Company number: 2016555

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Year ended

30 June 2017

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Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

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Directors

K Bonin

J Clougherty

P Horrell

A Lanser

N McCabe

M Webb

Secretary and registered office

FIL Administration Limited, Oakhill House, 130 Tonbridge Road, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 9DZ

Company number

2016555

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London SE1 2RT

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their strategic report for FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (the "company") for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the management of Open Ended Investment Companies ("OEICs") and Alternative Investment Funds ("AIFs").

The company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

Business review and position

The results for the company are set out on page 9. The company's profit for the financial year is £71,903,000 (2016: £22,995,000). Turnover increased by 15% while cost of sales and administrative expenses combined have decreased by 7% over the year.

The company's balance sheet is set out on page 10 and shows net assets at 30 June 2017 of £108,307,000 (2016: £56,404,000).

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The directors of the company are of the opinion that its KPIs are consistent with those of the group headed by FIL Holdings (UK) Limited ("FHL"), of which the company is a member, and therefore separate disclosure is not necessary. Details of these KPIs may be found in the consolidated financial statements of FHL.

Development of the business

The company's activities are expected to continue during the coming year. Future levels of growth are dependent on market strength and investor confidence.

Risk management

The company is subject to operational and financial risks. Financial risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, which make up the principal financial risks and uncertainties facing the company. The company does not use derivative financial instruments and does not apply hedge accounting.

The company is committed to a business strategy which supports the proactive identification and assessment of risk, and uses risk information to enhance informed decision making and develop appropriate mitigation strategies. The directors monitor risks associated with the company and work closely with the risk management department to identify potential risks and deal with them.

The company has access to various oversight functions which provide an independent perspective to assist senior management with establishing policies and procedures for effective control and risk management. These functions include central risk management, compliance, internal audit and investigation and intelligence departments.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

Risk management (continued)

Market risk

The company is exposed to various types of market risk. Pricing risk exists indirectly as components of revenue are driven by asset values of funds under management and hence the prices of securities. Pricing risk is managed through regular monitoring of the assets under management and active cost control.

In addition, limited market risk positions are taken in relation to positions in Fidelity International funds. These positions are only taken to enable the efficient operation of day to day fund dealing activities and they are actively monitored within defined limits.

Interest rate risk applies to cash and deposits with the company's banks, which are subject to daily interest rate variances, and investments in liquidity funds. Foreign exchange rate risk exists on revenues derived from foreign denominated assets.

Credit risk

The FIL Holdings (UK) Limited group of companies ("FHL group"), of which the company is a subsidiary, makes use of credit rating services from the major credit rating agencies, has access to the research of brokerage firms and independent research companies and has implemented policies that require credit checks where appropriate on potential counterparties.

Financial instruments exposure may only be to counterparties under guidelines approved by the FIL Limited ("FIL") Treasury function or FIL Group Chief Financial Officer. Surplus cash is carefully considered for placement with liquidity funds (all AAAm and/or Aaa-mf) to improve credit risk exposure and reduce direct exposures to banks. Cash balances are held only with banks and liquidity funds with whom the FIL Group has strong, well-established relationships. Counterparty limits are used to manage the counterparty exposure. Internal ratings are maintained by the Fidelity Counterparty Research & Analytics Group.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk policy requires the FHL group to maintain a framework for the management of liquidity risk which ensures that the group and company have sufficient surplus liquid resources to meet operational, legal and regulatory requirements.

Authority is delegated by the company and other FHL group boards to the FIL Treasury function and the UK Chief Financial Officer to carry out the day-to-day monitoring, management and reporting of the FHL group liquidity, ensuring that it complies at all times with FHL group and regulatory requirements.

Operational risk

Operational risk exposures can give rise to losses from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. This is the most significant category of risk for the FHL group. Risks and mitigating internal controls are formally identified and assessed as part of the risk management framework. Loss history and trends provide valuable input to ongoing risk assessment. Appropriate mitigating actions are put in place to reduce risk exposures and those actions are tracked to completion. This continual review of the quality of the internal control environment is supplemented by periodic internal audit reviews.

Strategic report for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

Risk management (continued)

Strategic and performance risks

Strategic and performance risks are those which may impede the achievement of the FHL group's medium or long term business objectives, for example an error in the strategy (strategic direction or underlying assumptions), failure to execute the strategy, poor investment performance or organisational ineffectiveness. Risks could arise from management activity directly, policy decisions or other internal factors or they could arise from external factors such as changes in economic or market conditions, changes to regulations or changes to the legal or tax environment.

Approval

This strategic report was approved on behalf of the Board on 29 September 2017.

K Bonin Director

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017.

Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed below:

K Bonin

J Clougherty

N Gandhi (resigned 24 October 2016)

P Horrell

A Lanser

N McCabe

M Webb (appointed 24 October 2016)

Dividends

An interim dividend of £20,000,000 (2016: £16,000,000) was paid in the year. No final dividend is proposed (2016: £nil).

Future developments

Information on future developments in the business of the company has been included in the strategic report on page 1.

