LIONTRUST INVESTMENT SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2016

L5ANIC09

COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Information

Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited is a company registered in England.

Registered Office:

2 Savoy Court, London WC2R 0EZ.

Company Secretary:

Mark Jackson, Tower Bridge House, St Katherine's Way, London E1W 1DD.

Independent Auditors:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors, 7 More London, Riverside, London SE1 2 RT.

Legal Advisers:

Macfarlanes LLP, 20 Cursitor Street, London ECA 1LT.

Bankers:

RBS, 280 Bishopsgate, 60 Queen Victoria Street, London EC2M 4RB.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited (the "Company") for the period ended 31 March 2016. The Company is incorporated and domiciled in England.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is investment management.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company was acquired by Liontrust Asset Management PLC in October 2013 and became fully integrated into the wider group business. The Company has strengthened its core revenue base by utilising the wider group sales resources. The company remains in an incubation stage with the aim of restoring the business to full capital health at which stage the Company may bear greater group operational expenses. The key performance indicators of the Company are in line to those of Liontrust Asset Management PLC and are discussed within the Business review in the Group's annual report and financial statements which does not form part of this report. Since acquisition, the Company has been successfully integrated into the Liontrust Group and has been rebranded. Management is now focussed on growing the assets under management and further utilising the Group's distribution capabilities.

The Directors of Liontrust Asset Management PLC manage the Group's risks at a group level, rather than at an individual entity level. For this reason the Members believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of Liontrust Asset Management PLC, which include those of the Company are discussed within the Group's annual report and financial statements which does not form part of this report.

On 23 June 2016 the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. This decision commences a process that is likely to take a minimum of two years to complete, and during this time the UK remains a member of the European Union. There will be a resulting period of uncertainty for the UK economy with increased volatility expected in financial markets. This does not impact the fair value of assets and liabilities reported at the balance sheet date of 31 March 2016.

RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2016 are set out in detail on page 8. The profit after tax for the financial year was £254,000 (2015: £239,000). The Company's total equity Balance Sheet position at 31 March 2016 was £649,000 (2015: £395,000). The Directors do not recommend payment of a dividend (2015: no dividend).

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Company's operations expose it to a number of financial risks that include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk which are detailed in note 3 on pages 14 and 15.

The Company has considered these risks and has managed them through the operation of the Group's internal control systems, which are supported by regular meetings of the Company's Directors.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

DIRECTORS

The Directors who served during the year and at the date of this report were as follows:

V K Abrol J S Ions

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101). 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 United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- notify the company's shareholders in writing about the use of disclosure exemptions, if any, of FRS 101 used in the preparation of 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. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

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

- (a) so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- (b) he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

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

DONATIONS

The Company made no charitable or political donations during the year (2015: £nil).

DISCLOSURE NOTE

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within section 415(A) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

VK Abrol, Director

> July 2016

Independent auditors' report to the members of Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

The financial statements, included within the Director's Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 March 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited (continued)

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Entitlement to exemptions

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of the Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the parent 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.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Liontrust Investment Solutions Limited (continued)

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Sally Cosgrove (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London Sluly 2016

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the year ended 31 March 2016

		Year	Year
		ended	ended
		31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15
	Note	£'000	£'000
Continuing operations			
Revenue	4	460	439
Gross profit	_	460	439
Administrative expenses	5	(143)	(136)
Operating profit	7	317	303
	_		
Profit before tax		317	303
Taxation charge	8	(63)	(64)
Profit for the financial year attributable to owners of			
the parent	=	254	239
Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		Q a	<u>4</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable	_		
to owners of the parent	t==	254	239

The notes on page 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 March 2016

	Notes	31-Mar-16 <i>£'000</i>	31-Mar-15 £'000
Assets			
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	10	48	64
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>.</u> 848	896
		. 896	960
Total assets		896	960
Liabilities Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	(184)	(554)
Corporation tax payable		(63)	(11)
		(247)	(565)
Total liabilities		(247)	(565)
Net assets		649	395
Shareholders' equity			
Ordinary shares	12	550	550
Share premium account		492	492
Accumulated losses	13	(393)	(647)
Total equity		649	395

Approved by the Board of Directors on \$\infty\$ July 2016 and signed on its behalf by

VK Abrol. Director

The notes on page 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company registration number: 05515724

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY For the year ended 31 March 2016

	Ordinary	Share	Accumulated	Total
	shares	Premium	losses	Equity
	£ '000	£'000	£ '000	£ '000
Balance at 1 April 2015 brought forward	550	492	(647)	395
Profit for the financial year	*	. च	254	254
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	, <u></u>	2 7 :	254	254
Balance at 31 March 2016	550	492	(393)	649

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY for the year ended 31 March 2015

	Ordinary shares £ '000	Share Premium £'000	Accumulated Losses £ '000	Total Equity £ '000
Balance at 1 April 2014 brought forward	550	492	(886)	156
Profit for the financial year	-	•	239	239
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	T#:	-	239	239
Balance at 31 March 2015	550	492	(647)	395

The notes on page 11 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The following exemptions from the requirements of International Financial Reporting standards ('IFRS') have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- -Paragraph 10(d) IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements'
- -IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'
- -Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation)
- -The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Directors of the Company to make judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial information and the reported income and expense during the reporting periods. Although these judgements and assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the amount, events or actions, actual results may differ from these estimates. The accounting policies set out below have been used to prepare the financial information. All accounting policies have been consistently applied.

