Registered number: 2763682

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	N Wright A Hume (appointed 23 January 2019) B Sweeney W Slattery (resigned 30 June 2020) R Barrett (resigned 11 November 2019)
Registered number	2763682
Registered office	SS&C House St Nicholas Lane Basildon Essex SS15 5FS
Independent auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT
Bankers	RBS Natwest plc PO Box 12258 1 Princes Street London EC2R 8PA
	Bank of America N.A. 2 King Edward Street London EC1A 1HQ

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)

CONTENTS

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Introduction

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

On 31 March 2020, the Company changed its registered name from DST Financial Services International Limited to SS&C Financial Services International Limited.

Business review

During 2019 SS&C Financial Services International Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") continued to provide accountholder / policyholder administration services to the providers of wrap platforms, insurance and pension products, and collective investment products across multiple European jurisdictions. As part of this strategy the Group is structured into separate business units, each with its own divisional management board and Chief Executive Officer. The two business unit structure in 2019 is as follows:

Funds Business

Providing administration services to the providers of collective investment products in the United Kingdom ("UK") and working with IFDS entities in Luxembourg and Ireland to provide similar services across multiple European jurisdictions.

Wealth Management & Insurance Business

Providing accountholder / policyholder administration services for collective investment products, insurance, pension, and other investment products held on wrap platforms, and providing policyholder administration services for insurance and pension products.

The Group's operational support and corporate services functions; such as Information Technology, Finance, Human Resources, Property & Commercial, Legal, Risk Management & Compliance; have also been aligned to reflect the business structure, and to ensure the effective provision of all support services.

The Group's total turnover in the year was £377,849,000, a decrease of 4.6% compared with the 2018 figure of £396,143,000. Turnover excluding operational readiness work on conversion projects decreased by 5.9% during the year to £321,123,000 (2018: £341,121,000).

Revenue for the Funds business was £205,091,000 a decrease of 7.3% over the 2018 revenue of £221,344,000, and revenue for the Wealth Management and Insurance business was £116,032,000 a decrease of 3.1% over the 2018 revenue of £119,777,000. Fees from operational readiness work on large conversion projects were £56,726,000 during the year (2018: £55,022,000). This reflects the amounts recoverable from clients on these projects, and is recognised on a percentage of completion basis. Revenue in 2019 is 3.1% higher than the prior year for these projects.

The Group made an operating profit in the year of £80,124,000 (2018: £48,225,000). The Group profit after tax for the financial year in 2019 was £70,342,000 (2018: £42,440,000) and net assets as at 31 December 2019 totalled £279,585,000 (2018: £208,939,000).

In January 2014 the Group signed a significant new long term agreement with an existing client for the Group's collective investment product administration services. Under the new agreement the Group is also providing outsourced administration services for insurance, pension and other investment products from 2014 onwards. Initially these services were being provided on existing technology platforms. The work to transition onto the Group's new wrap platform technology has fully completed during 2019. The client's collective investment book was transitioned onto the new technology platform in 2015; and the client's different books of retirement and bond products have been transitioned from 2016 through to the final full conversion in October 2019. The Group has recharged the client for the operational readiness work completed in accordance with the contract terms, and the income applicable to the proportion of work completed in 2019, and the costs incurred during 2019 are reflected in the operating results for the year. Under the terms of the contract, advanced contract payments of £120,000,000 have been made to the client, and these are being recovered on a straight line basis over twelve years commencing January 2017.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group include generic risks relating to the UK economic environment, the primary market in which it operates; including the general state of the UK economy, and any tax and regulatory changes, which could impact the business. The Group faces specific risks to its existing collective investment administration business from the market trend towards the use of online platform solutions by retail investors. The Group also has operational risks, including the failure of internal systems and processes leading to losses or breaches of legal or regulatory obligations; as well as credit risk in relation to the Group's clients.

The Group has developed a framework of policies, procedures and controls in order to effectively manage these risks. The Board of Directors sets appropriate policies on internal control which mandate that potential risk exposures are assessed and that appropriate mitigating controls are developed and implemented. The Board seeks regular assurance that the system is functioning effectively and compliantly through the following procedures:

- The Group completes a risk management self-assessment plan that captures all key risks, controls and ongoing initiatives in relation to risk management. This ensures that all key risks are identified and controlled or effectively mitigated.
- Business areas perform regular reviews and updates of their Risk Assessments, which detail the risks relating to each process, assess those risks in terms of impact and probability, and consider the effectiveness of the controls in place. These risks are managed through a dedicated and integrated risk management reporting system.
- Independent reviews on risk issues are carried out by internal monitoring teams, Audit and Information Security.
- Annual audits/risk reviews are carried out by client management companies and the Group's auditors to give assurances on the effectiveness of controls.

The Group faces additional risk and uncertainty due to the major outbreak of COVID-19 during the early months of 2020, which the World Health Organization has classified as a global pandemic. Global governments have introduced unprecedented measures to try to impede the spread of the virus, including the temporary closure of businesses and other infrastructure and severe restrictions on personal movement. This has resulted in major disruption to normal economic activities and significant turmoil in global financial markets.

The Group has invoked its business continuity plans, and has been actively managing its response during this period, in order to deal with the evolving situation, including the extensive use of home working arrangements for its employees. The Group will continue to work closely with clients, suppliers, regulators, and other parties, in order to continue to manage the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak as the situation unfolds. We expect that the measures that the Group has implemented, together with continued active risk management procedures to place the Group in a strong position to ensure the continuity of its operations and the provision of services to its clients.

While the duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and its impact on the wider economy remains uncertain, this could lead to a fall in contribution levels for savings and investment products. Dealing volume is the key driver of the Group's revenue, and a fall in activity levels would have a negative impact on the Group's revenue. The Group would similarly be impacted were the delivery of postal instructions to be interrupted by a major disruption to UK postal services, although disruption of this nature would be expected to be short in duration.

The Group also faces risk and uncertainty arising from the ongoing negotiations between the United Kingdom and the European Union related to the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union ("Brexit"). There is considerable uncertainty over the longer term impact on the United Kingdom economy, and this is likely to remain until the future relationship has been formally agreed.

The Group's turnover is derived substantially within the United Kingdom, from client firms that are also largely based in the United Kingdom. The Directors do not therefore foresee Brexit having a direct impact on the Group's business model. Neither would Brexit be expected to have a material impact on the Group's operations, with its ability to attract and retain employees and maintain relationships with its key suppliers, not expected to be adversely impacted.

