Registered number: 03941727

LINDSELL TRAIN LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors J M Alexandroff (Non Executive)

M Lim M J Lindsell J Orr N J Train

Company secretary

M Lim

Registered number

03941727

Registered office

66 Buckingham Gate

London SW1E 6AU

Independent auditor

Grant Thornton UK LLP

Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor

30 Finsbury Square

London EC2A 1AG

Bankers

Royal Bank of Scotland Plc

62/63 Threadneedle Street

London EC2R 8LA

Solicitors

Macfarlanes LLP

20 Cursitor Street

London EC4A 1LT

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STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Business review

The directors are encouraged by the company's long term performance track record of funds managed which should enhance the company's ability to retain and grow the number of investment mandates and size of its assets under management.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's principal business risks and uncertainties are legal, credit, market, operations, financial and regulatory risks. These risks are regularly reviewed by senior management to ensure that any risk arising from changes in business operations or external environment are identified and appropriately managed.

Financial key performance indicators

Overall, the company had a positive financial performance with improving fee and operating margins. Funds under management (FUM) increased by 24% (2018: 47%) from £13.2 billion (2017: £9 billion) to £16.3 billion (2018: £13.2 billion) through increased net inflows and market value changes. Overall fee revenue for the year rose by 39% (2018: 53%) to £84.5 million (2018: £60.9 million) and 90% of overall fee revenue for the year was earned from recurring fees. Operating profit which is stated before interest income and tax rose 46% (2018: 41%) to £55.5 million (2018: £38.0 million).

Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors that will affect trade in the forthcoming year are set out in this strategic report.

The main financial risks arising from the activities of the company are also set out above, together with the company's policies and processes for managing these risks.

The company has also prepared forecasts, covering a period of at least twelve months from the date of signing these financial statements, which have been reviewed and approved by the board of directors, who have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The directors therefore continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

This report was approved by the board on 9 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.

M J Lindsell Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 January 2019.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the provision of investment management services.

Results and dividends

The company had another profitable result for the year to 31 January 2019 driven by organic growth from a combination of investment performance and net investment inflows.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £45,000,418 (2018: £30,626,834).

The company declared and paid the following interim dividends in the year:

First interim dividend of £5,250 per share on 12 June 2018, paid on 15 June 2018 (£13,996,500); Second interim dividend of £5,740 per share on 12 December 2018, paid on 17 December 2018 (£15,302,840). The total dividend amounted to £29,299,340 (2018: 20,901,440).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

J M Alexandroff (Non Executive)
M Lim
M J Lindsell
J Orr
N J Train

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

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

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

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

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Pillar 3 disclosures

Pillar 3 disclosures can be found on the Company's website at www.lindselltrain.com.

Post balance sheet events

A written resolution was passed on 1 February 2019 in relation to a sub-division of existing shares. The company's existing share capital consists of 2,666 issued ordinary shares of £100 each. It has been resolved that each ordinary share be divided into 10 ordinary shares of £10 each in accordance with section 618 of the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors confirm that:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Auditor

The auditor, Grant Thornton UK LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on 9 May 2019 and signed on its behalf.

M J Lindse

Director



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDSELL TRAIN LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Lindsell Train Limited for the year ended 31 January 2019, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 January 2019 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.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the 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 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDSELL TRAIN LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our Auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic report or the Directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

- 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; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF LINDSELL TRAIN LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's 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 Auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

William Pointon

Senior statutory auditor

for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants

want Mamber UK LLP

London

9 May 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Note	2019 £	2018 £
	wote	~	~
Turnover	4	84,503,983	60,913,056
Gross profit		84,503,983	60,913,056
Administrative expenses		(29,150,233)	(22,996,455)
Operating profit	5	55,353,750	37,916,601
Interest receivable and similar income	9	212,060	59,551
Profit before tax		55,565,810	37,976,152
Tax on profit	10	(10,565,392)	(7,349,318)
Profit for the financial year		45,000,418	30,626,834
Other comprehensive income for the year		·-	
Total comprehensive income for the year		45,000,418	30,626,834

LINDSELL TRAIN LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER:03941727

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JANUARY 2019

	Note		2019 £		2018 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	12		42,529		74,851
			42,529		74,851
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	12,725,045		9,483,709	
Cash at bank and in hand	14	48,311,110		32,993,294	
•		61,036,155		42,477,003	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(10,823,363)		(7,993,209)	
Net current assets			50,212,792		34,483,794
Total assets less current liabilities Provisions for liabilities			50,255,321		34,558,645
Deferred tax	16	(4,382)		(8,784)	
			(4,382)		(8,784)
Net assets			50,250,939	-	34,549,861
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	17		266,600		266,600
Profit and loss account	18		49,984,339		34, 283, 261
		a*	50,250,939		34,549,861

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 9 May 2019.