The Company has continued to apply the accounting policies used for its 2015 financial statements and did not implement the requirements of any Standards or Interpretations which were in issue and which were not required to be implemented at the year-end date. No Standards or Interpretations endorsed by the EU that had an impact on the Company became effective during the year.

The International Accounting Standards Board and IFRS Interpretations Committee have issued a number of new accounting standards, amendments to existing standards and interpretations. The following new standards are not applicable to these financial statements, but may have an impact when they become effective. The Company plans to apply these standards in the reporting period in which they become effective.

The following standards and interpretations relevant to the Company that were not yet endorsed by the EU:

Effective for periods beginning on or after

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

1 January 2018 1 January 2018

The Company does not expect these updated standards to have any material effect when they are adopted.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Liontrust Asset Management PLC and is included in the consolidated financial statements of Liontrust asset Management PLC which are publicly available. Consequently, the company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements under the terms of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006.

b) Strategic Report

A Strategic Report has not been included in these audited financial statements as the Company qualifies for exemption as a small entity under Section 382 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

d) Accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements used in preparing the financial statements are periodically evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. The resulting accounting estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant effect on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are discussed below.

Valuation and Impairment of financial assets

Details of the valuation policy for financial assets can be found in note 1h).

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the total provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination may be uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

e) Foreign currency gains or losses

Items in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Sterling ('£') which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet date and any exchange rate differences arising from income or expense items are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income within revenue. Any exchange rate gains or losses arising from monetary assets and liabilities are taken to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Differences arising from the translation of available for sale assets are taken to equity. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction.

f) Income and expenses

Income and expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis when they become receivable or payable.

g) Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

h) Dividends

Equity dividends to the shareholders of the Company are recognised as a liability in the period during which they are declared and approved.

i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following category: receivables.

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets. The Company's receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet. They are held at amortised cost.

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

j) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent amounts the Company is due to pay to third parties in the normal course of business. These include expense accruals as well as settlement accounts (amounts due to be paid for transactions undertaken). Trade creditors are costs that have been billed, accruals represent costs, including remuneration, that are not yet billed or due for payment. They are financial liabilities held at amortised cost.

k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables include prepayments as well as amounts the Company is due to receive from third parties in the normal course of business. These include fees as well as settlement accounts for transactions undertaken. These receivables are normally settled by receipt of cash. Trade and other receivables are stated after deducting provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Prepayments arise where the Company pays cash in advance for services. As the service is provided, the prepayment is reduced and the operating expense recognised in the income statement.

2 SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Company operates only in one business segment which is Investment Management.

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including price risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's overall risk management programme understands the unpredictable nature of financial markets and seeks to minimise any potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Group uses a number of analytical tools to measure the state of the business which include the Company's operations. These measures are disclosed in the Group's annual report and financial statements.

a) Market risk

Cashflow interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Group will sustain losses from the fair value or future cash flow of adverse movements in interest bearing assets and liabilities and so reduce profitability.

The Company holds cash on deposit. The interest on these balances is based on floating rates and fixed rates. The Company monitors its exposure to interest rate movements and may decide to adjust the balance between deposits on fixed or floating interest rates, or adjust the level of borrowings and deposits. Following a review of sensitivity based on average cash holdings during the year a 1% increase or decrease in the interest rate will cause a £11,000 (2015: £7,000) increase or decrease in interest receivable.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed at a Group level. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to other Group entities, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

For banks and financial institutions only independently rated parties with a minimum rating of 'A-2' are used and their ratings are regularly monitored and are reviewed at a board level on a monthly basis.

For receivables the Company takes into account the credit quality of the client and credit positions are monitored. The Company has two main types of receivables; management and performance fees and settlement due from investors in its funds. For management and performance fee receivables, the Company proactively manages the invoicing process to ensure that invoices are sent out on a timely basis and has procedures in place to chase for payment at pre-determined times after the despatch of the invoice to ensure timely settlement. For receivables due from investors, the Company has rigorous procedures to chase investors by phone/letter to ensure that settlement is received on a timely basis. In all cases, detailed escalation procedures are in place to ensure that senior management are aware on any problems at an early stage.

During the year there have been no losses due to non-payment of receivables and the Company does not expect any losses from the credit counterparties as held at the Balance Sheet date.

Maximum exposure to		
credit risk	31 March 2016 £'000	31 March 2015 £'000
Cash and cash	1 000	1 000
equivalents	848	896
Trade and other receivables	48	64
	,,,	0.1

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management requires the maintenance of sufficient cash. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity reserves (comprising readily realisable investments and cash and cash equivalents) on the basis of expected cash flow.

The Company has analysed its financial liabilities into maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the Balance Sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As at 31 March 2016	within 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Over one year
	£′000	£'000	£'000
Payables	247	-	-
As at 31 March 2015	within 3 months	Between 3 months	Over one year
As at 31 March 2015	within 3 months	Between 3 months and one year	Over one year
As at 31 March 2015	within 3 months		Over one year

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

d) Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain and optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, buyback shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. The Pillar 1 minimum capital requirement for the Company is £17,000 (2015: £24,000)

4 REVENUE

Revenue includes investment advisory fees and investment management fees.

5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Year ended 31-Mar-16 £'000	Period ended 31-Mar-15 £'000
Staff costs	3	7
Other administrative expenses	140	129
	143	136

The company had no employees during the period. All staff were employed by a Group entity during the period. (2015: no employees)

6 DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

The emoluments of the highest paid Director for the year amounted to £nil (year to 31 March 2015: £nil). Pension contributions of £nil (2015: £nil) were made in respect of this Director and this Director has not exercised any options during the year (2015: No options exercised).

7 OPERATING PROFIT

The following items have been included in arriving at operating profit:	Year ended 31-Mar-16 £'000	Period ended 31-Mar-15 £'000
Staff costs	3	7
Services provided by the company's auditors:		
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the		
audit of the Company's financial statements	11	9
Audit related assurance services	6	6
The Company did not pay any other fees to the auditor du	iring the period.	
8 TAXATION		
	Year	Year
	ended	ended
	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15
(a) Analysis of charge in the year	, £'000	£'000
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2015: 21%)	63	11
Total current tax	63	11
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax relief taken	••	53
Total tax	63	64
(b) Factors affecting current tax		
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	317	303
Profit on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 21%)	63	64
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for taxation purposes	-	-
Adjustments in respect of prior periods		<u>-</u>
Total Taxation	63	64

9 DEFERRED TAXATION

	31-Mar-16 <i>£'000</i>	31-Mar-15 <i>£'000</i>
Balance at 1 April	-	53
Deferred tax recognised on timing differences	-	(53)
Balance at 31 March	-	-
10 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15
	£'000	£'000
Prepayments and accrued income	48_	64
	. 48	64

All financial assets listed above are non-interest bearing and are payable on demand. The carrying amount of these non-interest bearing trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.

11 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	31-Mar-16 <i>£'000</i>	31-Mar-15 <i>£'000</i>
Amounts payable to Group undertakings	57	417
Other amounts payable	127	137
	184	554

All financial liabilities listed above are non-interest bearing and due within 1 year. The carrying amount of these non-interest bearing trade and other payables approximates their fair value. Amounts due to group entities are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

12 ORDINARY SHARES

	31-Mar-16 <i>£'000</i>	31-Mar-15 £'000
Authorised		
Equity		
550,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		
(2015: 550,000)	550	550
Allotted, issued and		-
fully paid		
Equity		
550,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each		
(2015: 550,000)	550	550

13 ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	31-Mar-16 <i>£'000</i>	31-Mar-15 <i>£'000</i>
Balance at 1 April	(647)	(886)
Profit for the financial year	254	239
Balance at 31 March	(393)	(647)

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents receivables and payable balances that arise from its daily operations. All cash and cash equivalents are shown at their fair value. Cash earns interest at floating or fixed rates based on daily bank deposit rates. The weighted average effective interest rate on cash is 0.0% (2015: 0.0%).

15 CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent assets as at 31 March 2016 amount to £nil (2015: £nil). Contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2016 amount to £nil (2015: £nil).

16 DISCLOSURE EXEMPTIONS

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions available under FRS 101, 'Reduced disclosure framework', and has therefore not included a Cash Flow Statement as required under IAS 7, 'Cash Flow Statement' or Related Party Transactions as required under IAS 24, 'Related Parties'. The results of the company are included within the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate parent, Liontrust Asset Management plc, which can be obtained from the Group's Broker Services Department at Liontrust Asset Management plc, 2 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EZ.

17 PARENT UNDERTAKING

The Company's immediate parent undertaking and smallest and largest group to prepare consolidated financial statements is Liontrust Asset Management PLC.

Copies of Liontrust Asset Management PLC's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from 2 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EZ.

18 POST BALANCE SHEET DATE EVENT

On 23 June 2016 the UK electorate voted to leave the European Union. This decision commences a process that is likely to take a minimum of two years to complete, and during this time the UK remains a member of the European Union. There will be a resulting period of uncertainty for the UK economy with increased volatility expected in financial markets. This does not impact the fair value of assets and liabilities reported at the balance sheet date of 31 March 2016.