings bear interest at commercial paper rates, LIBOR or Base Rate plus a specified margin. We pay a commitment fee based on an annual rate of 15.0 basis points on any unused portion of this facility.

Outstanding debt under the facility is consolidated on our Balance Sheets for financial reporting purposes. Based on the calculation of the borrowing base applicable at December 31, 2006, \$19.4 million was available for borrowing and \$80.0 million was outstanding under this facility, which is included in short-term debt and current maturities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

At December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$137.1 million and \$126.2 million of net accounts receivable, respectively, had been transferred to our wholly-owned subsidiary and are included in accounts receivable in our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Canadian Credit Facility. We are a party to a credit agreement with a Canadian financial institution that provides for a C\$25.0 million (denominated in Canadian dollars), 364-day revolving credit agreement which was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2006. During the third quarter of 2006, however, we renewed this facility through September 30, 2007. We pay a commitment fee based on an annual rate of 10.0 basis points on any unused portion of this facility. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, there was no activity under this facility. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, there were no outstanding borrowings under this facility.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest, was \$30.4 million, \$38.3 million and \$34.9 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

6.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases. Our operating leases principally involve office space and office equipment. Other than leasing arrangements, we do not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities. Under the terms of the \$29.0 million operating lease for our headquarters building in Atlanta, Georgia, which commenced in 1998 and expires in 2010, we have guaranteed a portion of the residual value of the building at the end of the lease. Total lease payments for the remaining term total \$6.0 million. Under this synthetic lease arrangement, we have also guaranteed the residual value of the leased property to the lessor. In the event that the property were to be sold by the lessor at the end of the lease term, we would be responsible for any shortfall of the sales proceeds, up to a maximum amount of \$23.2 million, which equals 80% of the value of the property at the beginning of the lease term. The liability for this estimated shortfall, which was \$1.4 million and \$4.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, is recorded in other long-term liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Rental expense for operating leases, which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, was \$26.1 million, \$24.6 million and \$22.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Our headquarters building operating lease has ground purchase options exercisable beginning in 2019, ground renewal options exercisable in 2048 and escalation clauses beginning in 2009. Our technology center lease in Alpharetta, Georgia expires in 2012 and includes renewal options through 2039. Expected future minimum payment obligations for non-cancelable operating leases exceeding one year are as follows as of December 31, 2006:

(In millions)

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2007	\$ 18.3
2008	14.4
2009	12.2
2010	9.6
2011	7.5
Thereafter	46.2
	<u>\$108.2</u>

We expect to receive \$17.0 million under noncancelable sublease agreements, \$7.5 million of which represents operating expenses the sublessor is contractually obligated to pay us over the remaining lease term. The expected sublease income is not reflected as a reduction in the total minimum rental obligations under operating leases in the table above.

Data Processing, Outsourcing Services and Other

Agreements. We have separate agreements with International Business Machines Corporation ("IBM"), R.L. Polk and Company, Acxiom and others to outsource portions of our computer data processing operations and related functions and to provide certain other administrative and operational services. The agreements expire between 2007 and 2013. The estimated aggregate minimal contractual obligation remaining under these agreements is approximately \$330 million as of December 31, 2006, with no future year expected to exceed approximately \$75 million. Annual payment obligations in regard to these agreements vary due to factors such as the volume of data processed; changes in our servicing needs as a result of new product offerings, acquisitions or divestitures; the introduction of significant new technologies; foreign currency; or the general rate of inflation. Our data processing outsourcing agreement with IBM was renegotiated in 2003 for a ten-year term. Under this agreement (which covers our operations in North America, Europe, Brazil and Chile), we have outsourced our mainframe and midrange operations, help desk service and desktop support functions, and the operation of our voice and data networks. The scope of such services varies by location. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, we paid \$112.1 million, \$120.8 million and \$110.5 million, respectively, for these services. The estimated future minimum contractual obligation at December 31, 2006 under this agreement is \$290.7 million, with no year expected to exceed approximately \$45 million. In certain circumstances (e.g., a change in control or for our convenience), we may terminate these data processing and outsourcing agreements, and, in doing so, certain of these agreements require us to pay a significant penalty. Additionally, we may terminate these agreements without penalty in the event that IBM is in material breach of the terms of the agreement.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Agreement with Computer Sciences Corporation. We have an agreement with Computer Sciences Corporation (“CSC”) and certain of its affiliates, collectively CSC, under which CSC-owned credit reporting agencies utilize our computerized credit database services. CSC retains ownership of its credit files and the revenues generated by its credit reporting activities. We receive a processing fee for maintaining the database and for each report supplied. The agreement will expire on July 31, 2008 and is renewable at the option of CSC for successive ten-year periods. The agreement provides us with an option to purchase CSC’s credit reporting business if it does not elect to renew the agreement or if there is a change in control of CSC while the agreement is in effect. Under the agreement CSC also has an option, exercisable at any time, to sell its credit reporting business to us. The option expires in 2013. The option exercise price will be determined by a third-party appraisal process and would be due in cash within 180 days after the exercise of the option. We estimate that if the option were exercised at December 31, 2006, the price range would approximate \$650 million to \$725 million. This estimate is based solely on our internal analysis of the value of the businesses, current market conditions and other factors, all of which are subject to constant change. Therefore, the actual option exercise price could be materially higher or lower than the estimated amount.

Change in Control Agreements. We have entered into change in control severance agreements with certain key executives. The agreements provide for, among other things, certain payments and benefits in the event of a qualifying termination of employment (i.e., termination of employment by the executive for “good reason” or termination of employment by the Company without “cause,” each as defined in the agreements) within six months prior to or three years following a change in control of the Company. In the event of a qualifying termination, the executive will become entitled to continuation of group health, dental, vision, life, disability, 401(k) and similar benefits for three years, as well as a lump sum severance payment, all of which differs by executive.

The change in control agreements have a five-year term and automatically renew for another five years unless we elect not to renew the agreements. Change in control events potentially triggering benefits under the agreements would occur, subject to certain exceptions, if (1) any person acquires 20% or more of our voting stock; (2) upon a merger or other business combination, our shareholders receive less than two-thirds of the common stock and combined voting power of the new company; (3) we sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; or (4) we liquidate or dissolve.

If these change in control agreements had been triggered as of December 31, 2006, payments of approximately \$30.4 million would have been made (excluding tax gross-up amounts of \$9.8 million). Under the Company’s existing director and employee stock benefit plans, a change in control generally would result in the immediate vesting of all outstanding stock options and satisfaction of the restrictions on any outstanding nonvested stock awards.

Guarantees and Indemnifications. We account for guarantees in accordance with FIN No. 45, “Guarantor’s Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others,” which required the prospective recognition and measurement of certain guarantees and indemnifications upon adoption. Accordingly, any contractual guarantees or indemnifications we have issued or modified subsequent to December 31, 2002 are subject to evaluation. If required, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken will be recognized.

Guarantees. We will from time to time issue standby letters of credit, performance bonds or other guarantees in the normal course of business. The aggregate notional amount of all performance bonds and standby letters of credit is not material at December 31, 2006, and all have a maturity of one year or less. Guarantees are issued from time to time to support the needs of our operating units. In connection with the sale of our risk management collections business to RMA Holdings, LLC (“RMA”) in October 2000, we guaranteed the operating lease payments of a partnership affiliated with RMA to a lender of the partnership pursuant to a term loan. The operating lease, which expires December 31, 2011, has a remaining balance of \$6.6 million, based on the undiscounted value of remaining lease payments, including real estate taxes, at December 31, 2006.

On September 12, 2005, RMA sold substantially all of its assets to NCO Group, Inc. (“NCO”). In conjunction with this sale, NCO agreed to assume the operating lease obligations discussed above, which we will continue to guarantee. We believe that the likelihood of demand for payment by us is minimal and expect no material losses to occur related to this guarantee. Accordingly, we do not have a liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 or 2005 related to this guarantee.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Indemnifications. We are the lessee under many real estate leases. It is common in these commercial lease transactions for us, as the lessee, to agree to indemnify the lessor and other related third parties for tort, environmental and other liabilities that arise out of or relate to our use or occupancy of the leased premises. This type of indemnity would typically make us responsible to indemnified parties for liabilities arising out of the conduct of, among others, contractors, licensees and invitees at or in connection with the use or occupancy of the leased premises. This indemnity often extends to related liabilities arising from the negligence of the indemnified parties, but usually excludes any liabilities caused by either their sole or gross negligence and their willful misconduct.