M J Lindsell Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2018	266,600	34,283,261	34,549,861
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	•	45,000,418	45,000,418
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	45,000,418	45,000,418
Dividends paid	-	(29,299,340)	(29,299,340)
Total transactions with owners	-	(29,299,340)	(29,299,340)
At 31 January 2019	266,600	49,984,339	50,250,939
•			

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2018

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£
At 1 February 2017	266,600	24,557,867	24,824,467
Comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	30,626,834	30,626,834
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	30,626,834	30,626,834
Dividends paid	•	(20,901,440)	(20,901,440)
Total transactions with owners	-	(20,901,440)	(20,901,440)
At 31 January 2018	266,600	34,283,261	34,549,861

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

	2019 £	2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities	-	~
Profit for the financial year	45,000,418	30,626,834
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	48,985	61,175
Interest received	(212,060)	(59,551)
Taxation charge	10,565,392	7,349,318
(Increase) in debtors	(3,241,338)	(2,392,299)
Increase in creditors	910,237	1,579,245
Corporation tax (paid)	(8,649,875)	(6, 783, 222)
Net cash generated from operating activities	44,421,759	30,381,500
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(16,663)	(44,252)
Interest received	212,060	59,551
Net cash from investing activities	195,397	15,299
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(29,299,340)	(20,901,440)
Net cash used in financing activities	(29,299,340)	(20,901,440)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,317,816	9,495,359
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	32,993,294	23,497,935
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	48,311,110	32,993,294
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	48,311,110	32,993,294

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

1. General information

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK 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 management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Turnover - investment management and performance fees

Turnover, which is stated net of value added tax is attributable to one continuing activity, the supply of investment management and advisory services.

Periodic investment management fees are accrued on a daily basis and payable in arrears in each calendar month other than one investment advisory mandate, where fees are earned when right to income is established, and are accounted for accordingly. For the avoidance of double charging management fees to Lindsell Train Investment Trust plc (LTIT), the company has agreed to abate the periodic investment management fee it receives indirectly from LTIT by an amount equal to the fees it earns from the portion of Lindsell Train products invested by LTIT. The current investments by LTIT are the Lindsell Train Japanese Equity Fund and the Finsbury Growth & Income Trust of which the company acts as investment manager.

Performance fees are accounted for and become due when the right to income is established. Invoicing occurs annually in accordance with management agreements in place.

2.3 Tangible fixed assets

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.3 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

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

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Fixtures & fittings - 3 years
Office equipment - 3 years
Computer equipment - 3 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 Statement of comprehensive income.

2.4 Debtors

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

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instruments transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other accounts receivable and payable.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit and loss account.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the Statement of financial position date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of financial position 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.

2.7 Creditors

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

2.8 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

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.

2.9 Operating leases: the company as lessee

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting.

2.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

2.12 Current and deferred taxation

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

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

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

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; 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 reporting date.

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

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

At the year end, the accrued income from management fees are estimated with reference to the Investment Management Agreements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

4.	Turnover		
	An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Management fees	76,316,670	56,264,865
	Performance fees	8,187,313	4,648,191
		84,503,983	60,913,056
	Analysis of turnover by country of destination:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	United Kingdom	44,844,822	36,679,760
	Rest of Europe	30,120,007	18,044,686
	Rest of the world	9,539,154	6,188,610
		84,503,983	60,913,056
5.	Operating profit		•
	The operating profit is stated after charging:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	48,985	61,175
	Operating lease	139,062	154,875
	Foreign exchange translation (Gain)/loss	(597,349)	834,490

