

Annual Report

for the year ended 31 December 2016

Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc



1

Strategic Report

- 2 Company Summary
- 4 Financial Highlights
- 5 Chairman's Statement
- 8 Investment Objective and Policy
- 9 Investment Portfolio
- 12 Investment Manager's Review
- 21 Investment Philosophy
- 24 Business Review

2

Governance

- 29 Board of Directors
- 31 Corporate Governance
- 36 Report of the Directors
- 40 Statement of Directors'
Responsibilities
- 41 Audit Committee Report
- 45 Directors' Remuneration Report
- 47 Directors' Remuneration
Policy Report

3

Financial Statements

- 48 Independent Auditor's Report
- 54 Statement of Comprehensive
Income
- 55 Statement of Financial Position
- 56 Statement of Changes in Equity
- 57 Statement of Cash Flows
- 58 Notes to the Financial Statements

4

Further Information

- 73 Shareholder Information
- 74 Alternative Investment Fund
Managers Directive Disclosures
- 77 Glossary of Terms
- 79 How to Invest
- 81 Notice of Annual General Meeting
- 87 Explanatory Notes
to the Resolutions
- 90 Company Information

Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc aims to provide shareholders with an attractive return by investing in a portfolio of shares issued by listed or traded companies which have the majority of their operations in, or revenue derived from, Developing Economies* and which provide direct exposure to the rise of the consumer classes in those countries.

Company Summary

The Company

The Company is an investment trust and its shares are premium listed on the Official List and traded on the main market of the London Stock Exchange. The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

Total assets less current liabilities as at 31 December 2016 were £238.6 million (2015: £179.3 million) and the market capitalisation was £242.4 million (2015: £184.7 million).

Management

The Company employs Fundsmith LLP ('Fundsmith') as Investment Manager and Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM'). Further details of the terms of these appointments are provided on page 37.

Performance is measured against the MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index measured on a net sterling adjusted basis.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is composed of Ordinary Shares. Further details are given in note 11 to the financial statements on page 66.

ISA Status

The Company's shares are eligible for Individual Savings Accounts ('ISAs') and for Junior ISAs.

Retail Investors advised by IFAs

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that its shares can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers ('IFAs') in the UK to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so. The shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.



*See Fundsmith's Investment Philosophy on page 21 for further information.

Further details of the Company's investment policy are set out in the Strategic Report on page 8.

Performance Summary

	As at 31 December 2016	As at 31 December 2015
Share Price	1055.5p	955.0p
Net asset value per share	1039.0p	927.4p
Premium of the share price to the net asset value per share	1.6%	3.0%
Ongoing charges ratio	1.7%	1.7%

	For the year ended 31 December 2016	For the year ended 31 December 2015
Net asset value per share	+12.0%	-7.0%
Share price	+10.5%	-10.9%
Benchmark¹	+32.4%	-10.0%

¹MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index (measured on a net sterling adjusted basis)

Introduction

I am pleased to present our third Annual Report which covers the year ended 31 December 2016.



Performance

The Company's net asset value per share total return for the year was +12.0% (2015: -7.0%) and the share price total return was +10.5% (2015: -10.9%). The MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index, measured on a net sterling adjusted basis, rose by 32.4% over the same period (2015: -10.0%).

Our Investment Manager explains the reasons for this relative underperformance, together with a comprehensive analysis of the performance of the Company's portfolio and the significant macro events during the year, in their report beginning on page 12.

Shareholders should continue to be reassured by the positive returns on capital and profit margins generated by the underlying investee companies; further details can be found in Fundsmith's report. Your Board shares our Investment Manager's confidence in these high quality companies whose strong underlying characteristics will determine the long term growth in net asset values.

Share Capital

The Company implemented a share issuance programme during the year and consistent demand for the Company's shares led to the issue of a total of 3,624,635 new shares, equating to 18.7% of the Company's issued share capital at the start of the year. The net proceeds received by the Company from the issue of these new shares were invested in line with the Company's investment objective. The Company raised net proceeds of £38.1 million during the year.