In the event that the United Kingdom economy was to fall into a prolonged recession, whether due to the COVID-19 outbreak or the United Kingdom's exit from the European Union, this may impact contribution levels and confidence generally in the savings and investment markets. However the Directors believe that the Group's market position and its broad client base provide a robust defensive position against any economic downturn.

The Group continues to progress its diversification strategy which includes investment in wrap platform, and insurance and pension product administration technologies, in order to manage the risk to its existing collective investment administration business model.

Key performance indicators

The Group monitors a wide variety of key performance indicators ("KPIs") as an element of its approach to corporate governance. The KPIs cover: financial measures, operational quality, regulatory compliance, data security, client satisfaction and staff development. These KPIs are reviewed regularly at various forums within the Group where appropriate corrective actions are developed.

The primary KPI's used to monitor the Group's operational performance are dealing transaction volumes, customer account volumes, and funds under management measures. The Group captures monthly deal volumes for each client, and these are analysed by different types of deal; and compared against internal forecasts and prior years. Management also use this data to perform an analysis of volume trends which takes into account seasonal variances, such as the tax year end. The Group also captures monthly customer account volume data for each client, and performs the same sort of analysis. Funds under management data is also captured and analysed at the individual client level. This measure is however less widely used as the other two since it reflects an element of asset prices as well as a measure of business activity, and may not be closely correlated to revenue. Where a measure of funds under management is part of the billing mechanism for an individual client, management will make use of this data.

Directors' statement of compliance with duty to promote the success of the Group

The Directors consider that they have acted in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Group for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1) Companies Act 2006) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2019. The following paragraphs provide a summary of how the Directors have fulfilled these duties.

Long-term strategy

The Directors regularly assess the products and services the Group provides to ensure they are aligned to client needs. The Directors review and consider new business opportunities as part of their long-term planning with a view to growing the business and sustaining profitability in the longer term. As part of these strategic business plans the Board will give consideration to the level of investment in core technology platforms, further automation, and additional opportunities to collaborate with other SS&C group operations around the world, with the objective to improve the client service offering and to manage its cost base. The Directors also actively engage with the client base, developing strong relationships which enable the Group to meet client needs on a long-term basis.

Employees

The Board is committed to ensuring the Group is a responsible employer, with consultation processes in place to allow views of employees to be taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests. To this end, an employee forum has been established, with elected employee representatives, to enable the Group to consult and inform on matters closely aligned to communication and engagement, and when planning business change. This forum works with the Group to enhance employee involvement and satisfaction, allowing positive contributions to the achievement of business goals. The Directors also actively encourage employee feedback via the annual staff engagement survey.

The Directors promote a high performance culture which includes the clear articulation of business objectives and the alignment with personal goals and development. The Group invests in employee training and development programmes as well as annual performance reviews. The Group is also committed to providing tools and resources to assist employees with the management of their health and well-being, including a range of awareness programmes, policies and training courses.

Business relationships

The Directors implement policies to foster the Group’s business relationships with suppliers, clients, and others. Further information on how the Group engages with these stakeholders is set out in the Directors' Report on page 8.

The Group provides business critical services to its clients in the UK financial services sector. It is therefore vitally important that the risks that the Group faces are effectively identified and managed, in order to provide an appropriate level of resilience for its clients and the UK market as a whole. The principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group and the risk management procedures adopted by the Directors are set out on page 2 of this report.

Impact on the community and the environment

The Directors are mindful of the impact their decisions have on the community and the environment. As such, the Group promotes a variety of activities, including the establishment of a charity committee to raise funds for local charities; providing opportunities for employees to support local charitable or community projects; as well as facilitating environmental initiatives in consultation with the employee forum.

In addition, the Directors take a long-term and all-inclusive approach to managing the environmental risks and opportunities facing the business. Polices are embedded in the Group’s code of conduct that seek to minimise the impacts of the business on the environment, including prevention of pollution, sustainable resource use, climate change mitigation and adaption. On an annual basis the Directors review the Group’s environmental performance and ensure the policy remains relevant and appropriate.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

Reputation and standards of business conduct

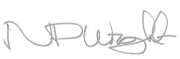
The Directors are committed to maintaining and enhancing the Group's reputation, and ensuring that its officers and employees consistently act in compliance with regulatory rules and in accordance with the high standards of business conduct expected of firms operating within the UK financial services sector. The Group applies a Three Lines of Defence Model and maintains a robust Risk Governance Framework. The Directors approve the Group's ethics and whistleblowing policies on an annual basis. The Group provides training to all employees on an annual basis covering ethics and standards of business conduct, making use of on-line training tools, and classroom based training.

Shareholders

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., and the Directors engage with SS&C group management on a regular basis with regards to the strategy of the business, particularly any potential new business and opportunities for collaboration with other SS&C group operations; and the ongoing processes for financial planning and the monitoring of financial performance.

This report was approved by the board on 8 July 2020 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:



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N Wright
Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

The Directors present their report and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare consolidated financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the consolidated financial statements 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). Under company law the Directors must not approve the consolidated 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 consolidated 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, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the consolidated 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 to enable them to ensure that the consolidated 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.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group are the provision of accountholder / policyholder administration services to the providers of wrap platforms, insurance and pension products, and collective investment products across multiple European jurisdictions. The Group also undertakes operational readiness work to develop systems and operating models to meet client specific requirements, in order to provide future administration services.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £70,342,000 *(2018: £42,440,000)*.

The Directors do not recommend a dividend on the ordinary shares (2018: £NIL).

Directors

The Directors who served during the year and up to the date of signing were:

N Wright
A Hume (appointed 23 January 2019)
B Sweeney
W Slattery (resigned 30 June 2020)
R Barrett (resigned 11 November 2019)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Directors 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 which were in force during the year and at the date of approval of the financial statements. In addition, during the year the Group has maintained liability insurance for Directors. During the year there has been no utilisation of any indemnities.

Financial instruments

The Group manages liquidity risk by constantly monitoring its bank balances to ensure that it has sufficient funds to finance the Group’s operations. Trade debtors are managed in respect of credit and cash flow risk by policies concerning monitoring of amounts and time outstanding. Trade creditors liquidity risk is managed by ensuring sufficient funds are available to meet the amounts due.

Future developments

During 2020 we expect that existing competitors and new market entrants will continue to provide strong competition, but notwithstanding this we expect to maintain our leading position in the third party administration market across both Funds and Wealth Management.