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

6.	Auditor's remuneration		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	19,500	19,000
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates in respect of:		
	Audit related assurance services	34,350	33,705
	Taxation compliance services	5,500	4,120
	Tax consultancy	17,600	1,550
,	All other services	3,000	2,800
7.	Staff costs		
	Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Wages and salaries	24,208,567	18,093,865
	Social security costs	3,252,260	2,420,578
		27,460,827	20,514,443
	The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during t	the year was as	follows:
		2019	2018
		No.	No.
	Fund Management	5	5
	Marketing/Administration/Compliance	12	11
	Non-executive director	1	1
		18	17

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

8.	Directors' remuneration		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Directors' emoluments	19,081,955	14,213,410
	The highest paid director received remuneration of £8,166,990 (2018: £5,66	6,946).	
9.	Interest receivable		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other interest receivable	212,060	59,551
10.	Taxation		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Corporation tax		
٠	Current tax on profits for the year	10,569,753	7,349,834
	Adjustments in respect of previous periods	41	603
		10,569,794	7,350,437
	Total current tax	10,569,794	7,350,437
	Deferred tax	<u> </u>	
	Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(4,402)	(345) (774)
		<u>-</u>	
	Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	10,565,392	7,349,318

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

10. Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2018: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19.16%). The differences are explained below:

	2019 £	2018 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	55,565,810 	37,976,152
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19.16%) Effects of:	10,557,504	7,276,694
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	7,847	9,169
Capital allowances for year in excess of depreciation	-	(75)
Adjustments in respect of tax charge in respect of prior periods	41	(171)
Tax charge in relation to loan to participators	-	63,701
Total tax charge for the year	10,565,392	7,349,318

Factors that may affect future tax charges

The UK corporation tax rate has been reduced from 20% to 19% from April 2017 and will reduce further to 17% from April 2020. In accordance with accounting standards the effect of these rate reductions on deferred tax balances have been reflected in these accounts as the relevant legislation in relation to the reduction in the UK corporation tax rate has been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

11. Dividends

	2019 £	2018 £
First interim dividend of £5,250 per share (2018: £3,900 per share)	13,996,500	10,397,400
Second interim dividend of £5,740 per share (2018: £3,940 per share)	15,302,840	10,504,040
	29,299,340	20,901,440

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

Fixtures & fittings equipment E Computer E E	12.	Tangible fixed assets				
At 1 February 2018			fittings	equipment	equipment	
At 1 February 2018		Cost				
At 31 January 2019 103,275 139,203 54,577 297,055 Depreciation At 1 February 2018 76,937 76,247 52,357 205,541 Charge for the year on owned assets 17,955 29,152 1,878 48,985 At 31 January 2019 94,892 105,399 54,235 254,526 Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors Trade debtors Other d			94,878	130,937	54,577	280,392
Depreciation At 1 February 2018 76,937 76,247 52,357 205,541 Charge for the year on owned assets 17,955 29,152 1,878 48,985 At 31 January 2019 94,892 105,399 54,235 254,526 Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors Trade debtors Other debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 14. Cash and cash equivalents Description Toology 2018 E E E 2019 2018 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E		Additions	8,397	8,266	-	16,663
At 1 February 2018 Charge for the year on owned assets 17,955 29,152 1,878 48,985 At 31 January 2019 94,892 105,399 54,235 254,526 Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors 2019 17,941 17,941 17,941 17,941 18,690 18,6		At 31 January 2019	103,275	139,203	54,577	297,055
Charge for the year on owned assets 17,955 29,152 1,878 48,985 At 31 January 2019 94,892 105,399 54,235 254,526 Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors Trade debtors 4,473,524 3,032,856 Other debtors 200,550 207,474 Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2,018 £ £ £		Depreciation				
At 31 January 2019 Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors 2019 2018 £ £ Trade debtors Other debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £ 2019 2018 £ 2019 2018 £ £		At 1 February 2018	76,937	76,247	52,357	205,541
Net book value At 31 January 2019 8,383 33,804 342 42,529 At 31 January 2018 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors Trade debtors Other debtors 4,473,524 3,032,856 Other debtors 200,550 207,474 Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £ £		Charge for the year on owned assets	17,955	29,152	1,878	48,985
At 31 January 2019 At 31 January 2018 17,941 17,941 54,690 2,220 74,851 13. Debtors 2019 £ £ £ Trade debtors Other debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 £ £ £ £		At 31 January 2019	94,892	105,399	54,235	254,526
13. Debtors 2019 2018 £ £ Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents		Net book value				
13. Debtors 2019 2018 £ £ Trade debtors Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £ £		At 31 January 2019	8,383	33,804	342	42,529
Trade debtors 4,473,524 3,032,856 Other debtors 200,550 207,474 Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £ £		At 31 January 2018	17,941	54,690	2,220	74,851
Trade debtors 4,473,524 3,032,856 Other debtors 200,550 207,474 Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £	13.	Debtors				
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 £ £						
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income 8,050,971 6,243,379 12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 £ £		Trade debtors			4,473,524	3,032,856
12,725,045 9,483,709 14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £		Other debtors			200,550	207,474
14. Cash and cash equivalents 2019 2018 £ £		Prepayments and accrued income			8,050,971	6,243,379
2019 2018 £ £					12,725,045	9,483,709
2019 2018 £ £	4.4					
£ £	14.	Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash at bank and in hand 48,311,110 32,993,294						
		Cash at bank and in hand		•	48,311,110	32,993,294

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

15.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Trade creditors	29,368	81,167
	Corporation tax	5,569,754	3,649,834
	Other taxation and social security	806,906	640,822
	Other creditors	2,736	5,392
	Accruals and deferred income	4,414,599	3,615,994
		10,823,363	7,993,209
16.	Deferred taxation		
	-	2019 £	2018 £
	At beginning of year	(8,784)	(9,903)
	Charged to the profit or loss	4,402	1,119
•	At end of year	(4,382)	(8,784)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
	·	2019 £	2018 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	(4,382)	(8,784)
17.	Share capital		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	٤.	٨
	2,666 (2018: 2,666) Ordinary shares of £100 each	266,600	266,600

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

18. Reserves

Profit & loss account

Includes all current and prior year retained profits and losses.

Called up share capital

Represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

19. Related party transactions

The company earns management fees in respect of funds in which Lindsell Train Investment Trust plc has an interest. Lindsell Train Investment Trust plc has an interest of 24.23% (2018: 24.27%) in the ordinary share capital of the company. The net investment management fees (inclusive of performance fees and after abatement fees) received by the company in respect of funds in which Lindsell Train Investment Trust plc has interests amounting to £3,869,533 (2018: £3,675,848), of which £Nil (2018: £Nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Numbe shares h 2	-	Number of shares held 2018
Michael James Lindsell*	967	968
Nicholas John Train*	967	968
Michael Lim	52	52
Jane Orr	25	25
Lindsell Train Investment Trust Plc	646	647
Jame's Bullock	9	6

^{*} includes spouse holdings

Management fees

The company earns management fees in respect of the following funds in which directors of the company are also non-executive directors of the funds:

	2019 £	2018 £
Michael James Lindsell - Director of Lindsell Train Investment Trust plc	1,042,343	856,221

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2019

19. Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with funds under management

Transactions entered into by the directors with funds managed by Lindsell Train Limited for the period ended 31 January 2019 were:

Jane Orr

LT Global Equity Fund* £657 (2018: £5,724).

Lindsell Train Investment Trust* £610 (2018: £4,211).

LT Japanese Equity Fund* £106 (2018: £130).

Michael Lim

Finsbury Growth Income Trust plc* £133 (2018: £275).

LT Global Equity Fund* £35 (2018: £101).

Lindsell Train Investment Trust* £Nil (2018: £4,411).

Nicholas Train

Finsbury Growth Income Trust plc* £2,455,164 (2018: £4.504,183).

Michael James Lindsell

LT Global Equity Fund* £2,000,000 (2018: £150,000).

There are no other related party transactions.

20. Capital commitments

As at 31 January 2019, the company did not have any capital commitments (2018: £Nil).

21. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 January 2019 the company had future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

	2019 £	2018 £
Not later than 1 year	148,995	148,995
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	• -	148,995
Later than 5 years	•	-
	 :	

22. Post balance sheet events

A written resolution was passed on 1 February 2019 in relation to a sub-division of existing shares. The company's existing share capital consists of 2,666 issued ordinary shares of £100 each. It has been resolved that each ordinary share be divided into 10 ordinary shares of £10 each in accordance with section 618 of the Companies Act 2006.

Finsbury Growth Income Trust* £1,355,253 (2018: £19,292).

^{*} includes direct family interests