Report and Financial Statements

Year Ended

31 December 2015

Company Number 03010097

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Company Information

Director

G Givens

Company secretary

R W Evans

Registered number

03010097

Registered office

DST House St Marks Hill Surbiton Surrey KT6 4QD

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

The Atrium 1 Harefield Road Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 1EX

Bankers

Lloyds Bank plc 25 Gresham Street

London Surrey E2CV 7HN

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Strategic report For the year ended 31 December 2015

Introduction

The Director presents his Strategic Report of DST Realty (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Business review

The profit for the financial year is £540,000 (2014 - £718,000) and no dividend has been proposed or paid during the year (2014 - \pm Nil).

Key performance indicators

DST Realty (UK) Limited is managed by the director in accordance with the strategies of its parent company, DST Output Limited. For this reason, the director believes that further key performance indicators for the company are not necessary or appropriate to understand the development, performance or position of the business. These strategies and key performance indicators are discussed in the company's parent's group strategic report which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

From the perspective of the company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated with the principal risks of the group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of DST Output Limited, which include those of the company, are discussed in DST Output Limited group strategic report.

Impact of the UK deciding to leave the European Union

The directors have considered the impact of the UK deciding to leave the European Union on 23 June 2016 and do not believe it will have a significant impact on the entity subsequent to the year end.

This report was approved by the board on

26/08/2016

and signed on its behalf.

G Givens

Director's report For the year ended 31 December 2015

The director presents his report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Director's responsibilities statement

The director is responsible for preparing the Strategic report, the Director's report and the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare audited financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the audited financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the audited financial statements unless satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these audited financial statements, the director is required to:

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

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the audited financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The company's principal activity continued to be that of real estate operations. The company owns properties that were leased in the financial year to DST Output (Bristol) Limited, a fellow group subsidiary, and external clients.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £540,000 (2014 - £718,000).

Dividends are disclosed in the strategic report.

Director

The following director held office during the year and up to the date of signing these financial statements:

G Givens

Director's indemnity

DST Systems Inc. maintains liability insurance for the director of DST Output (London) Limited. For the purpose of the Companies Act 2006, DST Systems Inc. provides indemnity insurance for the director and secretary of DST Output (London) Limited for the qualifying third party provisions. The indemnity insurance was in place for the whole period up to the date the financial statements were approved.

Director's report For the year ended 31 December 2015

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

The director at the time when this Director's report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as he is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware,
- he 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's auditors are aware of that information.

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

26/08/2016

and signed on its behalf.

G Givens

Director

Independent Auditors' report to the members of DST Realty (UK) Limited

Report on the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion DST Realty (UK) Limited's financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2015 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice: and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

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

- the Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015;
- the Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended;
- the Statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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

Opinions on matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

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

Independent Auditors' report to the members of DST Realty (UK) Limited

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

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

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

What an audit of financial statements involves

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

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

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

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

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

Sarah Quinn (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Uxbridge

Date: 26 August 2016

Statement of comprehensive income For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £000	As restated 2014 £000
Turnover	3	780	770
Gross profit	-	780	770
Administrative expenses		(57)	(40)
Fair value movements on investment property	8	118	-
Operating profit	-	841	730
Other income		-	300
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(196)	(194)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	-	645	836
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(105)	(118)
Profit for the financial year	- 	540	718

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

There were no other comprehensive income in 2015 or 2014.

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Registered number: 03010097

Statement of financial position As at 31 December 2015

Fixed assets	Note	•	2015 £000		As restated 2014 £000
Investment property	8		9,750		9,632
•			9,750		9,632
Current assets			3,730		5,002
Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	9	2,432 -		6,660 14	
,		2,432		6,674	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(837)		(2,061)	
Net current assets			1,595		4,613
Total assets less current liabilities			11,345		14,245
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11		-		(3,440)
Net assets		=	11,345		10,805
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	13		352		352
Share premium account			3,496	•	3,496
Profit and loss account			7,497		6,957
Total equity		_	11,345		10,805

The company's financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements on pages 6 to 19 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by

G Given: Director

Date: 26/08/2016

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Called up share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
At 1 January 2015	352	3,496	6,957	10,805
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	-	540	540
Total comprehensive income for the year			540	540
At 31 December 2015	352	3,496	7,497	11,345

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 December 2014

At 1 January 2014	Called up share capital £000 352	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss account £000 6,239	Total equity £000 10,087
Comprehensive income for the year				
Profit for the financial year	-	•	718	718
Total comprehensive income for the year	-		718	718
At 31 December 2014	352	3,496	6,957	10,805

The notes on pages 9 to 19 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

DST Realty (UK) Limited is a company incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors report.

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

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 102 is given in note 16.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 2).

Accounting policies have been applied consistently, other than where new policies have been adopted.

The following accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), from
 preparing a statement of cash flows, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate
 parent company, DST Systems, Inc, includes the company's cash flows in its own consolidated
 financial statements.
- The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 102 para 33.7 from disclosing total compensation of key management personnel.
- The company has taken advantage of the exemption for qualifying entities from certain financial instrument disclosures, on the basis that the equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of ultimate parent company.
- The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under FRS 33.1 (a), from disclosing related party transactions as they are all with other companies that are wholly owned by DST Systems, Inc.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of DST Systems, Inc as at 31 December 2015 and these financial statements may be obtained from 333 West 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, USA.

1.3 Turnover

Rental income, in respect of property leases, is recognised as turnover in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the period to which it relates. Rental income received for future periods is deferred to the period to which it relates.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Investment property

The company's property are classified as investment property as it leases it out to other group and external companies under an operating lease.

Investment property are carried at fair value at year end with any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment property recognised in the profit and loss account, through the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.5 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Statement of financial position date, except that:

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

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

1.6 Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.
- Profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

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

In preparing these financial statements the directors have made the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating
 or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of
 ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's investment property assets.
 Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Investment property (see note 8)

Investment Property is presented at its fair value at the balance sheet date. The fair value is determined by independent valuers registered with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom, adopting the Market Rent method. The fair value of the investment property is re-assessed at each balance sheet date.

Impairment of trade receivables

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other receivables, management considers factors including the credit rating of the receivable, the ageing profile of receivables and historical experience.

3. Turnover

All turnover is derived from a single class of business within the United Kingdom. The company leases its real estate to group companies and external clients under operating leases. The fair value of assets held for use as operating leases was £9.8m (2014 - £9.6m). The aggregate amount of rentals received under operating leases was £0.78m (2014 - £0.77m).

4. Operating profit

The operating profit is stated after charging:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual financial statements	10	0
the company's allibal illiancial statements		9

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

5. Employees

The company has no employees other than the director (2014 - none), who did not receive any remuneration (2014 - £Nil).

6.	Interest payable and similar charges		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Bank interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	196	194
7.	Taxation		
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Corporation tax		
	UK corporation tax charge on profit for the year	105	113
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	2	6
		107	119
	Total current tax	107	119
	Deferred tax		
	Adjustments in respect of prior years	(2)	(1)
	Total deferred tax	(2)	(1)
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities	105	118

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

7. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2014 -lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 -21.50%). The differences are explained below:

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		835
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20.25% (2014 -21.50%) Effects of:	131	180
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	5
Non-taxable income	(26)	(67)
Total tax charge for the year	105	118
The state of the s		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Finance Act 2015 included legislation reducing the main UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19%, effective from 1 April 2017. A further reduction to 18% was also enacted with an effective from date of 1 April 2020. The deferred tax balances have been re-measured at these rates as appropriate as they are the latest substantially enacted tax rates.

The Chancellor has announced that the main UK corporation tax rate will now be reduced to 17% with an effective from date of 1 April 2020. However, as this 17% rate has not yet been substantially enacted it has not been applied to any figures in these accounts.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

8. Investment property

	Land and buildings
	0003
Fair value	
At 1 January 2014	9,625
Additions at cost	7
Fair value adjustments	•
At 31 December 2014	9,632
	Land and buildings
	0003
At 1 January 2015	9,632
Additions at cost	•
Fair value adjustments	118
At 31 December 2015	9,750

The freehold investment property is subject to security arising from £nil (2014 - £3.9m) loan with Lloyds Bank PLC.

The company's investment property are presented at its fair value at 31 December 2015, on the basis of the market rent method. The valuation was undertaken by Colliers International Valuation UK LLP, a firm of independent valuers registered with the RICS Valuer Registration Scheme (VRS), in accordance with the RICS Valuation Professional Standards (incorporating International Valuation Standards) of January 2014 issued by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the United Kingdom.

The yield range of 7% to 7.75% (2014: 7% - 7.75%) to the current rental income were used to arrive at the fair value.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

9. Debtors

2015 £000	2014 £000
2,392	6,396
37	165
-	98
3	1
2,432	6,660
	2,392 37 - 3

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and do not bear any interest.

10. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2015 £000	2014 £000
Bank loans and overdrafts	-	480
Amounts owed to group undertakings	630	1,219
Other creditors	-	129
Other taxation and social security	13	-
Accruals and deferred income	194	233
	837	2,061

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, repayable on demand and do not bear any interest.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year	•	
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Bank loans and overdrafts	-	3,440
			3,440
	Secured loans		
	On 30 June 2011, the company undertook a mortgage with Lloyds TSB tot freehold property held. The mortgage was secured on the property and bea per annum. The outstanding loan amount was settled during the year.	alling £5.6m in rela rs interest at LIBC	ation to the DR + 2.45%
12.	Deferred taxation		
	ì	Defe	erred tax
			0003
	Charged to the profit or loss		3
	At 31 December 2015	· · ·	3
	The deferred tax balance brought forward at 1 January 2014 was £Nil, the cl £1k and the balance carried forward at 31 December 2014 was £1k.	harge to the profit	or loss was
	The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:	,	
		2015 £000	2014 £000
	Accelerated capital allowances	3	1
		3	1
		3 =	1
13.	Called up share capital		1
13.	Called up share capital	2015	2014
13.	Called up share capital Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid		2014 £000

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

14. Post balance sheet events

In April 2016, the land and buildings in DST Realty (UK) Limited were sold for £11.2m and leased back by DST Bristol Limited until January 2028. There is no financial impact arising from this transaction on the 2015 financial statements.

15. Controlling party

The immediate parent undertaking is DST Output Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

The ultimate parent undertaking company and controlling party is DST Systems, Inc, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

DST Output Limited is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of DST Output Limited can be obtained from Evolution House, Choats Road, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6BF.

DST Systems, Inc is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of DST Systems, Inc are available from 333 West 11th Street, Kansas City, MO 64105, USA.

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

16. First time adoption of FRS 102

This is the first year that the company has presented its results under FRS 102. The last financial statements prepared under the previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 December 2014. The date of the transition to FRS102 was 1 January 2014. Set out below are the changes in accounting policies which reconcile profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2014 and the total equity as at 1 January 2014 and 31 December 2014 between UK GAAP as previously reported and FRS102.

	Note	As previously stated 1 January 2014 £000	Effect of transition 1 January 2014 £000	FRS 102 (as restated) 1 January 2014 £000	As previously stated 31 December 2014	Effect of transition 31 December 2014 £000	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 December 2014 £000
Fixed assets		9,598	28	9,626	9,385	247	9,632
Current assets		6,091	-	6,091	6,674	-	6,674
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(1,709)		(1,709)	(2,061)		(2,061)
Net current assets		4,382	-	4,382	4,613		4,613
Total assets less current liabilities		13,980	28	14,008	13,998	247	14,245
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		(3,920)	-	(3,920)	(3,440)	-	(3,440)
						 	
Net assets		10,060	28	10,088	10,558	247	10,805
Capital and reserves		10,060	28	10,088	10,558	247	10,805

Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

16. First time adoption of FRS 102 (continued)

	Note	As previously stated 31 December 2014	Effect of transition 31 December 2014 £000	FRS 102 (as restated) 31 December 2014 £000
Turnover	Hote	770	-	770
		770	-	770
Administrative expenses		(260)	220	(40)
Operating profit		510	220	730
Income from investments		300	=	300
Interest payable and similar charges		(194)	-	(194)
Taxation		(118)	-	(118)
Profit on ordinary activities after taxation and for the financial year		498	220	718

Explanation of changes to previously reported profit and equity:

1 Investment Property

FRS102 requires property leased out to other group companies and external parties to be classified as Investment Property at its fair value with the adjustment to fair value taken through the profit and loss account. Previously any property leased out to other group companies were classified as fixed tangible assets and recognised at historical costs less depreciation and impairments. The effect of the change is that tangibles assets with a value of £9,597,000 on 1 January 2014 and £9,385,000 on 31 December 2014 were reclassified to investment property and recognised at its fair value of £9,632,000 at both dates. The equity on transition date was increased by £28,000 for the adjustment of the property to its fair value and the profit for the year ended 31 December 2014 increased by £219,000 as the previous charge for depreciation was reversed, bringing the total increase in the profit and loss account to £247,000 for the year ended 31 December 2014.