During the early months of 2020 there has been a major outbreak of COVID-19, which the World Health Organization has classified as a global pandemic. Global governments have introduced unprecedented measures to try to impede the spread of the virus, including the temporary closure of businesses and other infrastructure and severe restrictions on personal movement. This has resulted in major disruption to normal economic activities and significant turmoil in global financial markets. The Group has invoked its business continuity plans, and has been actively managing and developing its response during this period in order to deal with the evolving situation, including the extensive use of home working arrangements for its employees. The Group will continue to work closely with clients, suppliers, regulators, and other parties during 2020, in order to continue to manage the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak, and to ensure the continuity of the services it provides to its clients.

The Directors are also mindful of the potential impact of the United Kingdom leaving the European Union and are reviewing the Group's arrangements, but they do not currently envisage any significant impact on the Group's trading activities.

Research and development activities

The Group continues to invest in the core operating systems and continually analyses technology development and market trends for impacts and opportunities. The Directors regard this investment as integral to the continuing success of the business.

Political contributions

During the year no political contributions were made by the Group (2018: £NIL).

Branches outside the United Kingdom

The Company operates a branch in Thailand.

Engagement with employees

Consultation with employees has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests. The Group also operates a number of communication mediums and forums including newsletters, all staff notices, team briefings and all staff presentations at which employees are kept informed about the financial, economic and strategic development of the business.

Engagement with customers, suppliers and others

The Group has a dedicated Client Services Management Team in place to co-ordinate engagement with its clients. The Group also engages with its clients through the use of dedicated forums, individual one to one meetings, formal monthly client satisfaction reporting, the use of client data management systems, and independent director or senior management client calls. In addition, the Group engages with the wider financial services sector in which it operates though attendance at various industry groups and forums.

The Group has a dedicated Vendor Management Team in place to co-ordinate its engagement with suppliers. In addition, a specific Business Relationship Owner is identified for each supplier relationship, with responsibility for the regular communication with the supplier, and fostering of the on-going business relationship.

The Group engages with the local communities in which it operates, through the activities of its charity committee, as well as its interaction with local schools and universities, and other organisations.

Statement of corporate governance arrangements

For periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019 the Group is required to disclose details of its corporate governance arrangements under The Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018. The Directors believe that strong governance is a vital ingredient in a successful, growing and dynamic business. The more successful the business becomes, and the faster it grows, the more important is this ingredient in decision making, risk taking and helping the Group to remain in control of its business. Taking risks is a part of all great businesses but they have to be considered, measured, and controlled to ensure good outcomes from risk decisions taken.

To ensure that the Group complies with good governance practices as expected by its stakeholders, and as expected in documented Corporate Governance Codes, the Group has implemented its own Corporate Governance Framework which the Directors believe appropriately reflects the size, nature and structure of the business. As part of this the Group has compiled a Corporate Governance Manual which sets out the governance structure and processes that apply to its operations. This manual is available to all staff, and is designed to help the executives and others understand the governance framework and the approach needed to control the business.

The Group operates two business divisions; which are Funds and Wealth Management & Insurance. Each business division is governed by a separate Executive Committee which is empowered to direct business policy and the overall business performance in respect of the individual division. These two business divisions are also supported by Corporate Services, which consists of Legal, Human Resources, Finance, and Risk and Compliance.

The Group is exposed to a wide range of risks and the nature of those risks means that they may give rise to unexpected losses, regulatory sanctions or reputational damage. The Board has a cautious approach to risk and all mitigated and preventative controls are adopted to minimise any exposure, within acceptable tolerances.

Internal controls facilitate the effectiveness and efficiency of operations and help to ensure the reliability of internal and external reporting which assist in compliance with laws and regulations. A sound system of internal control therefore depends on a thorough and regular evaluation of the nature and extent of the risks to which the Group is exposed. The Directors methodology for evaluating risk is through a selection of risk assessment tools and approaches building on a risk management framework embedded throughout the business. The risk management framework is designed to promote communication of information and concerns ensuring, through testing and reporting, that internal controls are effective and that any identified weaknesses are monitored and resolved.

The Group has established the following internal control principles:

- The control environment is led by the Board with clear delegation of authority and accountability. The control infrastructure must identify business risk, significance of the risk and operational and/or reputational impact on SS&C's businesses.
- Control procedures and information must provide for identification and capture of relevant, reliable and timely financial and other information to monitor risks, adherence to defined authorisation limits and variance from targets.
- Regular reports from internal audit, and AAF/ISAE3402 control reports from external auditors, must be prepared to provide reasonable assurance to the Board that there are appropriate control procedures in place and that any corrective action is monitored and controlled accordingly.

There is increasing emphasis within the financial services industry on the importance of a healthy culture and good conduct. The Group recognises the importance and value of building and promoting a healthy culture within their business, leading by example from the top and encouraging and supporting good conduct in their staff. To this end, the Group has set out the following guiding behaviours for all staff to ensure good corporate governance: instil trust; collaborate; ensure accountability; client focus; develop talent; and communicate effectively. These are used in conjunction with the Corporate Goals.

The Group's Board of Directors brings together the business unit heads: Funds; WMI; Compliance; and Information Technology. Each Board member has been selected for their individual skills, experience and expertise in their given field.

Quarterly board meetings are held, and are reportable to the shareholders. The objective is to provide an opportunity to review, approve and challenge the strategic and tactical objectives of the Company and those of any subsidiary company. The information provided to the Board includes, but is not limited to, quarterly financial reports, KPIs, workforce data, environmental data, stakeholder engagement feedback, and customer data.

The Board delegates responsibilities to various committees, all with their own terms of reference and accountabilities. These are designed to address and communicate current and future events and developments. Clear lines of responsibility and accountability are established to support effective decision-making. Each committee derives its powers, authorities, discretion and functions from its Chairman, who chooses to use the committee in the decision making process.

The Board seeks out and assesses new opportunities, both external and from within the wider SS&C global group, as part of its long-term strategy, whilst considering any potential risks. The Directors will not accept risks that could materially:

- impair the quality of service agreed within the contracts of our customers;
- threaten compliance with regulatory obligations;
- impair the reputation of the Group; or
- threaten the Group's financial stability

without appropriate mitigation controls in place and approval being gained from the relevant Executive Committee or the Board.

The Corporate Governance Framework of the Group sets out policies for all key business areas: corporate management; business resources; corporate property; business relationships, risk, compliance, data protection and audit; and approvals and authorisations. Within this structure, the Group applies the three lines of defence model which provides the framework for how regulatory oversight and compliance should work within companies.