Certain of our credit agreements include provisions which require us to make payments to preserve an expected economic return to the lenders if that economic return is diminished due to certain changes in law or regulations. In certain of these credit agreements, we also bear the risk of certain changes in tax laws that would subject payments to non-U.S. lenders to withholding taxes.

In conjunction with certain transactions, such as sales or purchases of operating assets or services in the ordinary course of business, or the disposition of certain assets or businesses, we sometimes provide routine indemnifications, the terms of which range in duration and sometimes are not limited.

We cannot reasonably estimate our potential future payments under the indemnities and related provisions described above because we cannot predict when and under what circumstances these provisions may be triggered. We have no accrual related to indemnifications on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

Subsidiary Dividend and Fund Transfer Limitations. The ability of some of our subsidiaries and associated companies to transfer funds to us is limited, in some cases, by certain restrictions imposed by foreign governments, which do not, individually or in the aggregate, materially limit our ability to service our indebtedness, meet our current obligations or pay dividends.

Contingencies. We are involved in legal proceedings, claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We periodically assess our exposure related to these matters based on the information which is available. In accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," we have recorded accruals in our Consolidated Financial Statements for those matters in which it is probable that we have incurred a loss and the amount of the loss, or range of loss, can be reasonably estimated. During the second quarter of 2006, we recorded a \$14.0 million loss contingency (\$8.7 million, net of tax) related to certain legal matters in our Personal Solutions operating segment. Of this \$14.0 million, pretax, loss, \$11.5 million was recognized in selling, general

and administrative expenses and \$2.5 million was recognized in cost of services on our Consolidated Statement of Income. During the third quarter of 2006, there were favorable court rulings that reduced our exposure related to these litigation matters, resulting in a reversal of a portion of the loss contingency. During the third quarter of 2006, we reversed \$9.0 million, pretax, (\$5.6 million, net of tax) of the loss contingency, of which \$7.5 million was reversed to selling, general and administrative expenses and \$1.5 million was reversed to cost of services on our Consolidated Statement of Income. The loss contingency accrual related to these litigation matters totaled \$5.0 million as of December 31, 2006, and is included in other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. In February 2007, we entered into a tentative settlement related to these litigation matters. The amount of our tentative settlement is consistent with our accrual at December 31, 2006.

During the third quarter of 2006, we also recorded a \$4.0 million, pretax, loss contingency (\$2.5 million, net of tax) associated with certain litigation matters within our North America Information Services segment on our Consolidated Balance Sheet. Of this \$4.0 million, pretax, loss, \$3.5 million was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$0.5 million was recognized in cost of services on our Consolidated Statement of Income. The loss contingency accrual related to these litigation matters totaled \$4.0 million as of December 31, 2006, and is included in other current liabilities on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

For other legal proceedings, claims and litigation, we have recorded loss contingencies that are immaterial, or we cannot reasonably estimate the potential loss because of uncertainties about the outcome of the matter and the amount of the loss or range of loss. We also accrue for unpaid legal fees for services performed to date. Although the final outcome of these other matters cannot be predicted with certainty, any possible adverse outcome arising from these matters is not expected to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements, either individually or in the aggregate. However, our evaluation of the likely impact of these matters may change in the future.

In June 2006, we consummated a \$15.2 million cash settlement with certain former shareholder sellers of Naviant, Inc. In 2004, we served a demand for arbitration, alleging, among other things, that the sellers had breached various representations and warranties concerning information furnished to us in connection with our acquisition of Naviant in 2002. As a result of this settlement, we recognized a \$14.1 million non-taxable gain in other income, net on our Consolidated Statement of Income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006. Additionally, the \$15.2 million cash settlement was recorded in cash provided by operating activities on our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Tax Matters. In 2003, the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") issued Notices of Reassessment, asserting that Acrofax, Inc., a wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary of Equifax, is liable for additional tax for the 1995 through 2000 tax years, related to certain intercompany capital contributions and loans. The additional tax sought by the CRA for these periods ranges, based on alternative theories, from \$7.4 million (\$8.5 million in Canadian dollars) to \$16.4 million (\$19.0 million in Canadian dollars) plus interest and penalties. Acrofax has filed Notices of Objection in response to the Notices of Reassessment. On September 2, 2003, we made a statutorily-required deposit of \$6.8 million in Canadian dollars (\$5.9 million and \$5.7 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, in U.S. dollars) against the CRA's primary assessment theory, which is included in Other assets in our Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2006 and 2005. We intend to vigorously contest these reassessments and do not believe we have violated any statutory provision or rule. If the final outcome of this matter was unfavorable to us, an additional claim may be filed by the local province; the likelihood and potential amount of such claim is unknown at this time. We cannot predict when this tax matter will be resolved.

7. INCOME TAXES

We record deferred income taxes using enacted tax laws and rates for the years in which the taxes are expected to be paid. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. See Note 1 for additional information about our income tax policy.

The provision for income taxes from continuing operations consisted of the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Current:			
Federal	\$ 93.7	\$ 89.8	\$ 74.7
State	6.0	10.2	12.9
Foreign	44.3	32.8	24.7
	144.0	132.8	112.3
Deferred:			
Federal	(0.8)	13.9	30.9
State	(4.5)	(3.0)	2.7
Foreign	2.7	0.5	2.0
	(2.6)	11.4	35.6
Provision for income taxes	\$141.4	\$144.2	\$147.9

Domestic and foreign income from continuing operations before income taxes was as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
U.S.	\$298.0	\$286.3	\$302.8
Foreign	117.9	104.4	82.4
	\$ 415.9	\$390.7	\$ 385.2

The provision for income taxes from continuing operations is reconciled with the federal statutory rate, as follows:

<i>(Dollars in millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Provision computed at federal statutory rate	\$145.6	\$136.8	\$134.8
State and local taxes, net of federal tax benefit	0.6	4.6	10.3
Foreign	6.9	1.2	2.0
Valuation allowance	(0.7)	0.4	(13.0)
Tax reserves*	(7.0)	(1.8)	12.9
Other**	(4.0)	3.0	0.9
Provision for income taxes	\$141.4	\$144.2	\$147.9
Effective income tax rate	34.0%	36.9%	38.4%

* During the third quarter of 2006, the applicable statute of limitations related to uncertain tax positions expired, resulting in the reversal of the related income tax reserve. The reversal of the reserves resulted in a \$9.5 million income tax benefit. This is reflected in tax reserves on the effective tax reconciliation and reduced our 2006 effective tax rate by 2.3%.

** During the second quarter of 2006, we recognized a non-taxable gain of \$14.1 million related to the litigation settlement with Naviant, Inc. The non-taxable gain reduced our 2006 effective rate by 1.3%. See Note 6 for additional information about this matter.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Components of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005
Deferred income tax assets:		
Employee pension benefits	\$ 68.3	\$ 10.0
Net operating and capital loss carryforwards	35.0	32.5
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	26.9	36.7
Foreign tax credits	21.4	21.8
Employee compensation programs	18.8	18.9
Reserves and accrued expenses	14.5	7.0
Deferred revenue	7.4	2.1
Other	0.3	0.6
Gross deferred income tax assets	192.6	129.6
Valuation allowance	(74.8)	(81.2)
Total deferred income tax assets, net	117.8	48.4
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Goodwill and intangible assets	(99.4)	(86.3)
Pension expense	(75.8)	(72.4)
Undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries	(4.4)	(6.9)
Depreciation	(1.4)	(1.2)
Other	(3.4)	(6.0)
Total deferred income tax liability	(184.4)	(172.8)
Net deferred income tax liability	\$ (66.6)	\$(124.4)

Our deferred income tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2006 and 2005, are included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ 4.2	\$ 1.7
Long-term deferred income tax liabilities	(70.8)	(126.1)
Net deferred income tax liability	\$(66.6)	\$(124.4)

We record deferred income taxes on the temporary differences of our foreign subsidiaries and branches, except for the temporary differences related to undistributed earnings of subsidiaries which we consider indefinitely invested. We have indefinitely invested \$91.3 million attributable to pre-2004 undistributed earnings of our Canadian and Chilean subsidiaries. If the pre-2004 earnings were not considered indefinitely invested, \$6.9 million of deferred U.S. income taxes would have been provided. Such taxes, if ultimately paid, may be recoverable as U.S. foreign tax credits.