“Consistent demand for the Company's shares led to the issue of 3,624,635 new shares”

The share issuance programme allows the Board to manage the premium at which the Company's shares trade whilst growing the total assets under management. It also reduces the annual ongoing costs per share and potentially enhances the secondary market liquidity of the Company's shares, both of which are attractive to all shareholders. Indeed, average trading volumes during the year have almost doubled from their 2015 levels.

The Company will only issue shares where the issue price per share (after taking into account the costs of the issue) is not less than the prevailing cum-income net asset value per share. In doing so, any share issuances are accretive to the Company's net asset value per share. In addition, the shareholder authorities under which we issue shares are limited so that issuance can only occur when the result of the fundraising would not cause the Company to have more than 10% of its assets in cash, which protects investors from so-called “cash-drag” i.e. the negative impact on equity returns of having uninvested cash in a rising equity market.

At the last Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) in May 2016, the Board sought authority from shareholders to issue up to 10% of the Company's issued share capital without pre-emption rights and, in a separate resolution, an additional authority to issue a further 15% of the Company's issued share capital without pre-emption rights. Shareholders approved both resolutions, although there was a significant vote against (24.59%) the latter due to the proposal being outside the limits recommended by the Pre-Emption Group (a group which considers the principles to be taken into account when considering the case for dis-applying pre-emption rights).

After discussion with the Investment Manager and the Company's major shareholders, the Board is proposing to renew both of

these authorities at this year's AGM, details of which are set out on pages 81 to 89 of this report. The additional 15% authority has facilitated the smooth running of the share issuance programme, allowing the Company to continue issuing shares without the need to hold additional general meetings during the year, which can be costly for shareholders. Accordingly, the Board will once again give shareholders the opportunity to vote regarding the granting to the Board of this additional authority in order to ensure the continued efficient and cost-effective administration of the share issuance programme.

The Board is also proposing that shareholders renew the Board's authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of the Company's shares in the market either for cancellation or to be held in Treasury. In addition, this year the Board has proposed a resolution that will allow the Company to sell any shares bought into Treasury back into the market at a discount to NAV per share, but only at a narrower discount than that at which they were bought in. The authority is also capped at a maximum discount of 5% to the NAV per share. The round trip of buying shares in and then selling them out again at a finer discount would always be asset-accretive to shareholders, but it is the increased liquidity that this arrangement permits that would be the real benefit.

The Board does not anticipate using these powers as the Company's shares have traded, on average, at a premium to the NAV per share throughout the year and since the year end. However, the Board wishes to have the appropriate powers in place should a significant share price discount emerge.

We look forward to receiving shareholder support for these resolutions which your Board unanimously believes to be in the best interests of shareholders.

Dividends

Shareholders will note that in 2016 the Company made a small revenue profit but that this was not large enough to reverse the losses from previous years. As such, the Board has not declared or recommended a dividend this year.

As stated in the Company's prospectus, the Company's principal investment objective is to provide capital growth rather than any particular level of dividend. Thus far, the Company has allocated all of its expenses against revenue which has resulted in there being no distributable income to be returned to shareholders. The Board has decided that given three years of operations have passed, we now have enough information to consider this policy in light of the expected nature of the returns the Company would expect to make in the long-term. It is our expectation that prior to the half year end we will amend our policy and allocate a proportion of expenses against capital. This will increase the likelihood of a dividend being declared in future.

Any dividends and distributions will continue to be at the discretion of the Board from time to time.

The Board

There have been no changes to the Board during the year and in accordance with our policy of all Directors standing for re-election annually, you will find the appropriate resolutions in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 81.

Half Year Report

In order to reduce the Company's already minimal carbon footprint – and also to produce cost savings for shareholders – the Company will no longer be producing hard copies of its Half Year Report. This document will continue to be available on the Company's website at www.feetplc.co.uk. The Company's Annual Report will continue to be available in hard copy.