The Directors aim to set remuneration at a level that will secure and retain quality senior management, rewarding strong performance, ensuring delivery of the Group's strategic plans whilst safeguarding the interest of the shareholders.

The Directors implement policies to nurture the Group's business relationships will all stakeholders. Further details of which can be found on page 8 of this report.

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.

Post balance sheet events

During the early months of 2020 there has been a major outbreak of COVID-19, which the World Health Organization has classified as a global pandemic. Global governments have introduced unprecedented measures to try to impede the spread of the virus, including the temporary closure of businesses and other infrastructure and severe restrictions on personal movement. This has resulted in major disruption to normal economic activities and significant turmoil in global financial markets. In response the Group has invoked its business continuity plans, in order to ensure the safety of all of its employees and the continuity of the services it provides to its clients.

While the ultimate economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak remains uncertain, the measures that the Group has put in place have allowed it to continue to provide services to its clients, and the Group has thus far not experienced any material financial impacts.

In March 2020 the Group commenced the implementation of an organisational restructure plan to reduce the size of some of its operational, information technology, and corporate support functions.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 8 July 2020 and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

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N Wright
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, SS&C Financial Services International Limited's (formerly DST Financial Services International Limited) group financial statements and company financial statements (the “financial statements”):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group’s and of the company’s affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of the group’s 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 consolidated and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2019; the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and the consolidated and company statements 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 group 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 where:

- 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 group’s and 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 group’s and 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 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.

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 31 December 2019 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 group and company and their 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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 6, 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 group's and 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 group or the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)

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.

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 company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Colleen Local

Colleen Local (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

London

8 July 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	**2019 £000**	*2018 £000*
Turnover	5	**377,849**	*396,143*
Gross profit		**377,849**	*396,143*
Administrative expenses		**(297,725)**	*(347,918)*
Operating profit	6	**80,124**	*48,225*
Interest receivable and similar income	11	**7,569**	*5,826*
Interest payable and similar expenses	12	**(1,276)**	*(1,277)*
Other finance income	13	**21**	*20*
Profit before taxation		**86,438**	*52,794*
Tax on profit	14	**(16,096)**	*(10,354)*
Profit for the financial year		**70,342**	*42,440*
Remeasurement of net defined benefit surplus	27	**456**	*(442)*
Movement of deferred tax relating to pension surplus		**(152)**	*12*
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		**304**	*(430)*
Total comprehensive income for the year		**70,646**	*42,010*
Profit for the financial year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		**70,342**	*42,440*
		70,342	*42,440*
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		**70,646**	*42,010*
		70,646	*42,010*

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 19 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

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 parent Company for the year was £61,868,000 (2018: £52,918,000).

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER:2763682

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	15	**223**	*1,468*
Tangible assets	16	**6,746**	*9,453*
Total fixed assets		**6,969**	*10,921*
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	**86,500**	*99,152*
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**274,136**	*172,450*
Cash at bank and in hand	19	**10,566**	*17,411*
Total current assets		**371,202**	*289,013*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	**(98,782)**	*(60,346)*
Net current assets		**272,420**	*228,667*
Total assets less current liabilities		**279,389**	*239,588*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	**-**	*(29,832)*
Provisions for liabilities	24	**(1,316)**	*(1,433)*
Net assets excluding pension asset		**278,073**	*208,323*
Pension asset	27	**1,512**	*616*
Net assets		**279,585**	*208,939*
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	25	**11**	*11*
Share premium account		**80,239**	*80,239*
Other reserves		**70,308**	*70,308*
Profit and loss account		**129,027**	*58,381*
Total equity - attributable to owners of the parent Company		**279,585**	*208,939*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 July 2020.

DocuSigned by:

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N Wright
Director

The notes on pages 19 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

SS&C FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(FORMERLY DST FINANCIAL SERVICES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED)
REGISTERED NUMBER:2763682

COMPANY BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	15	**223**	*1,468*
Tangible assets	16	**6,746**	*9,453*
Investments	17	**3,346**	*3,346*
Total fixed assets		**10,315**	*14,267*
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	18	**86,498**	*99,150*
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	18	**274,136**	*172,450*
Cash at bank and in hand	19	**10,543**	*17,387*
Total current assets		**371,177**	*288,987*
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	20	**(129,192)**	*(82,281)*
Net current assets		**241,985**	*206,706*
Total assets less current liabilities		**252,300**	*220,973*
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	21	**-**	*(29,832)*
Provision for liabilities	24	**(1,316)**	*(1,433)*
Net assets excluding pension asset		**250,984**	*189,708*
Pension asset	27	**1,512**	*616*
Net assets		**252,496**	*190,324*
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	25	**11**	*11*
Share premium account		**80,239**	*80,239*
Other reserves		**70,308**	*70,308*
Profit and loss account		**101,938**	*39,766*
Total equity		**252,496**	*190,324*

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 8 July 2020.

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N Wright
Director

The notes on pages 19 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2019	11	80,239	70,308	58,381	208,939
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	70,342	70,342
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	304	304
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	70,646	70,646
At 31 December 2019	11	80,239	70,308	129,027	279,585

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2018	11	80,239	70,032	33,871	184,153
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	42,440	42,440
Other comprehensive expense	-	-	-	(430)	(430)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	42,010	42,010
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	(17,500)	(17,500)
Equity-settled share based payments	-	-	276	-	276
Total transactions with owners	-	-	276	(17,500)	(17,224)
At 31 December 2018	11	80,239	70,308	58,381	208,939

The notes on pages 19 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2019	11	80,239	70,308	39,766	190,324
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	61,868	61,868
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	304	304
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	62,172	62,172
At 31 December 2019	11	80,239	70,308	101,938	252,496

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2018	11	80,239	70,032	4,778	155,060
Profit for the financial year	-	-	-	52,918	52,918
Other comprehensive expense	-	-	-	(430)	(430)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	52,488	52,488
Purchase of own shares	-	-	-	(17,500)	(17,500)
Equity-settled share based payments	-	-	276	-	276
Total transactions with owners	-	-	276	(17,500)	(17,224)
At 31 December 2018	11	80,239	70,308	39,766	190,324

The notes on pages 19 to 45 form part of these financial statements.

1. General information

SS&C Financial Services International Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England. The address of its registered office is SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex, SS15 5FS.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") are the provision of accountholder / policyholder administration services to the providers of wrap platforms, insurance and pension products, and collective investment products across multiple European jurisdictions. The Group also undertakes operational readiness work to develop systems and operating models to meet client specific requirements, in order to provide future administration services.