Financial risk management

Information on the financial risk management of the company has been included in the strategic report on pages 1 to 3.

Qualifying third party pension scheme indemnity provision

The directors of the company have the benefit of indemnities in relation to the company or an associated company which are qualifying third party indemnity provisions and qualifying pension scheme indemnity provisions, as defined by Sections 234 and 235 of the Companies Act 2006. In addition, during the year and at the date of approving this directors' report, the company has maintained liability insurance for directors.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), and applicable law).

Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities (continued)

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

The directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Independent auditors

The directors appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors to the company on 6 March 2003. The company has passed elective resolutions to dispense with the appointment of auditors annually and the holding of an annual general meeting. Audit independence and reappointment is considered by the FHL Audit and Risk Committee on an annual basis.

Approval

This directors' report was approved on behalf of the Board on 29 September 2017.

K Bonin **Director**

Independent auditors' report to the member of FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 30 June 2017; the profit and loss account, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

Independent auditors' report to the member of FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (continued)

Reporting on other information (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 30 June 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Independent auditors' report to the member of FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited (continued)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit (continued)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Mark Pugh (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

29 September 2017

Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
Turnover	2	325,984	282,928
Cost of sales		(166,760)	(179,916)
Gross profit		159,224	103,012
Administrative expense		(70,198)	(74,869)
Operating profit	3	89,026	28,143
Interest receivable and similar income	5	194	219
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		89,220	28,362
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(17,317)	(5,367)
Profit for the financial year		71,903	22,995
Total comprehensive income for the year		71,903	22,995

All operations are continuing.

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet at 30 June 2017

	Note	2017	2017	2016	2016
		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Current assets					
Stocks	8	2,148		2,370	
Debtors: amounts due within one year	9	246,846		269,030	
Investments	10	121,276		30,886	
			370,270		302,286
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11		(261,963)		(245,882)
Net assets			108,307		56,404
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		100		100
Capital contribution	13		32,714		32,714
Profit and loss account	13		75,493		23,590
Total equity			108,307		56,404

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 9 to 18 were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 September 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

K Bonin Director

Company registration number: 2016555

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2017

	Note	Called up share capital £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total equity £'000
At 1 July 2015		100	32,714	16,595	49,409
Profit for the year				22,995	22,995
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	-	-	22,995	22,995
Dividends	7	-	-	(16,000)	(16,000)
At 30 June 2016	•	100	32,714	23,590	56,404
Profit for the year		-	-	71,903	71,903
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	-	-	71,903	71,903
Dividends	7	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
At 30 June 2017	-	100	32,714	75,493	108,307

The notes on pages 12 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017

1 Accounting policies

General information

FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England. The registered office is Oakhill House, 130 Tonbridge Road, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 9DZ.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of FIL Investment Services (UK) Limited have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102"), and the Companies Act 2006.

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

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable United Kingdom accounting standards on the historical cost basis, except for the modification to a fair value basis for certain financial instruments as specified in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling which is the functional currency of the company and rounded to the nearest £'000.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires company management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Turnover

Turnover, which arises within the United Kingdom and excludes value added tax, is accounted for on an accruals basis and recognised as earned.

Accounts receivable from revenues include both earned and unbilled items as well as billed items pending collection. Accounts receivable are reported at book value less allowance for doubtful accounts.

Stocks

Stocks consist of investments held for fund management and transfer agency operational purposes, comprising holdings in Fidelity International funds. These are recognised at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Current asset investments

Current asset investments comprise investments in mutual and collective funds and money market deposits and are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Debtors

Short-term debtors, with no stated interest rate and receivable within one year, are measured at transaction price less any impairment. Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit and loss account. All debt instruments which are basic financial instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Creditors

Short-term creditors, with no stated interest rate and payable within one year, are measured at transaction price. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Current and deferred tax

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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

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

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred income tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities of the company expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Translation differences are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in the period in which they are appropriately authorised and declared.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Pension costs

Another group company, FIL Investment Management Limited ("FIML"), operates a self-administered defined contribution scheme in which eligible employees of the group headed by FHL and directors of the company participate. The company is allocated an amount of FIML's expense through an expense allocation. A full description of the plan is included in the FIML financial statements.

2 Turnover

Distribution revenue - 2,899 Other income 1,174 1,436 325,984 282,928 3 Operating profit 2017 2016 £'000 £'000 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831	2	Turnover	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Other income 1,174 1,436 3 Operating profit 2017 2016 £'000 £'000 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: 51,559 147,831		Investment management fees	324,810	278,593
3 Operating profit 2017 2016 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831		Distribution revenue	-	2,899
3 Operating profit 2017 2016 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831		Other income	1,174	1,436
2017 2016 £'000 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831			325,984	282,928
2017 2016 £'000 £'000 This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831	3	Operating profit		
This is arrived at after charging: Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831			2017	2016
Intra-group expense allocation 51,559 147,831			£'000	£'000
		This is arrived at after charging:		
Exchange differences 27 35		Intra-group expense allocation	51,559	147,831
Exonarige differences		Exchange differences	27	35

The company does not have any employees (2016: none). FIML employs all staff. A number of operating expenses, including staff costs, have been initially paid by FIML and allocated to the company.