As of December 31, 2006, we had a deferred tax asset of \$26.9 million related to accumulated foreign currency translation losses for foreign locations, excluding adjustments for pre-2004 Canadian and Chilean earnings. A full valuation allowance, included in accumulated other comprehensive loss, has been provided due to uncertainty of future realization of this deferred tax asset.

At December 31, 2006, we had U.S. federal and state net operating loss carryforwards of \$244.7 million which will expire at various times between 2012 and 2026. We also had foreign net operating loss carryforwards totaling \$69.3 million of which \$67.2 million will expire between 2008 and 2020 and the remaining \$2.1 million will carryforward indefinitely. U.S. federal and state capital loss carryforwards total \$2.5 million at December 31, 2006, all of which will expire in 2010. Foreign capital loss carryforwards of \$25.1 million may be carried forward indefinitely. Additionally, we had foreign tax credit carryforwards of \$21.4 million, of which \$16.1 million will begin to expire between 2010 and 2015 and the remaining \$5.3 million will be available to be utilized upon repatriation of foreign earnings. Tax-effected state net operating loss, capital loss, foreign tax credit carryforwards and other foreign deferred tax assets of \$47.9 million have been fully reserved in the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

Cash paid for income taxes, net of amounts refunded, was \$144.9 million, \$108.6 million and \$102.2 million during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

8. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Employee Benefit Trusts. We maintain three employee benefits trusts for the purpose of satisfying obligations under certain benefit plans. These trusts held 3.9 million and 4.3 million shares of Equifax stock with a value, at cost, of \$59.5 million and \$62.9 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively, as well as cash, which was not material for both periods presented. The three employee benefits trusts are as follows:

- The Employee Stock Benefits Trust, which constitutes a funding vehicle for a variety of employee benefit programs. Each year, this trust releases a certain number of shares which are distributed to employees in the course of share option exercises or nonvested share distributions upon vesting. The cash in this trust can also be used to satisfy our obligations under other benefit plans.
- The Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan Grantor Trust is used to ensure that the insurance premiums due under the Executive Life and Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan are paid in case we fail to make scheduled payments following a change in control, as defined in this trust agreement.
- The Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans Grantor Trust's assets are dedicated to ensure the payment of benefits accrued under our Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans in case of a change in control, as defined in this trust agreement.

The assets in these plans are subject to creditors claims in case of insolvency of Equifax Inc.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Rights Plan. Our Board of Directors has adopted a shareholder rights plan designed to protect our shareholders against abusive takeover attempts and tactics. The rights plan operates to dilute the interests of any person or group attempting to take control of the Company if the attempt is not deemed by our Board of Directors to be in the best interests of our shareholders. Under the rights agreement, as originally adopted in October 1995 and amended and restated in October 2005, holders of our common stock were granted one right to purchase common stock (“Right”) for each outstanding share of common stock held of record on November 24, 1995. All newly issued shares of common stock since that date have been accompanied by a Right. The Rights will become exercisable and trade independently from our common stock if a person or group acquires or obtains the right to acquire 20% or more of Equifax’s outstanding shares of common stock, or commences a tender or exchange offer that would result in that person or group acquiring 20% or more of the outstanding common stock, in each case without the consent of our Board. In the event the Rights become exercisable, each holder (other than the acquiring person or group) will be entitled to purchase that number of shares of securities or other property of Equifax having a market value equal to two times the exercise price of the Right. If Equifax were acquired in a merger or other business combination, each Right would entitle its holder to purchase the number of the acquiring company’s common stock having a market value of two times the exercise price of the Right. In either case, our Board may choose to redeem the Rights for \$0.01 per Right before they become exercisable. The Rights will expire on November 6, 2015, unless earlier redeemed, exchanged or amended by the Board.

9. BENEFIT PLANS

We have defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans. Substantially all U.S., Canadian and U.K. employees participate in one or more of these plans. We also maintain certain healthcare and life insurance benefit plans for eligible retired employees. The measurement date for our defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefit plans is December 31st of each year.

Pension Benefits. Pension benefits are provided through U.S. and Canadian defined benefit pension plans and two supplemental executive defined benefit pension plans.

U.S. and Canadian Retirement Plans. Prior to January 1, 2005, we had one non-contributory qualified retirement plan covering most U.S. salaried employees (the U.S. Retirement Income Plan, or “USRIP”) and a defined benefit plan for most salaried employees in Canada (the Canadian Retirement Income Plan, or “CRIP”). Benefits of both plans are primarily a function of salary and years of service.

On January 1, 2005, we separated the USRIP into two defined benefit plans subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”). The new plan, the Equifax Inc. Pension Plan (“EIPP”), was funded in January 2005 with the transfer of \$17.0 million of assets from the USRIP and a company contribution of \$20.0 million. In November 2005, an additional \$30.1 million of plan assets were transferred from the USRIP to the EIPP. At the time of separation, the EIPP covered all active employee participants of Equifax, and the USRIP covered all inactive retired and vested participants as of that date. Inactive participants constituted approximately 85% of total participants prior to the separation. The benefits of participants in both plans were unaffected by the separation. The two groups of participants – active and inactive – had projected patterns of actuarial liabilities which were markedly different, due to the demographic differences between the two populations. The two plans will have separate assumed rates of return and separate asset allocation strategies, which will allow us to more effectively fund our pension liabilities. Additionally, the assets of one plan will not be available to fund the liabilities of the other plan. The CRIP was not impacted by the separation of the USRIP.

In 2006, we made a discretionary contribution of \$20.0 million to the EIPP and \$2.0 million to fund our other post-retirement benefit plans. At December 31, 2006, the USRIP and the EIPP met or exceeded ERISA’s minimum funding requirements. We do not expect to have to make any minimum funding contributions under ERISA for 2007 with respect to the USRIP or the EIPP, based on applicable law as currently in effect. In January 2007, however, we made a discretionary contribution of \$12.0 million to the EIPP.

The annual report produced by our consulting actuaries specifies the funding requirements for our plans, based on projected benefits for plan participants, historical investment results on plan assets, current discount rates for liabilities, assumptions for future demographic developments, investment performance and recent changes in statutory requirements. We may elect to make additional discretionary contributions to our plans in excess of minimum funding requirements, subject to statutory limitations.

Supplemental Retirement Plans. We maintain two supplemental executive retirement programs for certain key employees. The plans, which are unfunded, provide supplemental retirement payments, based on salary and years of service.

Other Benefits. We maintain certain healthcare and life insurance benefit plans for eligible retired employees. Substantially all of our U.S. employees may become eligible for the healthcare benefits if they reach retirement age while working for us and satisfy certain years of service requirements. The retiree life insurance program was frozen to new participants on December 31, 2003. We accrue the cost of providing healthcare benefits over the active service period of the employee.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Obligations and Funded Status. A reconciliation of the benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of the plans is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Change in benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at January 1,	\$579.7	\$551.5	\$30.2	\$ 27.2
Service cost	10.0	7.7	0.4	0.4
Interest cost	32.1	31.8	1.6	1.6
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	0.9	0.9
Amendments	2.3	3.5	-	-
Actuarial (gain) loss	(4.3)	19.3	1.9	4.0
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	0.1	1.3	-	-
Retiree drug subsidy paid	-	-	0.1	-
Special termination benefits	0.5	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(37.7)	(35.4)	(4.4)	(3.9)
Benefit obligation at December 31,	582.7	579.7	30.7	30.2
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at January 1,	529.4	483.2	13.8	12.3
Actual return on plan assets	64.0	57.7	1.5	1.5
Employer contributions	23.5	22.3	5.5	3.0
Plan participants' contributions	-	-	0.9	0.9
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	-	1.6	-	-
Benefits paid	(37.7)	(35.4)	(4.4)	(3.9)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31,	579.2	529.4	17.3	13.8
Funded status of plan	(3.5)	(50.3)	(13.4)	(16.4)
Unrecognized prior service cost	6.7	5.2	3.6	4.1
Unrecognized actuarial loss	170.5	207.7	5.9	4.5
Prepaid (accrued) benefit cost	\$173.7	\$162.6	(3.9)	\$ (7.8)
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position consist of (prior to the adoption of SFAS 158*):				
Prepaid benefit cost	\$201.9	\$183.7	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued benefit liability	(43.7)	(50.9)	(3.9)	(7.8)
Intangible asset	3.3	3.1	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	12.2	26.7	-	-
Net amount recognized	\$173.7	\$162.6	\$ (3.9)	\$ (7.8)

* See impact of the adoption of SFAS 158 on the Consolidated Balance Sheet below.

The accumulated benefit obligation for the USRIP, EIPP, CRIP and Supplemental Retirement Plans was \$557.1 million and \$556.2 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, the Supplemental Retirement Plans had projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of those plans' respective assets. The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for these plans were \$46.8 million, \$43.7 million and zero, respectively, at December 31, 2006. The EIPP had a projected benefit obligation of \$108.2 million which is greater than the \$103.9 million of plan assets; however, the plan assets were in excess of the \$92.3 million accumulated benefit obligation.

At December 31, 2005, the EIPP and the Supplemental Retirement Plans had projected benefit obligations and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of those plans' respective assets. The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for these plans were \$141.0 million, \$123.5 million and \$72.6 million, respectively, at December 31, 2005.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Adoption of SFAS 158. As discussed in Note 1, SFAS 158, which is effective for us as of December 31, 2006, requires us to recognize (1) the overfunded or underfunded status of our defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans as an asset or liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, and (2) changes in the funded status in the year in which the changes occur through other comprehensive income, a component of shareholders' equity. For a pension plan, the benefit obligation is the projected benefit obligation; for any other postretirement plan, the benefit obligation is the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation. The adoption of SFAS 158 had no impact on our Consolidated Statements of Income. The impact of adopting SFAS 158 on certain line items of our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006 were as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Prior to Adopting SFAS 158	Impact of Adopting SFAS 158	As Reported at December 31, 2006
Prepaid pension asset	\$ 201.9	\$(154.2)	\$ 47.7
Other assets, net	\$ 59.7	\$ (3.3)	\$ 56.4
Long-term deferred income tax liabilities, net*	\$ 134.6	\$ (63.8)	\$ 70.8
Other current liabilities	\$ 65.8	\$ (3.8)	\$ 62.0
Long-term pension and other postretirement benefit liabilities	\$ 44.5	\$ 20.8	\$ 65.3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$(121.5)	\$(110.7)	\$(232.2)

* Included in long-term deferred income tax liabilities, net on our Consolidated Balance Sheet are the long-term deferred income tax assets related to our pension and other postretirement plans.

The following table represents the net amounts recognized, or the funded status of our pension and other postretirement benefit plans, in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2006 in accordance with SFAS 158:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position		
consist of (subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 158):		
Prepaid pension asset	\$ 47.7	\$ -
Current liabilities	(3.5)	-
Long-term liabilities	(47.7)	(13.4)
Net amount recognized	\$ (3.5)	\$(13.4)

Included in accumulated other comprehensive loss at December 31, 2006, were the following amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic pension cost:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
Prior service cost, net of accumulated taxes of \$2.4 for pension benefits and \$1.3 for other benefits	\$ 4.3	\$ 2.3
Net actuarial loss, net of accumulated taxes of \$62.4 for pension benefits and \$2.2 for other benefits	108.1	3.7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$112.4	\$ 6.0

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Components of Net Periodic Benefit Cost.

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Service cost	\$10.0	\$ 7.7	\$ 7.3	\$0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4
Interest cost	32.1	31.8	31.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Expected return on plan assets	(41.0)	(40.5)	(43.8)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Amortization of prior service cost	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Recognized actuarial loss	10.0	8.3	14.0	0.2	-	-
Special termination benefit	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
Total net periodic benefit cost	\$12.4	\$ 12.0	\$ 9.3	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.8

The following represents the amount of prior service cost and actuarial loss included in accumulated other comprehensive loss that is expected to be recognized in net periodic benefit cost during the twelve months ended December 31, 2007:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
Prior service cost, net of taxes of \$0.4 for pension benefits and \$0.2 for other benefits	\$0.6	\$0.3
Net actuarial loss, net of taxes of \$3.3 for pension benefits and \$0.1 for other benefits	\$5.6	\$0.2

Weighted-Average Assumptions.

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31,				
Discount rate	5.86%	5.68%	5.84%	5.58%
Rate of compensation increase	4.28%	4.28%	N/A	N/A

	Pension Benefits			Other Benefits		
	2006	2005	2004	2006	2005	2004
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost at December 31,						
Discount rate	5.68%	5.90%	6.25%	5.58%	5.92%	6.25%
Expected return on plan assets	7.99%	7.98%	8.68%	8.00%	8.00%	8.75%
Rate of compensation increase	4.28%	4.34%	4.25%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The calculation of the net periodic benefit cost for the USRIP, EIPP and CRIP utilizes a market-related value of assets. The market-related value of assets recognizes the difference between actual returns and expected returns over five years at a rate of 20% per year.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

An initial 9.0% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare benefits was assumed for 2007. The rate was assumed to decrease gradually to an ultimate rate of 5.0% by 2010. Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the healthcare plan. A one-percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

<i>(In millions)</i>	1-Percentage Point Increase	1-Percentage Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost components	\$0.2	\$(0.2)
Effect on accumulated postretirement benefit obligation	\$2.6	\$(2.0)

We estimate that the future benefits payable for our retirement and postretirement plans are as follows at December 31, 2006:

<i>(In millions)</i>	U.S. Defined Benefit Plans	Non-U.S. Defined Benefit Plans	Other Benefit Plans
Years ending December 31,			
2007	\$ 36.7	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.5
2008	\$ 37.3	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.6
2009	\$ 37.7	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.7
2010	\$ 37.9	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.6
2011	\$ 38.3	\$ 2.1	\$ 3.5
Next five fiscal years to December 31, 2016	\$196.5	\$11.1	\$15.1

USRIP and EIPP (the “Plans”) Investment and Asset Allocation Strategies. The primary goal of the asset allocation strategy of the Plans is to produce a total investment return, employing the lowest possible level of financial risk, which will: (1) satisfy annual cash benefits payments to the Plans’ participants and (2) maintain and increase the total market value of the Plans’ assets, after cash benefits payments, on a real (inflation adjusted) basis. Maximization of total investment return is not, taken in isolation, a goal of the asset allocation strategies of the Plans. Return maximization is pursued subject to the asset allocation risk control constraints noted previously. The Plan’s investment managers are required to abide by the provisions of ERISA. Standards of performance for each manager include an expected return versus an assigned benchmark, a measure of volatility, and a time period of evaluation.

The Plans’ asset allocation strategies are determined based upon guidelines provided by our external advisor. This forecasting process takes into account projected investment returns by asset category, the correlation among those returns, the standard deviation of those returns and the future pattern of actuarial liabilities to which the plan is obligated. Asset/liability forecasting is conducted at regular intervals during the year, as needed, utilizing input from our external consulting actuaries, and our external investment advisor. The Plans’ asset targets and ranges are approved by in-house Plan Administrators, who are Named Fiduciaries under ERISA. Investment recommendations are made by our external advisor, working in conjunction with our in-house Investment Officer, who is also an ERISA Named Fiduciary. The expected return on plan assets assumption of 8.00% and 8.25% for the USRIP and the EIPP, respectively, in 2006 was based on the 50th percentile return from our asset/liability forecasting process.

The Plans, in an effort to meet their asset allocation objectives, utilize a variety of asset classes which have historically produced returns which are relatively uncorrelated to those of the S&P 500. Asset classes included in this category are alternative assets (hedge fund-of-funds), venture capital (including secondary private equity) and real estate. The primary benefits to the Plans of using these types of asset classes are: (1) their non-correlated returns reduce the overall volatility of the Plans’ portfolio of assets, and (2) they produce superior risk-adjusted returns. Additionally, the Plans allow certain of their managers, subject to specific risk constraints, to utilize derivative instruments, in order to enhance asset return, reduce volatility or both. Derivatives are primarily employed by the Plans in their fixed income portfolios and in the hedge fund-of-funds area.

The Plans are prohibited from investing additional amounts in Equifax stock once the market value of stock held by each plan exceeds 10% of the total market value of each plan. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the USRIP’s assets included 0.9 million and 1.7 million shares, respectively, of Equifax common stock, with a market value of \$37.5 million and \$63.0 million, respectively. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, the EIPP’s assets included 0.1 million shares of Equifax common stock for both periods, with a market value of \$4.3 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. Not more than 5% of the portfolio (at cost) shall be invested in the securities of any one issuer, with the exceptions of Equifax common stock, and U.S. Treasury and government agency securities.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following USRIP and EIPP asset allocation ranges, targets and actual allocations were in effect as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Target	Range	Actual	
			2006	2005
USRIP				
Large-Cap Equity	20%	15%–35%	23.3%	22.8%
Mid-Cap Equity	6%	5%–15%	8.0%	7.7%
Small-Cap Equity	8%	5%–15%	6.7%	11.8%
International Equity	14%	10%–20%	20.7%	17.7%
Hedge Fund of Funds	16%	5%–20%	19.1%	17.7%
Venture Capital	6%	5%–10%	6.4%	6.7%
Real Estate	10%	5%–15%	2.5%	3.3%
Fixed Income	20%	10%–35%	11.4%	11.6%
Cash	minimal	0%–2%	1.9%	0.7%

EIPP

Large-Cap Equity	22%	15%–35%	25.3%	33.1%
Mid-Cap Equity	6%	5%–15%	13.9%	19.2%
Small-Cap Equity	8%	5%–15%	7.4%	9.4%
International Equity	16%	10%–20%	15.4%	18.1%
Hedge Fund of Funds	16%	5%–20%	14.4%	6.9%
Venture Capital	8%	5%–10%	2.9%	4.8%
Real Estate	14%	0%–15%	13.0%	2.8%
Fixed Income	10%	5%–25%	6.8%	5.7%
Cash	minimal	0%–2%	0.9%	0.0%

CRIP Investment and Asset Allocation Strategies. The Pension Committee of the CRIP has retained an investment manager who has the discretion to invest in various asset classes with the care, skill, and diligence expected of professional prudence. The CRIP has a separate custodian of those assets, which are held in various segregated pooled funds. The Pension Committee maintains an investment policy for the CRIP, which imposes certain limitations and restrictions regarding allowable types of investments. The current investment policy imposes those restrictions on investments or transactions such as (1) Equifax common stock or securities, except as might be incidental to any pooled funds which the plan may have, (2) commodities or loans, (3) short sales and the use of margin accounts, (4) put and call options, (5) private placements, and (6) transactions which are “party-related” in nature as specified by the Canadian Pension Benefits Standards Act and its regulations.

Each pooled fund is associated with an asset classification, which has a primary investment objective. The objective for each asset class is related to a standard investment index and to a period of four-years. The following includes the objectives for each of the current five asset classes:

Asset Class	Four-Year Objective
Canadian Equities	S&P/TSX Composite Total Return Index plus 1.5%
U.S. Equities	S&P 500 Total Return Index plus 1.5% (Canadian \$)
International Equities	MSCI EAFE Total Return Index plus 1.5% (Canadian \$)
Fixed Income	Scotia Capital Universe Bond Index™ plus 0.5%
Money Market	Scotia Capital 91-Day Treasury Bill Index plus 0.3%

The plan’s manager derives its investment return projections using several criteria. The determination of projected inflation is necessary to apply the premium to compute the nominal return for each asset class. The risk premium is based on historical studies of capital markets. The real return expectations for the various asset classes are based on historical relationships that acknowledge the risk premium inherent among the various asset classes. The nominal return, computed as described above, is then adjusted for various market and economic factors, including the status of the economic cycle, currency issues, the direction of interest rates, and price/earnings multiples. Next, specific time-weighted return targets are set for the total fund, based on a benchmark portfolio return. The Pension Committee expects the investment manager to exceed that return by a predetermined value over a certain period.

The following specifies the asset allocation ranges, targets, and actual allocation as of December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Target	Range	Actual	
			2006	2005
Canadian Equities	40.5%	30%–50%	37.7%	39.3%
U.S. Equities	19.0%	9%–29%	20.4%	20.5%
International Equities	10.0%	0%–19%	12.0%	11.4%
Fixed Income	28.5%	20%–40%	29.8%	28.1%
Money Market	2.0%	0%–10%	0.1%	0.7%

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The investment goal is to achieve the composite return calculated based on the above benchmark allocation plus 1% over successive four-year periods. An additional objective is to provide a real rate of return of 3.0% when compared with the Canadian Consumer Price Index, also over successive four-year periods. The actual investment returns for the CRIP were 14.1% for 2006 and 11.7% for 2005.

U.S. Employee Retirement Savings Plan. The Group Plans Administrative Committee determines annual contributions, within specified ranges, to our U.S. employee retirement savings plan for the benefit of eligible employees, in the form of units of Equifax common stock. Employees may transfer all or a part of these Equifax common stock investments into other available investments within the plan, at any time. Our matching contributions are expensed. Expenses for this plan were \$3.7 million, \$3.8 million and \$3.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Foreign Retirement Plans. We also maintain defined contribution plans for certain employees in the U.K. and Canada. For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, our expenses related to these plans were not material.

Deferred Compensation Plans. We maintain three deferred compensation plans that allow for certain management employees and the Board of Directors to defer the receipt of compensation (such as salary, incentive compensation, commissions, and/or stock from the exercise of stock options or vested shares) until a later date based on the terms of the plans. The benefits under these deferred compensation plans are guaranteed by the assets of a grantor trust which, through our funding, purchased variable life insurance policies on certain consenting individuals, with this trust as beneficiary. The purpose of this trust is to ensure the distribution of benefits accrued by participants of the deferred compensation plans in case of a change in control, as defined in the trust agreement.

Long-Term Incentive Plan. We have a shareholder-approved Key Management Incentive Plan (Annual Incentive Plan) for certain key officers that provides for annual or long-term cash awards at the end of various measurement periods, based on the earnings per share and/or various other criteria over the measurement period. Our total accrued incentive compensation for all incentive plans included in accrued salaries and bonuses on our Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$34.8 million and \$34.0 million at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

10.

SALE OF INVESTMENT IN INTERSECTIONS INC. (“INTERSECTIONS”)

On May 5, 2004, Equifax, through its wholly-owned subsidiary CD Holdings, Inc. (“CD Holdings”), completed the sale of 3,755,792 shares of common stock it owned in Intersections Inc., a provider of identity theft protection and credit management services, in an underwritten public offering of common stock for net proceeds of \$59.4 million. Immediately prior to the public offering, CD Holdings converted a \$20.0 million senior secured convertible note issued to it by Intersections in November 2001 into 3,755,792 shares of Intersections common stock, or approximately 26.9% of Intersections’ outstanding common stock. The book value of our investment in Intersections was \$22.3 million, including accrued interest of \$2.3 million. In 2004, we recorded a gain on the sale of \$23.0 million, net of income taxes of \$13.8 million, which is included in other income, net on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Income.

11.

SEVERANCE CHARGE

During the fourth quarter of 2006, we approved a plan for certain organizational changes, effective January 1, 2007. This plan provides for the realignment of our operations, resulting in the elimination of approximately 170 positions, with expected payments totaling \$6.4 million, pre-tax, and \$4.0 million, net of tax, primarily in 2007. In accordance with SFAS No. 112, “Employer’s Accounting for Postemployment Benefits – An Amendment of FASB Statements No. 5 and 43,” the severance cost liabilities were recognized in the fourth quarter of 2006 as payment was probable and estimable under existing plans.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

After incurring losses in each of the preceding four years, we decided to sell our Italian operations, which were formerly included in our Europe segment, in 2004. In accordance with SFAS 144, the net assets, results of operations and cash flows of the Italian business for 2004 were classified as discontinued operations. For 2004, revenue for this business component was \$11.4 million. We recorded an impairment charge of \$5.3 million, pretax, related to the write-down of purchased data during the second quarter of 2004. We had a \$2.7 million loss, net of tax, on discontinued operations in 2004. We recorded a gain on the sale of \$2.6 million during the fourth quarter of 2004, of which \$5.7 million related to the recognition of a cumulative translation adjustment gain into income. Additionally, in 2002, we made the decision to exit our commercial services business in Spain in our Europe segment. We had a \$0.1 million gain, net of tax, on discontinued operations in 2004.

The assets and liabilities related to the discontinued operations were not material at December 31, 2004. There were no such assets or liabilities at December 31, 2006 or 2005.

Our cash provided by discontinued operations on our Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 primarily consisted of cash provided by operating activities. For the same period, cash used in investing activities from discontinued operations was not material and there were no cash flows related to financing activities associated with our discontinued operations.

13.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

SunTrust Banks, Inc. (“SunTrust”)

We consider SunTrust a related party because L. Phillip Humann, a member of our Board of Directors, was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of SunTrust through January 1, 2007, and Larry L. Prince, member of our Board of Directors, is a director of SunTrust. Our relationships with SunTrust are described more fully as follows:

- We paid SunTrust \$3.1 million, \$3.2 million and \$2.8 million, respectively, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 for services such as lending, foreign exchange, debt underwriting, cash management, trust, investment management, acquisition valuation, and shareholder services relationships.
- We also provide credit management services to SunTrust, as a customer, from whom we recognized revenue of \$4.9 million, \$3.9 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. The corresponding outstanding accounts receivable balances due from SunTrust at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were immaterial.

- We have a \$500.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit agreement, as amended in July 2006, with a group of banks, of which SunTrust is committed to \$75.0 million. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, SunTrust’s portion of the outstanding borrowings under this facility totaled \$3.8 million and \$12.0 million, respectively.
- SunTrust extends financing in the form of an amortizing term loan to a leveraged real estate limited partnership, which owns our Atlanta data center located in Alpharetta, Georgia, where we are the primary operating lease tenant. An unrelated bank leasing company is the equity owner of this partnership. Although this term loan is considered to be non-recourse financing to Equifax, SunTrust is dependent on the operating lease payments made by us to the partnership to service interest expense and amortize principal on the term loan’s debt. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, \$15.9 million and \$18.8 million, respectively, were outstanding under this agreement.
- SunTrust provides the \$29.0 million synthetic lease facility related to our Atlanta corporate headquarters building. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amount of this facility was \$29.0 million. See Note 6 for additional information about this lease.
- SunTrust provides investment management services for our USRIP through its subsidiary, the Lighthouse Group, Inc. We had a similar arrangement with another of SunTrust’s subsidiaries, Trusco Capital Management, Inc., during 2005 and early 2006. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, a total of \$26.8 million and \$49.3 million, respectively, of USRIP assets were managed by one or both of these subsidiaries of SunTrust.

Bank of America, N.A. (“B of A”)

We consider B of A a related party because Jacquelyn M. Ward, a member of our Board of Directors, is also a director of B of A. Our relationships with B of A are described more fully as follows:

- We provide credit management services to B of A, as a customer, from whom we recognized revenue of \$37.1 million, \$26.6 million and \$18.3 million, respectively, during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. The corresponding outstanding accounts receivable balances due from B of A at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were \$5.5 million and \$4.1 million, respectively.
- As referenced above under SunTrust, we have a \$500.0 million senior unsecured revolving credit agreement, as amended in July 2006, with a group of banks, of which B of A is committed to \$75.0 million. Banc of America Securities LLC, a subsidiary of Bank of America Corporation, served as a joint lead arranger of the facility. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, B of A’s portion of the outstanding borrowings under this facility totaled \$3.8 million and \$12.0 million, respectively.
- B of A extends an uncommitted \$25.0 million working capital line of credit to Equifax. The facility is cancelable at the discretion of either party. The uncommitted working capital line, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, had outstanding balances of zero and \$4.2 million, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- Bank of America Corporation provides investment management services for the USRIP and EIPP through its subsidiary, Bank of America Capital Advisors, LLC. At December 31, 2006 and 2005, a total of \$7.1 million and \$7.6 million, respectively, of USRIP and EIPP assets were managed by this subsidiary.
- At December 31, 2006 and 2005, B of A was the counterparty on interest rate swaps with us with a notional value of \$29.0 million.

Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. (“FNIS”)

We consider FNIS a related party because Lee A. Kennedy, one of our directors, is Chief Executive Officer of FNIS. We sell telecommunication credit information reports and customer portfolio reviews to FNIS. Revenue from FNIS, as a customer, for credit disclosure reports and portfolio reviews was not material during the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004. The corresponding outstanding accounts receivable balances due from FNIS at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were immaterial. In addition, FNIS provides customer invoice and disclosure notification printing and mailing services to us. Amounts paid to FNIS for fulfillment services were \$10.5 million, \$10.0 million and \$9.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

14.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

We manage our business and report our financial results through the following three reportable segments:

- North America
- Europe
- Latin America

The North America reportable segment consists of three operating segments, which we have aggregated in determining our reportable segments:

- Information Services
- Marketing Services
- Personal Solutions

The Europe and Latin America reportable segments include similar product lines.

We also separately disclose the financial information pertaining to our discontinued operations. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in our summary of significant accounting policies (see Note 1). We evaluate the performance of these reportable segments based on their operating revenues, operating income and operating margins, excluding any unusual or infrequent items, if any. Inter-segment sales and transfers are not material for all periods presented. The measurement criteria for segment profit or loss and segment assets are substantially the same for each reportable segment. All transactions between segments are accounted for at cost, and no timing differences occur between segments.

A summary of segment products and services is as follows:

North America. Information Services, which includes consumer and commercial services (such as credit information and credit scoring, credit modeling services, locate services, fraud detection and prevention services, mortgage loan origination information services, identity verification services and other consulting services); Marketing Services, which includes credit card marketing services and consumer demographic and lifestyle information services; and Personal Solutions, which includes credit monitoring and identity theft protection products sold directly to individuals.

Europe. Information Services, which includes consumer and commercial services (such as credit and financial information, credit scoring and credit modeling services), Credit Marketing Services and Personal Solutions. The operating results for our Italian businesses that were disposed of in the fourth quarter of 2004 have been reclassified to loss from discontinued operations and are not included in Europe's reported segment results as shown below.

Latin America. Information Services, which includes consumer and commercial services (such as credit and financial information, credit scoring and credit modeling services), Credit Marketing Services and Personal Solutions.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See Note 15 for information about the change in our operating segments in the first quarter of 2007. Segment information for 2006, 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Operating Revenue			
North America			
Information Services	\$ 835.5	\$ 806.3	\$ 707.1
Marketing Services	277.2	253.7	236.1
Personal Solutions	126.0	114.7	96.1
North America	1,238.7	1,174.7	1,039.3
Europe	153.6	142.0	142.0
Latin America	154.0	126.7	91.5
Total operating revenue	\$1,546.3	\$1,443.4	\$1,272.8

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Operating Income (Loss)			
North America			
Information Services	\$343.3	\$ 345.5	\$299.5
Marketing Services	99.1	85.2	74.4
Marketing Services restructuring and impairment charges	-	-	(2.4)
Marketing Services, net	99.1	85.2	72.0
Personal Solutions	13.6	13.5	17.6
North America	456.0	444.2	389.1
Europe	35.4	33.4	30.0
Latin America	45.9	33.3	17.0
General Corporate Expense	(101.2)	(88.9)	(60.3)
Total operating income (loss)	\$ 436.1	\$422.0	\$375.8

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Total Assets		
North America	\$1,234.7	\$1,207.0
Europe	191.5	162.8
Latin America	258.6	239.4
General Corporate	105.8	222.3
Total assets	\$1,790.6	\$1,831.5

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Total Net Assets		
North America	\$ 725.9	\$ 865.6
Europe	156.1	137.1
Latin America	210.7	200.5
General Corporate	(254.6)	(382.9)
Total net assets	\$ 838.1	\$ 820.3

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Depreciation and Amortization Expense			
North America	\$59.6	\$58.9	\$54.6
Europe	5.8	5.7	10.2
Latin America	7.1	7.5	6.8
General Corporate Expense	10.3	10.1	7.1
Total depreciation and amortization expense	\$82.8	\$82.2	\$78.7

<i>(In millions)</i>	2006	2005	2004
	Capital Expenditures (excluding property & equipment & other assets acquired in acquisitions)		
North America	\$25.0	\$33.6	\$37.6
Europe	4.8	6.2	4.7
Latin America	5.0	1.9	2.5
General Corporate	17.2	4.5	2.7
Total capital expenditures	\$52.0	\$46.2	\$47.5

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial information by geographic area is as follows:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Twelve Months Ended December 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Operating Revenue (based on location of customer)						
U.S.	\$1,120.5	72%	\$1,063.9	73%	\$ 940.3	74%
Canada	118.2	8%	110.8	8%	99.0	8%
U.K.	135.0	9%	124.3	9%	124.3	10%
Brazil	78.0	5%	67.4	5%	47.3	4%
Other	94.6	6%	77.0	5%	61.9	5%
Total operating revenue	\$1,546.3	100%	\$1,443.4	100%	\$1,272.8	100%*

*Does not total due to rounding

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,			
	2006		2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Long-Lived assets				
U.S.	\$ 898.3	62%	\$1,104.4	71%
Canada	114.6	8%	129.8	8%
U.K.	126.8	9%	111.8	7%
Brazil	141.5	10%	131.8	9%
Other	164.2	11%	73.3	5%
Total long-lived assets	\$1,445.4	100%	\$1,551.1	100%

15.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (UNAUDITED)

Organizational Realignment. Effective January 1, 2007, we implemented certain organizational changes as result of a strategic review of our business. The changes to our internal structure changed our operating segments to the following: U.S. Consumer Information Solutions, North America Personal Solutions, North America Commercial Solutions and International. U.S. Consumer Information Solutions consists of the former Marketing Services and North America Information Services, excluding U.S. Commercial Services and Canada. North America Commercial Solutions represents our former commercial business for the U.S. and Canada that was within North America Information Services as well as our October 2006 acquisition of Austin-Tetra. International consists of our consumer business in Canada and all of our businesses in Europe and Latin America. North America Personal Solutions remains unchanged. We will present our financial results under this new organizational structure in our quarterly report for the period ending March 31, 2007. Our financial results for all periods presented are stated under the prior organizational structure since that is how the Company was managed during all periods presented.

As a result of the change in operating segments, our reporting units under which we test goodwill for impairment in accordance with SFAS 142 have also changed. During the first quarter of 2007, we will reallocate the goodwill associ-

ated with our previous reporting units in accordance with SFAS 142 to our new reporting units. We are currently in the process of testing the goodwill related to our new reporting units for impairment.

TALX Acquisition. On February 14, 2007, we agreed to acquire TALX Corporation ("TALX"), a leading provider of workplace verification information and employment services, in a transaction valued at approximately \$1.4 billion, including the assumption of debt, based on the \$41.91 per share closing price of Equifax stock on February 14, 2007. The acquisition of TALX equity is structured to consist of 75% Equifax stock and 25% cash, together valued at approximately \$1.2 billion. TALX shareholders may elect to receive for each share of TALX stock either a fixed exchange ratio of .861 shares of Equifax stock, \$35.50 in cash or a combination of stock and cash equivalent value, subject to proration to achieve the 75% Equifax common stock and 25% cash consideration described above. In the aggregate, upon the closing of the acquisition, we will issue approximately 22 million shares of Equifax stock and pay approximately \$300 million in cash for the stock of TALX. We also will assume TALX's outstanding debt, which was \$191.5 million at December 31, 2006. We plan to finance the acquisition with cash provided by operating activities and borrowings under our senior revolving credit facility, of which no amounts were outstanding at February 14, 2007. The transaction has been approved by the Board of Directors of each company and also must be approved by the stockholders of TALX. The transaction is also subject to review by regulatory

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

authorities and other customary closing conditions. We currently expect the transaction to close by the end of the third quarter of 2007. It is possible that factors outside of our control could require us to complete the acquisition at a later date or not to complete it at all. This transaction will be accounted for as a purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations."

In February 2007, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase an increased number of shares of our common stock. We announced our intention to repurchase approximately \$700 million of the stock issued in the acquisition. We expect to finance these share repurchases using cash provided by operating activities, as well as the issuance of new debt.

16.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Quarterly financial data for 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

2006	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>				
Operating revenue	\$374.0	\$387.7	\$394.6	\$390.0
Operating income	\$109.2	\$ 96.4	\$120.6	\$109.9
Net income	\$ 62.9	\$ 69.6	\$ 78.9	\$ 63.1
Basic earnings per common share*	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.54	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.50
Diluted earnings per common share*	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.50

2005	Three Months Ended			
	March 31,	June 30,	September 30,	December 31,
<i>(In millions, except per share data)</i>				
Operating revenue	\$343.4	\$363.4	\$375.3	\$361.3
Operating income	\$102.0	\$106.7	\$107.3	\$106.0
Net income	\$ 58.6	\$ 62.6	\$ 62.5	\$ 62.8
Basic earnings per common share*	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.48
Diluted earnings per common share*	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.47	\$ 0.48

* The sum of the quarterly EPS may not equal the annual EPS due to changes in the weighted-average shares between periods.

The comparability of our quarterly financial results during 2006 and 2005 were impacted by certain events, as follows:

- During 2006 and 2005, we made several acquisitions, including Austin-Tetra in 2006 and APPRO and BeNow in 2005. For additional information about these acquisitions, see Note 3 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- On January 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS 123R, which resulted in incremental stock-based compensation expense during 2006 when compared to 2005. The incremental impact on the 2006 Consolidated Statements of Income, by quarter, was: \$2.3 million (\$1.6 million net of tax) in the first quarter; \$3.5 million (\$2.3 million net of tax) in the second quarter; \$0.8 million (\$0.6 million net of tax) in the third quarter; and \$1.0 million (\$0.7 million net of tax) in the fourth quarter. For additional information about the impact of SFAS 123R, see Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- During the second and third quarters of 2006, there were several litigation matters that had an impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information about these litigation matters, see Note 6 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- During the fourth quarter of 2006, we recorded a severance charge of \$6.4 million (\$4.0 million, net of tax) related to an organizational realignment. For additional information about this charge, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

RECONCILIATION RELATED TO NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

	Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Diluted earnings per share (GAAP)	\$ 2.12	\$ 1.86
Charge related to organizational realignment	0.03	-
Litigation settlement	(0.11)	-
Loss contingencies	0.04	-
Income tax benefit	(0.07)	-
Diluted earnings per share, adjusted for certain items (Non-GAAP)	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.86

Notes to the Reconciliation of a Non-GAAP Financial Measure to the Comparable GAAP Financial Measure

A disclosure prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") contained within this annual report, diluted earnings per share, is supplemented by a disclosure that is not prepared in conformity with GAAP. This non-GAAP financial disclosure, detailed in the preceding reconciliation, excludes certain items from the nearest equivalent GAAP presentation. We believe that an understanding of this non-GAAP measure is required for a meaningful analysis of our financial performance.

Diluted Earnings per Share, Excluding Certain Items -

We have presented a financial measure with the following non-GAAP adjustments:

Organizational Realignment - During the fourth quarter of 2006, we recorded a \$6.4 million severance charge related to our organizational realignment. Management believes excluding this charge from certain financial results provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our financial results for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to the same periods in 2005 since a charge of such a material amount during the periods is not comparable to similar activity in the prior periods presented. This is consistent with how our management reviews and assesses Equifax's historical performance and is useful when planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods.

Litigation Settlement - In June 2006, we consummated a settlement of claims against certain former selling shareholders of Naviant, Inc. In 2004, we served a demand for arbitration alleging, among other things, that the sellers were liable for rescission or for indemnification as a result of breaches of various representations and warranties concerning information furnished to us in connection with our acquisition of Naviant, Inc. in 2002. As a result of this settlement, we recognized a \$14.1 million non-taxable gain in other income, net, on our Consolidated Statements of Income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

Management believes excluding this litigation settlement from certain financial results provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our financial results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005 since the gain related to the litigation settlement associated with our previous acquisition of Naviant, Inc. is material and is not reflective of our core operations. This is consistent with how our management reviews and assesses Equifax's historical performance and is useful when planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods.

Loss Contingencies - During the first nine months of 2006, we recorded a \$5.0 million, pretax, loss contingency related to certain legal matters. Of this \$5.0 million, pretax loss, \$4.0 million was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$1.0 million was recognized in cost of services on our Consolidated Statements of Income. This loss is included within our Personal Solutions segment financial results.

During the third quarter of 2006, we also recorded a \$4.0 million, pretax, loss associated with certain litigation matters within our North America Information Services segment. Of this \$4.0 million, pretax loss, \$3.5 million was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses, and \$0.5 million was recognized in cost of services on our Consolidated Statements of Income.

Management believes excluding these litigation matters from certain financial results provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our financial results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to the same periods in 2005 since the litigation loss contingencies and related reversal of such a material amount during the periods is not comparable to similar activity in the prior periods presented. This is consistent with how our management reviews and assesses Equifax's historical performance and is useful when planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods.

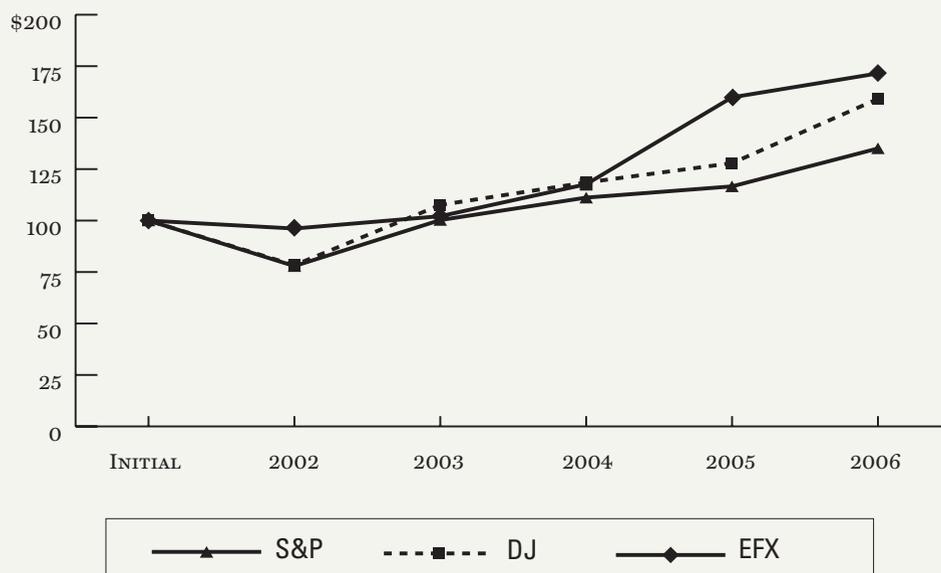
Income Tax Benefit - During the third quarter of 2006, the applicable statute of limitations related to uncertain tax positions expired, resulting in the reversal of the related income tax reserve. The reversal of the reserves resulted in a \$9.5 million income tax benefit. The income tax benefit was recorded in provision for income taxes on our Consolidated Statements of Income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006.

Management believes excluding this income tax benefit from certain financial results provides meaningful supplemental information regarding our financial results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005 since an income tax benefit of such a material amount is not comparable to similar activity in the prior period presented. This is consistent with how our management reviews and assesses Equifax's historical performance and is useful when planning, forecasting and analyzing future periods.

This non-GAAP financial measure is not a measurement of financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to net income, operating income, operating margin or earnings per share and may not be comparable to non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies.

COMPARATIVE FIVE-YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN AMONG EQUIFAX INC., S&P 500 INDEX AND DOW JONES U.S. GENERAL FINANCIAL INDEX

The following five-year performance graph compares our cumulative total shareholder return with the Standard and Poor's Composite Stock Index (S&P 500) and our peer group, the Dow Jones U.S. General Financial Index. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our Common Stock, the S&P 500 Index, and the peer group was \$100 on the last trading day of fiscal 2001, and that all dividends were reinvested without commissions.



	December 31					
	Initial	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Equifax Inc.	\$100	\$96.12	\$102.13	\$117.64	\$159.87	\$171.49
Dow Jones U.S. General Financial Index	\$100	\$78.31	\$107.59	\$118.51	\$127.90	\$159.10
S&P 500 Index	\$100	\$77.90	\$100.25	\$111.15	\$116.61	\$135.03

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CORPORATE OFFICERS AND CONTACTS

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Richard F. Smith (2005)
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Equifax Inc.

John L. Clendenin (1982)
Retired Chairman
BellSouth Corporation
Committees: Finance; Governance

James E. Copeland, Jr. (2003)
Retired Chief Executive Officer
Deloitte & Touche LLP
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
Committees: Executive; Chairman
of Audit Committee

A. William Dahlberg (1992)
Retired Chairman
Mirant Corporation
Committee: Audit

Robert D. Daleo (2006)
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
The Thomson Corporation
Committees: Audit; Finance

Mark L. Feidler (2007)
Founding Partner of MSouth
Equity Partners

L. Phillip Humann (1992)
Executive Chairman of the Board
SunTrust Banks, Inc.
Committees: Executive; Compensation,
Human Resources and Management
Succession; Chairman of
Governance Committee

Lee A. Kennedy (2004)
President and Chief Executive Officer
Fidelity National Information
Services, Inc.
Committees: Executive; Governance;
Chairman of Finance Committee

Siri S. Marshall (2006)
Senior Vice President, General Counsel
and Secretary, and Compliance Officer
General Mills, Inc.
Committee: Governance

Larry L. Prince (1988)
Chairman of the Executive Committee
Genuine Parts Company
Committees: Finance; Chairman of
Compensation, Human Resources and
Management Succession Committee;
Chairman of Executive Committee;
Lead Director

Jacquelyn M. Ward (1999)
Retired Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
Computer Generation, Inc.
Committee: Compensation,
Human Resources and
Management Succession

Date indicates year of election.

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Richard F. Smith
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer

Lee Adrean
Corporate Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer

Kent E. Mast
Corporate Vice President,
Chief Legal Officer

Coretha M. Rushing
Corporate Vice President,
Chief Administrative Officer

Paul J. Springman
Corporate Vice President,
Chief Marketing Officer

Robert J. Webb
Corporate Vice President,
Chief Information Officer

Dean C. Arvidson
Corporate Secretary

Nuala M. King
Corporate Controller

Mark E. Young
Treasurer

CONTACTS

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Transfer Agent and Registrar

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Providence, Rhode Island 02940
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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP
600 Peachtree Street
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Atlanta, Georgia 30308-2215

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

Equifax began operations in 1899 and became a publicly owned corporation in 1965. Equifax common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol EFX. As of December 31, 2006, Equifax had approximately 7,340 shareholders of record.

DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends have been paid by Equifax for 94 consecutive years. The Board of Directors sets the record and payment dates for dividends. A dividend of 4 cents per share was paid in March 2007. Equifax normally pays dividends on March 15, June 15, September 15 and December 15.

DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

Quarter	2006	2005
First	\$0.04	\$0.03
Second	0.04	0.04
Third	0.04	0.04
Fourth	0.04	0.04
Year	\$0.16	\$0.15

INVESTORS' SERVICE PLAN

The Investors' Service Plan provides shareholders and other investors with a convenient and economical way to purchase shares of Equifax common stock directly through the Plan. Current shareholders may purchase additional shares and non-shareholders may make initial investments through the Plan Administrator, Computershare Investor Services. Shareholders may reinvest their quarterly dividends and may make optional cash investments weekly in amounts up to \$10,000 per month. A brochure and enrollment form are available by calling toll-free (888) 887-2971.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

As a listed company with the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Equifax is subject to certain corporate governance standards as required by the NYSE and/or the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Among other requirements, Equifax's CEO, as required by Section 303A.12(a) of the NYSE Listed Company Manual, must certify to the NYSE each year whether or not he is aware of any violations by the Company of NYSE Corporate Governance listing standards as of the date of the certification. On May 25, 2006, Equifax's CEO, Richard F. Smith, submitted such a certification to the NYSE which stated that he was not aware of any violation by Equifax of the NYSE Corporate Governance listing standards. On February 27, 2007, Equifax filed its 2006 Form 10-K with the SEC, which included as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2, the required CEO and CFO Sarbanes-Oxley Section 302 certifications.

*Equifax is a registered trademark of Equifax Inc. Equifax Accel is a trademark of Equifax Inc. A-T Number is a registered service mark owned by Austin-Tetra, Inc., a subsidiary of Equifax Inc. All other trademarks and service marks not owned by Equifax Inc. or its subsidiaries that appear in this annual report are the property of their respective owners.
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ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The Equifax annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, May 4, 2007, in the Walter C. Hill Auditorium at the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Georgia. A proxy statement and notice of the meeting will be distributed to all shareholders prior to the meeting.

EQUIFAX ON THE INTERNET

A broad range of consumer, business, investor and governance information is available at www.equifax.com.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Investor requests for financial information may be directed by phone to (404) 885-8000; in writing to P.O. Box 4081, Atlanta, Georgia 30302; or by email to investor@equifax.com. Requests may be faxed to (404) 885-8988. Shareholders may obtain a copy of our 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K, without charge, by writing to the Corporate Secretary, P.O. Box 4081, Atlanta, Georgia 30302, or online from our website, www.equifax.com.

STOCK PRICES

Quarter	2006		2005	
	High	Low	High	Low
First	\$39.42	\$36.20	\$31.57	\$26.97
Second	\$38.86	\$33.59	\$36.52	\$29.63
Third	\$37.84	\$30.15	\$38.07	\$32.60
Fourth	\$41.64	\$35.30	\$38.98	\$33.50
Year	\$41.64	\$30.15	\$38.98	\$26.97

EQUIFAX



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