On 31 March 2020, the Company changed its registered name from DST Financial Services International Limited to SS&C Financial Services International Limited.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The group and individual financial statements of SS&C Financial Services International Limited have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

The group and individual financial statements have been prepared 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 judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (see note 3).

Financial reporting standard 102 – reduced disclosure exemptions

The Group and Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102:

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statements Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 26 Share-based Payment paragraphs 26.18(b), 26.19 to 26.21 and 26.23;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. as at 31 December 2019 and these financial statements may be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission, Division of Corporation Finance, 100 F Street, NE Washington, DC 20549, United States of America.

The principal accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are set out below.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.2 Basis of consolidation

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

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of business combinations using the purchase method. In the Balance Sheet, 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 Group financial statements are presented in pound sterling and rounded to thousands.

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the 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.

2.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises revenue recognised by the Group in respect of services supplied during the year, exclusive of value added tax and trade discounts.

Turnover represents fees due for dealing, registration and related administration services rendered during the year. Fees are accrued as turnover as the services are provided. Income relating to operational readiness charges on conversion projects is recognised as the lower of amounts invoiced or the percentage of work completed less an appropriate deferred contingency, which is recognised on completion. Turnover also includes invoices raised to clients for out of pocket expenses and disbursements on their behalf.

2.5 Deferred income

Deferred income represents payment received in advance for services which are to be rendered within the next 12 months.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Contract premiums

Contract premiums represent incentives for completing a new client conversion. These are capitalised in the Balance Sheet and amortised from the date of conversion over the remaining life of the contract. Contract premiums are shown in note 18 under amounts recoverable on long term contracts.

2.7 Advanced contract payment

Advanced contract payments represent advances made to clients under the terms of long term contracts, where the timing of the repayment is separate from the other terms on the contract. These transactions are treated as a loan.

2.8 Systems development

Computer programming and development costs are written off to profit and loss when they are incurred.

2.9 Operating leases: the Group as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.10 Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

2.11 Share based payments

The ultimate parent company operates a share based compensation plan. Share options are granted to selected members of the Board of Directors, management and key employees.

The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets). Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest.

2.12 Post retirement private health care benefits

The Group provides defined post retirement private health care benefits to employees who joined prior to 1 October 1994. The cost of this benefit is charged to profit and loss assuming that the employees in the scheme remain employed until retirement.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.13 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Group in independently administered funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

The Group operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees and former employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including but not limited to age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan.

The surplus/liability recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the Balance Sheet date less the fair value of plan assets at the Balance Sheet date (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated using the projected unit credit method. Annually the Group engages independent actuaries to calculate the obligation. The present value is determined by discounting the estimated future payments using market yields on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in sterling and that have terms approximating the estimated period of the future payments ("discount rate").

The fair value of plan assets is measured in accordance with the FRS 102 fair value hierarchy and in accordance with the Group's policy for similarly held assets. This includes the use of appropriate valuation techniques.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income. These amounts together with the return on plan assets, less amounts included in net interest, are disclosed as 'Remeasurement of net defined benefit surplus/liability'.

The cost of the defined benefit plan, recognised in profit or loss as employee costs, except where included in the cost of an asset, comprises:

a) the increase in net pension benefit liability arising from employee service during the period; and

b) the cost of plan introductions, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements.

The net interest income/cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This income/cost is recognised in profit or loss in ' Other finance income/expense'.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.14 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.15 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated 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.

2.16 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 Balance Sheet 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 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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

2.17 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

Amortisation is provided on the following bases:

Software	-	Between 3 and 5 years

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following basis:

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.

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.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Long-term leasehold property	- 5 - 18 years
Motor vehicles	- 5 years
Office equipment	- 3 - 10 years
Computer equipment	- 3 - 5 years

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.

2.19 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

At the end of each reporting period investment balances are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount at the Balance Sheet date. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.20 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.

At the end of each reporting period debtor balances are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount at the Balance Sheet date. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.21 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and deposits held with financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less.

2.22 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price.

2.23 Financial instruments

The Group has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

Basic financial instruments including debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade payables or receivables, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid or received. However if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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) despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, 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 assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet 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 the liability simultaneously.

Derivatives, including forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The Group does not currently apply hedge accounting for foreign exchange derivatives.

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.24 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Group a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Group becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

2.25 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

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

All estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that represent the best view that management have with the information available at the time. The Group makes judgements and assumptions concerning the future, and the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the subsequent actual results. The judgements and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Revenue recognition on operational readiness conversion projects

The Group recognises income related to operational readiness charges on conversion projects on a percentage of completion basis, with an appropriate deferred contingency which is not recognised until final completion. The percentage of completion calculations require management's best estimates of the future costs and the number of man days that will be required to complete the project in full. These estimates are informed by information provided by the internal project management teams, including the tracking of actual progress against plan, and periodic detailed re-planning of each project through to completion, which includes detailed resource plans. Any discussions with clients on potential variations to project scope, are also taken into consideration. Management also need to exercise their judgement in determining an appropriate level of contingency to be deferred until completion. This judgement will take into account the current stage of completion of the project, an assessment of the potential impact of any known risks or uncertainties, and any current on going discussions or negotiations with the clients.

Provisions

The Group makes provision for dilapidation costs on tenant repairing property leases. These provisions require management's best estimates of the costs that will be incurred based on legislative, contractual and commercial requirements.

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies (continued)

Defined benefit pension obligations

The Group has obligations to pay pension benefits to certain employees and former employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including: life expectancy, the level of future salary increases, asset valuations, and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in order to determine the net pension obligation in the Balance Sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends.

4. Parent 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 parent Company for the year was £61,868,000 *(2018: £52,918,000)*.