Fees paid to the company's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP for services other than the statutory audit of the company are not disclosed in the company's financial statements since they are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of FHL, which is required to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis. Auditors' remuneration for audit and non-audit services has been borne by FIML.

The audit fees for the company are £58,000 (2016: £58,000).

4 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Directors' emoluments Company contributions to defined contribution schemes Compensation for loss of office	782 2	420 26 42
	784	488

During the year, retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2016: 9) under a defined contribution scheme.

Emoluments of the highest paid director were £429,000 (2016: £84,000). Company pension contributions of £nil (2016: £4,000) were made to a defined contribution scheme on their behalf.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

5	Interest receivable and similar income		
-		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Bank interest receivable	1	6
	Other interest receivable	-	13
	Income from current asset investments	193	200
		194	219
6	Тах		
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the year	8,465	58
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(117)	166
	Amount payable to FIL group companies in respect of group relief	8,993	5,143
	Adjustment to group relief in respect of previous periods	(24)	· -
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	17,317	5,367
	The tax assessed for the year is lower (2016: lower) than the standard rate of The differences are explained below:	corporation ta	x in the UK.
		2017	2016
		£'000	£'000
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	89,220	28,362
	Profit on ordinary activities at the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19.75%		
	(2016: 20%)	17,621	5,672
	Effects of:	(447)	400
	Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(117)	166
	Adjustment to group relief in respect of previous periods	(24)	-
	Compensating adjustments	(163)	(471)
	Total tax charge for year	17,317	5,367

In 2017 the Group claimed tax losses of £45,533,000 (2016: £25,714,000) as group relief from FIL Group companies for consideration of £8,993,000 (2016: £5,143,000).

A reduction in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% took effect from 1 April 2017. A further reduction from 19% to 17% was enacted in September 2016 and will take effect from 1 April 2020.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

7	Dividends	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Equity - Ordinary shares Interim paid of £200 (2016: £160) per £1 share	20,000	16,000
	The directors have not proposed a final dividend for the year ended 30 June 20	17 (2016: £nil).	
8	Stocks	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Stocks of fund holdings	2,148	2,370
9	Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Trade debtors - customers and funds Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors Corporation tax	217,843 1 29,002	229,934 15,000 21,533 2,563
	Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no	246,846 o fixed date of re	269,030 epayment.
10	Investments	2017	2016
	Mutual and collective fund investments	£'000 121,276	£'000 30,886
11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Bank loans and overdrafts Trade creditors - customers and funds Amounts owed to group undertakings Corporation tax Taxation and social security Other creditors	4,618 211,439 28,519 5,739 114 11,534 261,963	10,735 208,706 13,877 - 102 12,462 245,882

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and have no fixed date of repayment.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

12	Called up share capital	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 100,000 (2016: 100,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100

13 Reserves

in its in

Capital contribution

Capital contribution records the amount of equity capital contributed to the company by its parent undertaking which has not been made in exchange for shares issued.

Profit and loss account

This reserve includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

14 Contingent liabilities and guarantees

The company, along with certain other FHL group companies, has entered into an arrangement whereby the balance on its bank account is subject to a legal set off agreement, and the company is jointly and severally liable for any liabilities which may arise under this agreement. The bank facility is secured by way of a cross guarantee between the companies in the netting agreement.

As at 30 June 2017 the net bank balance on FHL group accounts held within the arrangement was £4,752,000 (2016: £9,723,000). The overdraft interest rate as at 30 June 2017 was the Barclays Bank base rate plus 1.35%.

15 Financial instruments

The company's financial instruments may be analysed as follows:

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	123,424	33,256
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	246,846	269,030
Financial Babilities		
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	256,110	245,780
	256,110	245,780

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise stocks and current asset investments.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise trade debtors, other debtors and amounts owed by group undertakings.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise bank loans and overdrafts, trade creditors, other creditors and amounts owed to group undertakings.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2017 (continued)

16 Statement of cash flows and related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption permitted by section 1.12 of FRS 102 from preparing a statement of cash flows. The company is a subsidiary of FIL Holdings (UK) Limited and is included in its consolidated financial statements which are publicly available.

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption permitted by section 33.1A of FRS 102 not to disclose related party transactions with entities that are wholly owned subsidiaries of the FIL Limited group.

The company is regarded under FRS 102 as a related party with the underlying collective investment funds that it manages by virtue of the influence it has over their operations. Amounts paid to the company in respect of investment management and administration fees totalled £324,656,000 (2016: £278,310,000) for the year and amounts due at 30 June 2017 are £28,967,000 (2016: £22,698,000).

17 Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is FIL Holdings (UK) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. This is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 30 June 2017. The consolidated financial statements of FIL Holdings (UK) Limited may be obtained from The Company Secretary, FIL Administration Limited, 25 Cannon Street, London, England, EC4M 5TA.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is FIL Limited, a company incorporated in Bermuda. FIL Limited is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements.