Annual report and financial statements

For the year ended 28 February 2017

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Company Information

Directors PRC Marshall

I G P Wace A P Clake D E Ford

C J Musgrave (reappointed 6 April 2016) J E May (reappointed 6 April 2016)

Registered number

07659458

Registered office

George House 131 Sloane Street

London SW1X 9AT

Independent auditors

Ernst & Young LLP 25 Churchill Place

London E14 5EY

Bankers

HSBC Bank UK PLC

8 Canada Square

London E14 5HQ

Solicitors

Simmons & Simmons

CityPoint

1 Ropemaker Street

London EC2Y 9SS

Group strategic report For the year ended 28 February 2017

Introduction

The directors present their strategic report for MWAM UK Ltd ("the Company") and its subsidiaries, Marshall Wace LLP ("MW LLP") and Marshall Wace Asset Management Limited ("MWAM"), collectively referred to as the Group, for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Principal activity and review of business

The principal activity of the Group is to provide investment management services, with MWAM and the Company providing support services. There are no anticipated changes to the business conducted by the Group in the foreseeable future. MW LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties affecting the Group relate to the performance of the underlying funds MW LLP manages and the impact that poor performance has on the ability to attract and retain investors. Other risks and uncertainties relate to the ability to attract and retain key investment executives.

The Group is not exposed to any significant price, credit, liquidity or cash flow risk.

Financial key performance indicators

Operating results

Group turnover for the year amounted to £393,046,734 (2016: £513,436,147) which has resulted in a consolidated profit for the year after taxation of £216,627,202 (2016: £280,804,557). Dividends of £136,005,303 (2016: £39,195,864) were paid during the year and subsidiary profits amounting to £199,713,251 (2016: £nil) were allocated to other members of MW LLP. The remaining Group profit has been transferred to reserves.

Financial position

Shareholders' funds at the statement of financial position date amounted to £101,530,162 (2016: £186,150,360). The directors are of the view that this represents sufficient reserves for the Group to meet its on-going business requirements.

Other key performance indicators

Given the straight forward nature of the business, the directors are of the opinion that analysis using key performance indicators is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business.

This report was approved by the board on 22 May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

D E Ford Director

Directors' report For the year ended 28 February 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 28 February 2017.

Directors

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report were:

P R C Marshall
I G P Wace
A P Clake
D E Ford
C J Musgrave (reappointed 6 April 2016)
J E May (reappointed 6 April 2016)

Charitable contributions

During the year the Group did not make any of its own charitable contributions (2016: £73,000). The Group made charitable donations of £130,286 (2016: £53,105) to employee matching schemes where the Group matches the funds raised for charitable purposes by its employees.

Going concern

The directors have reviewed revenue and cash flow forecasts and believe the Company and the Group has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and at least 12 months from the date of the signing of the report and financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the directors' report and financial statements.

Disclosure of information to auditors

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

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

Auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, Ernst & Young LLP, will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the accounts with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

This report was approved by the board on 22 May 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

D E Ford Director

Directors' responsibilities statement For the year ended 28 February 2017

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 the Group and of the profit or loss of the Group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group 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 the Group 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 the Group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of MWAM UK Ltd

We have audited the financial statements of MWAM UK Ltd for the year ended 28 February 2017, which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated and Company statement of financial position, the consolidated and Company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes 1 to 24. The relevant financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is the Companies Act 2006 and the United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

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

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 4, 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). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

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 Group's and 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. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Group strategic report and the Directors' 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.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and the Company's affairs as at 28 February 2017 and of the Group's profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent auditors' report to the shareholders of MWAM UK Ltd (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements;
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- 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
- the Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

James Beszant (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory auditor

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London

Date: Ly WAY 2017

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 28 February 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Turnover	5	393,046,734	513,436,147
Fee rebates and other fees payable		(104,535,326)	(132,079,399)
Gross profit		288,511,408	381,356,748
Administrative expenses		(94,626,624)	(97,738,901)
Operating profit	6	193,884,784	283,617,847
Income from shares in group companies		38,478,782	2,104,709
Net unrealised fair value movements on investment		604,539	(1,043,026)
Foreign exchange gains		6,321,467	14,170,425
Realised gains on investment		12,841,903	70,558
Interest receivable and similar income	9	102,532	123,743
Interest payable and expenses	10	(199)	(122)
Profit before taxation		252,233,808	299,044,134
Tax on profit	11	(35,606,606)	(18,239,577)
Profit for the financial year		216,627,202	280,804,557
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Owners of the Company		216,627,202	280,804,557
		216,627,202	280,804,557

All amounts are in respect of continuing activities.

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2017 (2016: £nil).

Registered number: 07659458

Consolidated statement of financial position As at 28 February 2017

	Alaka	28 February 2017	29 February 2016
	Note	£	£
Fixed assets		•	
Tangible assets	13	22,388,659	4,435,356
Investments	14	376,287	98,384,418
· ·	, ,		
		22,764,946	102,819,774
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	127,826,486	24,031,459
Cash at bank and in hand	16	50,966,053	117,799,924
		178,792,539	141,831,383
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(100,027,323)	(57,714,794)
		70 705 040	04.440.500
Net current assets		78,765,216	84,116,589
Total assets less current liabilities		101,530,162	186,936,363
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred taxation liability	19	_	(786,003)
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			`
Net assets		<u>101,530,162</u>	<u>186,150,360</u>
Capital and reserves			400
Called up share capital	20	100	100
Merger reserve		(20,354)	(20,354)
Profit and loss account		149,375,515	268,466,867
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		149,355,261	268,446,613
Non-controlling interests		(47,825,099)	(82,296,253)
Total aguity		101 530 162	186 150 360
Total equity		<u>101,530,162</u>	<u>186,150,360</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 22 May 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

D E Ford Director

Registered number: 07659458

Company statement of financial position

As at 28 February 2017

	Note	28 February 2017 £	29 February 2016 £
Fixed assets Investments	14	250,356	250,356
Current assets Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	15	30,100	100
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	30,100	(271,206)
Net current liabilities Net assets/(liabilities)		(246,081) 4,275	(271,106)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Profit and loss account	20	100 4,175	100 (20,850)
Total equity		4,275	(20,750)

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 22 May 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 28 February 2017

	Called up share capital	Merger reserve	loss account	Company		Total equity
	£	£	£	£	£	£
At 1 March 2016	100	(20,354)	268,466,867	268,446,613	(82,296,253)	186,150,360
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	-	_	216,627,202	216,627,202		216,627,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	216,627,202	216,627,202	-	216,627,202
Contributions by and distributions to owners						
Dividends	-	-	(136,005,303)	(136,005,303)	-	(136,005,303)
Subsidiary profit allocated to non-controlling interests	-	-	(199,713,251)	(199,713,251)	199,713,251	-
Payments to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(165,242,097)	(165,242,097)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(335,718,554)	(335,718,554)	34,471,154	(301,247,400)
At 28 February 2017	100	(20,354)	149,375,515	149,355,261	(47,825,099)	101,530,162

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period ended 29 February 2016

	Called up share capital £	Merger reserve £	Profit and loss account	Equity attributable to owners of parent Company	Non- controlling interests £	Total equity
At 1 March 2015	100	(20,354)	26,858,174	26,837,920	11,010	26,848,930
Comprehensive income for the year						
Profit for the year	•	-	280,804,557	280,804,557	-	280,804,557
Total comprehensive income for the year			280,804,557	280,804,557	-	280,804,557
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends Payment to non-controlling interests Capital contributed	- - -		(39,195,864) - -	(39,195,864) - -	- (82,309,263) 2,000	(39,195,864) (82,309,263) 2,000
Total transactions with owners	-	-	(39,195,864)	(39,195,864)	(82,307,263)	(121,503,127)
At 29 February 2016	100	(20,354)	268,466,867	268,446,613	(82,296,253)	186,150,360

Company statement of changes in equity for the year ended 28 February 2017

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2016	100	(20,850)	(20,750)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	136,030,328	136,030,328
Total comprehensive income for the year	•	136,030,328	136,030,328
Contributions by and distributions to owners Dividends	-	(136,005,303)	(136,005,303)
Total transactions with owners	-	(136,005,303)	(136,005,303)
At 28 February 2017	100	4,175	4,275
Company statement of changes in equity for the period ended 29 February 2016			
	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 March 2015	100	(15,500)	(15,400)
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	39,190,514	39,190,514
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	39,190,514	39,190,514

The notes on pages 14 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Contributions by and distributions to owners

Total transactions with owners

At 29 February 2016

Dividends

(39,195,864) (39,195,864)

(39,195,864) (39,195,864)

(20,850) (20,750)

100

Consolidated statement of cash flows For the year ended 28 February 2017

	28 February 2017	29 February 2016
Cash flows from operating activities	£	£
Profit for the financial year	216,627,202	280,804,557
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	2,844,877	1,305,330
Interest paid	199	122
Income from shares in group companies	(38,478,782)	(2,104,709)
Interest received	(102,532)	(123,743)
Net fair value (gain)/losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive	(40, 440, 440)	4.040.000
income	(13,446,442)	1,043,026
Gain on disposal of investments	-	(70,558)
Taxation charged to statement of comprehensive income	35,606,606	18,239,577
(Increase)/decrease in debtors	(59,104,205)	21,606,912
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	7,725,515	(4,033,626)
Corporation tax paid	(20,701,162)	(15,879,656)
Net cash generated from operating activities	130,971,276	300,787,232
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(20,876,245)	(4,179,730)
Sale of tangible fixed assets	78,065	(400,040,070)
Purchase of unlisted and other investments Sale of unlisted and other investments	(560,245) 86,219,563	(100,913,673) 1,556,787
Interest received	102,532	123,743
Income from shares in related companies	38,478,782	2,104,709
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	103,442,452	(101,308,164)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(136,005,303)	(39,195,864)
Interest paid	(199)	(122)
Amounts paid to non-controlling interests Capital contributed by non-controlling interest	(165,242,097) -	(82,309,263) 2,000
Net cash used in financing activities	(301,247,599)	(121,503,249)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(66,833,871)	77,975,819
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	117,799,924	39,824,105
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	50,966,053	117,799,924
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise: Cash at bank and in hand	<u> 50,966,053</u>	117,799,924
The notes on pages 14 to 27 form part of these financial statements.		

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

1. General information

MWAM UK Ltd is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The address of the registered office and place of business is George House, 131 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9AT.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 ("FRS 102"), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Group management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements present the results of the Group and its own subsidiaries ("the Group"). Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies have been eliminated in full.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Statement of Financial position, the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are initially recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date. The results of acquired operations are included in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the date on which control is obtained. They are deconsolidated from the date control ceases.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is Pound sterling.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income within 'other operating income'.

On consolidation, the results of overseas operations are translated into Sterling at rates approximating to those ruling when the transactions took place. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the rate ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at opening rate and the results of overseas operations at actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.4 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue from management fees is recognised when the services are performed while revenue from performance fees is recognised at the point of crystallisation which occurs at the end of the measurement period and may be annually or quarterly and is the point when the right to receive the revenue is confirmed. Other income from services provided is recognised when the respective services are performed on an accruals basis.

2.5 Operating leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term. The value of any lease incentives are amortised over the full lease period.

2.6 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Group has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.7 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

2.8 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

2.9 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

2.10 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position 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;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where they relate to timing differences in respect of interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the Group can control the reversal of the timing differences and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

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

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

2. **Accounting policies (continued)**

2.11 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Group adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Group. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to Consolidated statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Long-term leasehold property

- Over the term of the lease

Fixtures and fittings

- 3 to 5 years

Computer equipment

- 3 years

Artwork

- Indefinite

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

2.12 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

Investments in funds, are held at their fair value with movements in fair value being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.13 Financial instruments

The Group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. The basis for recognition and measurement of financial instruments is as set out in these accounting policies.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

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

2.14 Debtors

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

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

2.16 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

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.

(a) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Bonus provisions

The bonus accrual included in the financial statements has been based on an expectation of the final performance of the employees during the year and thus may vary from the actual amounts paid out after year end, however the members do not expect there to be a significant variance.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

4. Company profit for the year

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not presented its own Statement of comprehensive income in these financial statements. The profit after tax of the Company for the year was £136,030,328 (2016: £39,190,514).

5. Turnover

	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
	An analysis of tarriover by diass of business is as follows.	2017	2016
		£	£
	Management fees	280,666,148	197,297,107
	Performance fees	106,442,816	311,902,125
	Recharge income	5,937,770	4,236,915
		393,046,734	<u>513,436,147</u>
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:	2017	2016
		2017 £	2016 £
	United Kingdom	1,396,118	-
	Rest of the world		513,436,147
		393,046,734	513,436,147
6.	Operating profit		
	The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	The specialing promise states are small gridge (area image).	2017	2016
		£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	2,844,877	1,305,330
	Fees payable to the Group's auditor for: - The audit of the Company's annual financial statements	4,625	5,350
	- The audit of the Company's armual mandar statements - The audit of the Group's subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	71,250	77,500
	- Taxation compliance services	48,934	510,049
	R&D tax credit	40,934	(716,261)
	Operating lease payments	4,645,916	1,120,118
	Operating lease payments	4,043,310	1,120,110
7.	Employees		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
	Starr 555to, morauming amoutors formation and more do removed.	2017	2016
		£	£
	Wages and salaries	53,493,317	58,793,685
	Social security costs	6,994,813	5,473,949
	Contributions to defined contribution scheme	1,442,802	1,274,829
		61,930,932	65,542,463

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

Other loan interest payable

7. **Employees (continued)**

	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during th	e year was as f	ollows:
		2017	2016
		No.	No.
	Administration and compliance	84	69
	Fund management	50	46
	• •	134	115
8.	Directors' remuneration		
		2017	2016
		£	£
	Directors' emoluments	600,000	600,000
	The highest paid director received remuneration of £100,000 (2016: £100,000)).	
9 .	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2017 £	2016 £
	Interest receivable from group companies	5,825	34,281
	Other interest receivable	96,707	89,462
	=	102,532	123,743
10.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2017	2016
		£	£

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Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

Taxation		
	2017	2016
	£	£
Corporation tax Current tax on profits for the year	18,146,671	7,324,105
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	16,467,647	(223,316)
		
	34,614,318	7,100,789
Foreign tax		
Foreign tax on income for the year	6,634,414	10,207,539
Foreign tax in respect of prior periods	266,748	(86,144
	6,901,162	10,121,39
Total current tax	41,515,480	17,222,184
Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	(5,017,649)	1,109,40
Effect of change tax rate on opening liability	(891,225)	(92,012
Effect of change tax rate on opening hability	(091,223)	(92,012
Total deferred tax	<u>(5,908,874)</u>	<u>1,017,39</u>
	25 606 606	19 220 577
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	<u>35,606,606</u>	<u>18,239,577</u>
Factors affecting current tax charge		
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the		corporation tax in
The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2016: lower than) the the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below:		·
	2017	2016
		•
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2017 £	2016 £
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of	2017 £	2016 £ 299,044,134
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%)	2017 £ 252,233,808	2016 £ _299,044,134
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of:	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - -	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences Non-taxable income	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - - (2,870)	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443
the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%). The differences are explained below: Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences Non-taxable income Gains/ rollover relief	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - (2,870) (3,056,899)	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences Non-taxable income Gains/ rollover relief Additional income taxable periods	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - (2,870) (3,056,899) 123,458	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443 255,237
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences Non-taxable income Gains/ rollover relief Additional income taxable periods Differences arising from changes in tax rates	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - (2,870) (3,056,899) 123,458 3,987,225	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443 255,237 - (92,012)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2016: 20.08%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Higher rate taxes on overseas earnings Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods Timing differences Taxable allocation of timing differences Non-taxable income Gains/ rollover relief Additional income taxable periods	2017 £ 252,233,808 50,446,762 1,383,550 3,133,109 4,293,343 - (2,870) (3,056,899) 123,458	2016 £ 299,044,134 60,062,114 1,366,511 10,207,539 (309,460) 71,112 5,307,443 255,237

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

11. Taxation (continued)

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK Government legislated in the Finance (No.2) Act 2016 which received Royal Assent on 18 November 2016 to reduce the standard rate of UK corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017 and further to 18% from 1 April 2020. In the 2016 Finance Act, which received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016, the Government announced a further reduction in the rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. The reduced rates of UK corporation tax will affect future cash tax payments made by the Group.

The Group has a loss carried forward at 28 February 2017 of £737,863 (2016: £737,863) in relation to the trade of Marshall Wace North America L.P. which is available indefinitely for offset against future profits allocated from this partnership. Deferred tax is not being recognised in relation to this carry forward loss as there is uncertainty over the timing as to when these losses will be utilised.

12. Dividends

28 February 29 February 2017 2016 £ £

Interim dividends of £1,360,053.30 per share (2016: £391,958.64) paid on ordinary shares

136,005,303 39,195,864

13. Tangible fixed assets

Group

	Long-term	Fixtures	Computer	Non-	Total
	leasehold improvements	and fittings	equipment	depreciable items	
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 1 March 2016	3,757,659	391,831	6,015,281	-	10,164,771
Additions	16,646,522	1,676,165	2,273,633	279,925	20,876,245
Disposals	(78,065)	-	-	-	(78,065)
Transfers between classes	(264,340)	264,340	-	-	-
At 28 February 2017	20,061,776	2,332,336	8,288,914	279,925	30,962,951
Depreciation				•	
At 1 March 2016	1,759,562	335,078	3,634,775	-	5,729,415
Charge for the year	806,621	260,596	1,777,660		2,844,877
At 28 February 2017	2,566,183	595,674	5,412,435	-	8,574,292
Net book value					
	<u>17,495,593</u>	<u>1,736,662</u>	<u>2,876,479</u>	279,925	<u>22,388,659</u>
At 28 February 2017	1,998,097	<u>56,753</u>	2,380,506		4,435,356
At 29 February 2016	1,990,091	<u> </u>			<u></u>

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

14. Fixed asset investments

Group

	Unlisted
	investments
	£
Cost or valuation	
At 1 March 2016	98,384,418
Additions	560,245
FX adjustments	283,833
Fair value adjustments	12,841,903
Transfer to MW Ltd at fair value	(25,474,549)
Disposal proceeds	(86,219,563)
At 28 February 2017	<u>376,287</u>

The fair value of the unlisted investments at 28 February 2017 was £376,287 (2016: £98,384,418) which is based on the net asset values of the underlying funds as advised by the fund administrators. These are considered to be level 2 observable valuation inputs.

Fair value gains of £12,841,903 were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. In addition, fair value gains of £604,539 derived from investments held by MW Ltd on behalf of the Group were also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

All investments held by the Group in funds are designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The different levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows;

Level 1: The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e. developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability.

In accordance with the aforementioned fair value hierarchy, the unlisted investments have been designated level 2 financial instruments.

Company

-	Investments in subsidiary companies £
Cost At 1 March 2016	250,356
At 28 February 2017	250,356

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

14. Fixed asset investments (continued)

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company:

Name Marshall Wace LLP	incorporation England	shares Partner capital	Holding 100%	Principal activity Providing investment management services
Marshall Wace Asset Management Limited	England	Ordinary	100%	Provision of support services

15. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

		Group	Group	Company	Company
		28 February	29 February	28 February	29 February
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Amounts owed by group undertakings	90,559,578	1,256,048	-	-
	Other debtors	666,511	859,034	30,100	100
	Prepayments and accrued income	31,477,526	21,916,377	-	-
	Deferred tax asset (note 19)	5,122,871	-	-	-
		127,826,486	24,031,459	30,100	100
16.	Cash and cash equivalents				
		Group	Group	Company	Company
		28 February	29	28	29
		-	February	February	February
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Cash at bank and in hand	50,966,053	117,799,924		

17. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	Group 28 February 2017 £	Group 29 February 2016 £	Company 28 February 2017 £	Company 29 February 2016 £
Trade creditors	513,418	253,505	-	-
Amounts owed to group undertakings	7,337,711	9,841,284	25,825	20,850
Corporation tax	26,774,968	5,960,650	-	-
Other taxation and social security	2,949,581	2,428,995		-
Other creditors	5,917,142	296,363	250,356	250,356
Accruals and deferred income	56,534,503	38,933,997	-	-
	100,027,323	57,714,794	276,181	271,206

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

	•				
18.	Financial instruments				
	•	Group	Group	Company	Company
		28 February	29 February	28 February	29 February
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		£	£	£	£
	Financial assets				
	Financial assets measured at fair value			•	
	through profit or loss	376,287	98,384,418	-	-
	Financial assets that are debt instruments				
	measured at amortised cost	120,914,549	22,496,635	30,100	100
	Financial assets that are equity instruments				
	measured at cost less impairment	-	-	250,356	250,356
		121,290,836	120,881,053	280,456	250,456
					
	Financial liabilities				
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised				
	cost	(70,302,774)	(49,325,149)	(276,181)	(271,206)

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss comprise the unlisted investments disclosed in note 14.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise debtors disclosed in note 15 but excludes prepayments and taxation assets of £6,911,937 (2016: £1,534,824).

Financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment comprise the investments in subsidiary companies disclosed in note 14.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise creditors disclosed in note 17 but excludes taxation liabilities amounting to £29,724,549 (2016: £14,531,678).

19. Deferred taxation

_			_
G	ro	u	Ю

		£
At beginning of year		(786,003)
Credited to the statement of comprehensive income		5,908,874
At end of year	•	5,122,871
The deferred tax assets/(liability) is made up as follows:		
	Group	Group
· 2	28 February	29 February
,	2017	2016
	£	£
Unrealised gain on fund investments		(786,003)
Income taxed in advanced	5,122,871	<u> </u>
	5,122,871	(786,003)

2017

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

20. Share capital

28 February	29 February
2017	2016
£	£

Shares classified as equity

Allotted, called up and fully paid

100- Ordinary shares of £1 each

100 _____100

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 28 February 2017 the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

· · ·	Group	Group
	28 February	29 February
	2017	2016
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	4,169,699	90,388
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	18,300,752	17,933,421
Later than 5 years	22,032,978	26,608,165
	44,503,429	44,631,974

22. Financial risk management

The Group has three main areas of risks in relation to certain financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Equity price risk

Price risk is the risk of changes in fair value of financial instruments from fluctuations, whether such change in price is caused by factors specific to the individual instrument or factors affecting all instruments traded in the markets.

The Group is not subject to equity price risk because the investment funds held by the Group which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are held, for the most part, to match the exposure of the deferred bonus liability. Any increase/decrease in profit before tax arising from the change in price of the investment funds will be fully offset by the corresponding rise or fall in the value of the liability. The full exposure of the company to equity price risk is limited to the fair value of the investments in funds.

Counterparty credit risk

The Group is exposed to counterparty credit risk to the extent redemptions of investments are due to the Company. The directors believe counterparty credit risk to be limited as the investment funds invest primarily in liquid assets that may be sold to fund any redemptions.

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The investment funds held by the Group which are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are denominated in non-Sterling currencies. However, as the investment funds are held to match the exposure of the deferred bonus liability any increase/decrease in profit before tax arising from fluctuations in exchange will be fully offset by the corresponding rise or fall in the value of the liability.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 28 February 2017

23. Related party transactions

During the year, the Group paid sub advisory fees to Marshall Wace North America, L.P. of £24,894,470 (2016: £44,412,776) and paid sales agent fees and support service fees totalling £17,434,390 (2016: £6,566,517). The Group received a profit allocation of £38,478,782 (2016: £2,104,709) from Marshall Wace North America LP. At the year end, a net amount of £17,149,234 was due from Marshall Wace North America, L.P. (2016: £6,865,284 due to Marshall Wace North America, L.P.). The entities are related through sharing the same ultimate controlling party.

During the year, the Group paid sub advisory fees of £51,292,407 (2016: £116,544,760) and was charged £3,576,444 (2016: £nil) for support services received. The Group received sales agent fees from Marshall Wace Asia Ltd of £469,638 (2016: £471,995). At year end, a net amount of £6,730,708 (2016: £2,976,000) was due to Marshall Wace Asia Ltd. The entities are related through sharing the same ultimate controlling party.

During the year the Group charged MW Eaglewood Europe LLP a total of £583,154 for support services provided (2016: £nil). At year end, a net amount of £63,242 (2016: £nil) was due to the Group. The entities are related through sharing the same ultimate controlling party.

During the year the Group paid MW Eaglewood Americas LLC £114,728 (2016: £nil) for support services and paid sub advisory fees of £nil (2016: £12,056). At year end, the Group was owed a net amount of £nil (2016: £125,580) by MW Eaglewood Americas LLC. The entities are related through sharing the same ultimate controlling party.

During the year the Group charged Marshall Wace (GP1) Ltd a total of £21,266,089 (2016: £47,857,364) for sub advisory fees and sales agent fees. At year end, an amount of £306,023 (2016: £nil) was due to the Group and is included in debtors. The entities are related through sharing the same ultimate controlling party.

During the year the Group received net funding of £873,444 (2016: provided net funding of £265,619) from MW Group LP, the Group's ultimate controlling party. At year end there was a balance of £607,003 due to MW Group LP which is included in creditors (2016: £265,619 due from MW Group LP which is included in debtors). The balances are interest free and have no fixed repayment date.

During the year, the Group transferred investments with a fair value of £25,474,549 (2016: £nil) to MW Ltd. The transfer of investments was conducted at fair value. The Group also providing funding to MW Ltd of £45,635,889 (2016: £7,632). At year end there was a balance of £71,707,540 (2016: £8,184) due from MW Ltd which is included in debtors. The balance is interest free and has no fixed repayment date. MW Ltd is the Company's parent entity.

All transactions between group entities listed above are conducted at market rates on an arm's length basis.

24. Controlling party

The immediate parent company is MW Ltd and the ultimate parent entity is MW Group LP, a limited partnership registered and domiciled in the Cayman Islands.