5. Turnover

Turnover represents sales of services outside the Group net of value added tax.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Funds business	**205,091**	*221,344*
Wealth management & insurance business	**116,032**	*119,777*
Operational readiness work on conversion projects	**56,726**	*55,022*
	377,849	*396,143*

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
United Kingdom	**372,271**	*387,951*
Rest of Europe	**5,474**	*7,287*
Rest of the world	**104**	*905*
	377,849	*396,143*

6. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019 **£000**	*2018* *£000*
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	**4,646**	*7,613*
Amortisation of intangible assets	**1,326**	*3,548*
Loss on disposal of tangible assets	**1**	*131*
Operating lease rentals	**5,865**	*6,417*
Bad debt expense/(credit)	**6**	*(930)*

7. Auditors' remuneration

	2019 **£000**	*2018* *£000*
Fees payable to the Group's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements	**250**	*292*
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of:		
Audit of the Company's subsidiaries	**34**	*34*
Taxation advisory services	**42**	*83*
Audit-related assurance services	**440**	*400*
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in connection with the Company's pension scheme in respect of:		
The auditing of financial statements of the scheme	**15**	*15*

8. Employees

Staff costs, including Directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*
Wages and salaries	**164,494**	*176,941*
Social security costs	**11,711**	*12,722*
Cost of defined benefit scheme	**81**	*146*
Cost of defined contribution scheme	**7,237**	*7,702*
Share based compensation	**1,938**	*2,232*
	185,461	*199,743*

The average monthly number of employees, including the Directors, during the year was as follows:

	2019 No.	*2018 No.*
IT & Central Support	**873**	*994*
Administration	**2,831**	*3,011*
	3,704	*4,005*

9. Directors' remuneration

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Directors' emoluments	**1,596**	*1,245*
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	**3**	*8*
Sums paid to 3rd parties for directors services	**624**	*649*

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to two Directors (2018: three) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes. The aggregate pension contributions shown above represent payments by the Company into money purchase pensions schemes. None of the Directors are members of the SS&C Financial Services International Limited (formerly DST Financial Services International Limited) defined benefit pension scheme (2018: none).

The highest paid Director received remuneration of £706,000 (2018: £644,000).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid Director amounted to £2,000 (2018: £7,000).

No share options were exercised by the highest paid Director during the year (2018: NIL).

10. Share based payments

Until 16 April 2018, certain employees of the Company were eligible to participate in the DST Systems Inc. Stock Incentive Plan, whereby they could receive DST System Inc. shares as part of their remuneration. Employees participating in the plan could receive Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs") and Performance Stock Units ("PSUs"). The total charge recognised as an expense relating to this share based compensation plan in 2019 was £NIL (2018: £276,000), all of which related to equity-settled share based payment transactions, with a corresponding amount recognised directly in equity.

On 16 April 2018, SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. acquired DST Systems Inc., ("DST") and subsequently converted DST's unvested stock options, unvested RSUs and unvested PSUs into equity awards and rights to receive their common stock.

From 16 April 2018, share based payments under the compensation plan offered by the ultimate parent company, SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., may be granted to officers and other key individuals who perform services for the Company. These awards may be in the form of Stock Options and similar awards. Each stock option has an exercise price equal to the market price of the ultimate parent company's common stock on the grant date, and a contractual term of ten years from the date of the grant. Substantially all stock options vest 25% on the first anniversary of the date of the grant and 1/36 per month thereafter until fully vested. The expected volatility is based on weighted historical and implied volatilities of the ultimate parent company's common stock price. The expected life of the options is based on historical data.

The fair value of the share based compensation is charged to the Company by the ultimate parent company and therefore no capital contribution arises to the Company. The share based compensation expense for this plan during 2019 was £1,938,000 (2018: £1,956,000).

11. Interest receivable and similar income

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Interest receivable from group undertakings	**3,552**	*1,129*
Gain on derivative financial instruments	**-**	*257*
Other interest receivable	**3,972**	*4,392*
Bank interest receivable	**45**	*48*
	7,569	*5,826*

12. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Loans from group undertakings	**1,263**	*1,263*
Other interest payable	**13**	*14*
	1,276	*1,277*

13. Other finance income

	2019	*2018*
	£000	*£000*
Net interest on defined benefit pension surplus	**21**	*20*
	21	*20*

14. Tax on profit

	2019	*2018*
	£000	*£000*
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	**15,871**	*7,646*
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**40**	*454*
	15,911	*8,100*
Double taxation relief	**(99)**	*(27)*
	15,812	*8,073*
Foreign tax		
Overseas tax with respect to Thailand branch	**170**	*27*
	170	*27*
Total current tax	**15,982**	*8,100*
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	**326**	*2,104*
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(212)**	*150*
Total deferred tax	**114**	*2,254*
Taxation on profit	**16,096**	*10,354*

14. Tax on profit (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than *(2018: higher than)* the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% *(2018: 19%)*. The differences are explained below:

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Profit before tax	**86,438**	*52,794*
Profit before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	**16,423**	*10,031*
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**(25)**	*176*
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**(172)**	*604*
Non-taxable income	**(162)**	*(287)*
UK relief for overseas taxation	**(99)**	*(27)*
Foreign tax suffered	**170**	*27*
Adjustments to tax rates	**(39)**	*(170)*
Total tax charge for the year	**16,096**	*10,354*

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Legislation has been enacted to reduce the main UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction to 17% has also been enacted and will be effective from 1 April 2020. The deferred tax balances have been re-measured at these rates as appropriate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced on 11th March 2020 that the UK corporation tax rate will remain at 19% for the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021 and 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022. These changes have not been enacted so have not been reflected in the deferred tax balances.

15. Intangible assets

Group and Company

	Software £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	**38,860**
Additions	**81**
At 31 December 2019	**38,941**
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	**37,392**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**1,326**
At 31 December 2019	**38,718**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	**223**
At 31 December 2018	*1,468*

All of the Group's intangible fixed assets are held in the parent Company.

16. Tangible assets

Group and Company

	Long-term leasehold property £000	Motor vehicles £000	Office equipment £000	Computer equipment £000	Total £000
Cost					
At 1 January 2019	**18,257**	**14**	**9,482**	**48,899**	**76,652**
Additions	**99**	**-**	**304**	**1,537**	**1,940**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(2)**	**-**	**(2)**
At 31 December 2019	**18,356**	**14**	**9,784**	**50,436**	**78,590**
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2019	**14,240**	**5**	**7,385**	**45,569**	**67,199**
Charge for the year on owned assets	**956**	**3**	**714**	**2,973**	**4,646**
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(1)**	**-**	**(1)**
At 31 December 2019	**15,196**	**8**	**8,098**	**48,542**	**71,844**
Net book value					
At 31 December 2019	**3,160**	**6**	**1,686**	**1,894**	**6,746**
At 31 December 2018	*4,017*	*9*	*2,097*	*3,330*	*9,453*

All of the Group's tangible fixed assets are held in the parent Company.

17. Investments

Company

	Investments in subsidiary companies £000
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	**3,346**
At 31 December 2019	**3,346**
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	**3,346**
At 31 December 2018	*3,346*

Subsidiary undertakings

The following were subsidiary undertakings of the Company at 31 December 2019:

Name	Principal activity	Class of shares	Holding
SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited (formerly DST Financial Services Europe Limited)	Provision of dealing administration services	Ordinary	100%
SS&C Custody Services Limited (formerly IFDS Financial Services Limited)	Provision of financial products and plan manager services (non-trading)	Ordinary	100%
The Administration Partnership Limited	Dormant	Ordinary	100%

All subsidiary undertakings are incorporated in the United Kingdom and their registered offices are at SS&C House, St Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

On 17 March 2020, The Administration Partnership Limited was dissolved.

18. Debtors

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Amounts falling due after more than one year				
Advanced contract payment	**80,000**	*90,000*	**80,000**	*90,000*
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	**-**	*1,975*	**-**	*1,975*
Deferred tax asset (note 23)	**6,120**	*6,386*	**6,118**	*6,384*
Prepayments and accrued income	**380**	*791*	**380**	*791*
	86,500	*99,152*	**86,498**	*99,150*

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Amounts falling due within one year				
Trade debtors	**68,152**	*75,938*	**68,152**	*75,938*
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**187,069**	*73,984*	**187,069**	*73,984*
Amounts owed by related parties	**403**	*1,125*	**403**	*1,125*
Other debtors	**193**	*1,602*	**193**	*1,602*
Amounts recoverable on long term contracts	**395**	*1,245*	**395**	*1,245*
Advance contract payment	**10,000**	*10,000*	**10,000**	*10,000*
Prepayments and accrued income	**7,924**	*8,556*	**7,924**	*8,556*
	274,136	*172,450*	**274,136**	*172,450*

The advanced contract payment shown above represents amounts advanced to an existing client under the terms of a long term agreement by which the Group will provide a wider range of services using its new technology platform. The amount advanced is repayable in equal monthly instalments on a straight line basis over twelve years commencing from January 2017.

The amount owed by group undertakings as at 31 December 2019 shown above, includes £165,500,000 (2018: £72,000,000) advanced to the Company's parent undertaking, DSTI Holdings Limited, under a facility agreement which allows the Company to loan up to £175,000,000. Interest is due on the outstanding balance at a rate of Bank of England base rate plus 2.5%, and the outstanding balance is repayable on demand. In February 2020, the Directors approved an increase to this facility agreement to allow the Company to loan up to £250,000,000.

All other amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

19. Cash at bank and in hand

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Cash at bank and in hand	**10,566**	*17,411*	**10,543**	*17,387*
	10,566	*17,411*	**10,543**	*17,387*

20. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Other loans (note 22)	**-**	*120*	**-**	*120*
Trade creditors	**2,911**	*5,682*	**2,911**	*5,682*
Amounts owed to group undertakings	**58,728**	*9,841*	**89,139**	*32,964*
Amounts owed to related parties	**1,700**	*77*	**1,700**	*77*
Corporation tax	**171**	*4,809*	**171**	*3,622*
Other taxation and social security	**7,654**	*8,092*	**7,654**	*8,092*
Other creditors	**3**	*61*	**3**	*61*
Accruals and deferred income	**27,615**	*31,664*	**27,614**	*31,663*
	98,782	*60,346*	**129,192**	*82,281*

The amounts shown above as owed by the Company to group undertakings include £32,399,000 (2018: £23,123,000) relating to balances due to its subsidiaries, SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited (formerly DST Financial Services Europe Limited) and SS&C Custody Services Limited (formerly IFDS Financial Services Limited), which are unsecured and payable on demand.

In addition, the amounts shown above as owed by the Group to group undertakings include £29,925,000 (2018: £NIL) relating to a subordinated loan held by the Company (see note 22).

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are payable on demand.

21. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 22)	**-**	*29,832*	**-**	*29,832*
	-	*29,832*	**-**	*29,832*

22. Loans

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Amounts falling due within one year				
Other loans	**-**	*120*	**-**	*120*
Subordinated loans	**29,925**	*-*	**29,925**	*-*
	29,925	*120*	**29,925**	*120*
Amounts falling due 2-5 years				
Subordinated loans	**-**	*29,832*	**-**	*29,832*
	-	*29,832*	**-**	*29,832*

Other loans

In July 2014 the Group purchased computer equipment to the value of £1,074,000 on external finance, which was repayable over five years and bore an interest rate of 5.5%.

Subordinated loans

In October 2015 the Group received a £30,000,000 subordinated loan from a group undertaking, which is expected to be repaid in October 2020. Interest is payable quarterly at an interest rate of 3.9025%.

23. Deferred taxation

Group

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
At beginning of year	**6,386**	*8,628*
Charged to profit or loss	**(114)**	*(2,254)*
(Charged)/credited to other comprehensive income	**(152)**	*12*
At end of year	**6,120**	*6,386*

Company

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
At beginning of year	**6,384**	*8,625*
Charged to profit or loss	**(114)**	*(2,253)*
(Charged)/credited to other comprehensive income	**(152)**	*12*
At end of year	**6,118**	*6,384*

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Accelerated capital allowances	**4,740**	*5,010*	**4,738**	*5,008*
Tax on defined benefit pension scheme	**(256)**	*(104)*	**(256)**	*(104)*
Other timing differences	**1,636**	*1,480*	**1,636**	*1,480*
	6,120	*6,386*	**6,118**	*6,384*

24. Provisions for liabilities

Group

	Retirement provision £000	Dilapidation provision £000	Onerous contracts £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2019	**271**	**937**	**225**	**1,433**
Charged to profit or loss	**33**	**-**	**-**	**33**
Utilised in year	**-**	**-**	**(150)**	**(150)**
At 31 December 2019	**304**	**937**	**75**	**1,316**

Company

	Retirement provision £000	Dilapidation provision £000	Onerous contracts £000	Total £000
At 1 January 2019	**271**	**937**	**225**	**1,433**
Charged to profit or loss	**33**	**-**	**-**	**33**
Utilised in year	**-**	**-**	**(150)**	**(150)**
At 31 December 2019	**304**	**937**	**75**	**1,316**

Retirement provisions
The Group provides defined post retirement private healthcare benefits to employees who joined prior to 1 October 1994. The provision as at 31 December 2019 was £38,000 (2018: £39,000). The liabilities at 31 December 2019 were calculated at 6 years of healthcare premium for each employee discounted on a sliding scale for the probability of an employee remaining in employment with the Company until the age of 65.

Additionally the Company's Thailand branch has provided £266,000 (2018: £232,000) for the payment of benefits that accrue to employees under Thailand legislation when they retire based on the probability of an employee remaining in employment with the Company until the age of 55 and the length of service they will have completed. The amount payable is one months' salary for every year of service up to a maximum of ten months.

Dilapidation provision
A provision has been made for the contractual obligations of the Group on surrender of the property leases on its London, Brentwood and Craigforth properties, to reinstate the premises to the same state and condition that existed prior to occupancy.

Onerous contracts provision
A provision has been made for future obligations under certain onerous contracts, where the Group expects to receive no future economic benefit from these contracts.

25. Called up share capital

	2019 £	2018 £
Authorised		
7,000 Ordinary A shares of £1 each (2018: 7,000)	**7,000**	*7,000*
1,000 Ordinary B shares of £1 each (2018: 1,000)	**1,000**	*1,000*
7,000 Ordinary C shares of £1 each (2018: 7,000)	**7,000**	*7,000*
	15,000	*15,000*
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
6,291 Ordinary A shares of £1 each (2018: 6,291)	**6,291**	*6,291*
780 Ordinary B shares of £1 each (2018: 780)	**780**	*780*
3,667 Ordinary C shares of £1 each (2018: 3,667)	**3,667**	*3,667*
	10,738	*10,738*

On 24 September 2018 the Company entered into an agreement with one of its shareholders, DST Systems Inc., for the repurchase of 220 ordinary B shares of £1 each in the capital of the Company for a total cash consideration of £17,500,000. The shares repurchased were subsequently cancelled.

26. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2019 the Group had capital expenditure of £821,000 (2018: £1,202,000) that had been contracted for but not provided in these financial statements.

27. Pension asset

The Group operates a defined benefit pension scheme.

The employer contribution rate to the plan is £500,000 per annum.

Reconciliation of present value of plan liabilities:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At the beginning of the year	**14,739**	*15,258*
Current service cost	**81**	*102*
Cost of benefit changes	**-**	*44*
Interest cost	**388**	*368*
Actuarial losses/(gains)	**1,792**	*(942)*
Benefits paid	**(866)**	*(91)*
At the end of the year	**16,134**	*14,739*

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
At the beginning of the year	**15,355**	*15,942*
Interest income	**409**	*388*
Actuarial gains/(losses)	**2,248**	*(1,384)*
Contributions	**500**	*500*
Benefits paid	**(866)**	*(91)*
At the end of the year	**17,646**	*15,355*

Composition of plan assets:

	2019 £000	2018 £000
Equity securities	**13,552**	*11,286*
Debt securities	**4,076**	*4,054*
Other	**18**	*15*
Total plan assets	**17,646**	*15,355*

27. Pension asset (continued)

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Value of plan assets	**17,646**	*15,355*
Value of plan liabilities	**(16,134)**	*(14,739)*
Net pension scheme asset	**1,512**	*616*

The amounts recognised in profit or loss are as follows:

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Current service cost	**(81)**	*(102)*
Interest on obligation	**21**	*20*
Cost of benefit changes	**-**	*(44)*
Total	**(60)**	*(126)*

The cumulative amount of actuarial gains and losses recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income was £456,000 gain *(2018: £442,000 loss).*

The Group expects to contribute £500,000 to its defined benefit pension scheme in 2020.

	2019 £000	*2018 £000*
Analysis of actuarial gain/(loss) recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actual return less interest income included in net interest income	**2,248**	*(1,384)*
Experience (losses)/gains arising on the scheme liabilities	**(1,792)**	*942*
	456	*(442)*

27. Pension asset (continued)

A comprehensive actuarial valuation of the Group pension scheme was carried out at 31 March 2017 by Willis Towers Watson, independent consulting actuaries. Adjustments to the valuation at that date have been made based on the following assumptions at the Balance Sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):

	2019	*2018*
	%	*%*
Discount rate	**1.90**	*2.70*
Future salary increases	**2.00**	*2.00*
Future pension increases	**2.75**	*2.95*
Inflation assumption	**2.90**	*3.15*

	2019	*2018*
Mortality rates	**Years**	*Years*
- for a male aged 65 now	**87.6**	*88.1*
- at 65 for a male aged 45 now	**88.9**	*89.3*
- for a female aged 65 now	**88.7**	*89.1*
- at 65 for a female member aged 45 now	**90.1**	*90.6*

Amounts for the current and previous four years are as follows:

Defined benefit pension scheme

	2019	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Defined benefit obligation	**(16,134)**	*(14,739)*	*(15,258)*	*(17,438)*	*(12,114)*
Scheme assets	**17,646**	*15,355*	*15,942*	*13,940*	*11,085*
Surplus/(deficit)	**1,512**	*616*	*684*	*(3,498)*	*(1,029)*

28. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December the Group and the Company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	Group 2019 £000	*Group 2018 £000*	**Company 2019 £000**	*Company 2018 £000*
Payments due				
Not later than 1 year	**5,709**	*5,792*	**5,602**	*5,685*
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	**9,744**	*10,839*	**9,662**	*10,650*
Later than 5 years	**8,489**	*9,872*	**8,489**	*9,872*
	23,942	*26,503*	**23,753**	*26,207*

29. Post balance sheet events

During the early months of 2020 there has been a major outbreak of COVID-19, which the World Health Organization has classified as a global pandemic. Global governments have introduced unprecedented measures to try to impede the spread of the virus, including the temporary closure of businesses and other infrastructure and severe restrictions on personal movement. This has resulted in major disruption to normal economic activities and significant turmoil in global financial markets. In response the Group has invoked its business continuity plans, in order to ensure the safety of all of its employees and the continuity of the services it provides to its clients.

While the ultimate economic impact of the COVID-19 outbreak remains uncertain, the measures that the Group has put in place have allowed it to continue to provide services to its clients, and the Group has thus far not experienced any material financial impacts.

In March 2020 the Group commenced the implementation of an organisational restructure plan to reduce the size of some of its operational, information technology, and corporate support functions.

30. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The Company's immediate controlling party is DSTI Holdings Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The address of its registered office is DST House, St Marks Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, KT6 4QD.

The Company's ultimate controlling party is SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America. The address of its registered office is 80 Lamberton Road, Windsor, Connecticut, CT 06095, USA.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group which contains the Company, and for which Group financial statements are prepared is SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc.

Copies of the Group financial statements of SS&C Technologies Holdings, Inc. are available from the Securities and Exchange Commission, Division of Corporation Finance, 100 F Street, NE Washington, DC 20549, United States of America.