Outlook

A great deal of uncertainty prevails in emerging markets and, as our Investment Manager notes, it is dangerous to try to forecast macro events or their effects on markets. However, like our Investment Manager, the Board is confident in the quality of the Company's underlying investee companies and whilst developing economies may continue to experience volatility, their domestic demand-led growth remains evident. Stock selection continues to be key and your Board believes that our Investment Manager's strategy of focusing on well-managed companies that own long-established and cash generative consumer brands will provide attractive returns for our shareholders in the long term.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's AGM, to be held on Wednesday, 24 May 2017 at 1.00pm, will this year return to the Barber Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Square, Wood Street, London EC2Y 5BL. Further details can be found on pages 81 to 89.

The AGM provides shareholders with an opportunity to meet the Directors and to receive a presentation from our Investment Manager and we hope as many shareholders as possible will attend. I look forward to meeting you at that time, together with my Board colleagues. If any shareholders are unable to attend or wish to raise a matter with the Board, please contact me through the Company Secretary whose details are set out on page 90.

Martin Bralsford

Chairman
28 February 2017

Strategic Report

Aim

To provide shareholders with an attractive return by investing in a portfolio of shares issued by listed or traded companies which have the majority of their operations in, or revenue derived from, Developing Economies* and which provide direct exposure to the rise of the consumer classes in those countries.

Investment Approach and Policy

The Company maintains a portfolio diversified by issuer concentration and the Company's portfolio will normally comprise 35 to 55 investments.

The Company complies with the following restrictions at the time each investment is made:

- (i) not more than 5% of the Company's gross assets can be invested in shares issued by any single company. This limit rises to 10% in respect of up to 40% of gross assets;
- (ii) not more than 40% of the Company's gross assets can be invested in shares issued by companies domiciled in any single jurisdiction;
- (iii) not more than 20% of the Company's gross assets can be in deposits held with a single bank or financial institution. In applying this limit all uninvested cash (except cash representing distributable income or credited to a distribution account that the Depositary holds) should be included;
- (iv) not more than 20% of the Company's gross assets can consist of shares and approved money market instruments issued by the same group. When applying the limits set out in (i) this provision would allow the Company to invest not more than 5% in the shares of each of four group member companies, or 10% in two of them (if applying the 40% limit);
- (v) the Company's holdings in any combination of shares or deposits issued by a single company or fund must not exceed 20% of the Company's gross assets overall;
- (vi) the Company must not acquire shares issued by a company and carrying rights to vote at a general meeting of that company if the Company has the power to influence significantly the conduct of business of that company (or would be able to do so after the acquisition of the shares). The Company is to be taken to have power to influence significantly if it exercises or controls the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that company; and
- (vii) the Company must not acquire shares which do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the company that issued them and represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that company.

Uninvested cash or surplus capital or assets may be invested on a temporary basis in:

- cash or cash equivalents, money market instruments, bonds, commercial paper or other debt obligations with banks or other counterparties having a single-A (or equivalent) or higher credit rating as determined by an internationally recognised rating agency; or
- any "government and public securities" as defined for the purposes of the FCA rules.

In general, the Company will not use portfolio management techniques such as interest rate hedging and credit default swaps. However, the Company may use currency hedging, through derivatives if necessary, as a portfolio management technique. Whilst the Company, generally, will not hedge its currency exposure, it does reserve the right to do so in the circumstances where, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, a significant depreciation of a currency has become likely but the Investment Manager wishes to continue owning the companies in the portfolio denominated in that currency and where the cost of hedging that currency is unlikely, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, to extinguish any gains from hedging.

*See Fundsmith's Investment Philosophy beginning on page 21 for further information

Investment Portfolio

9

Investments held as at 31 December 2016

Security	Country of incorporation	Fair value £'000	% of investments
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd	India	8,640	3.7%
Vitasoy International Holdings Ltd	Hong Kong	8,301	3.6%
Marico Ltd	India	7,965	3.5%
Emami Ltd	India	7,926	3.4%
Philippine Seven Corp	Philippines	7,872	3.4%
Britannia Industries Ltd	India	7,809	3.4%
Hypermarcas SA	Brazil	7,244	3.1%
Vietnam Dairy Products JSC	Vietnam	6,824	3.0%
Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd	India	6,641	2.9%
Dabur India Ltd	India	6,175	2.7%
Top 10 Investments		75,397	32.7%
Universal Robina Corp	Philippines	5,964	2.6%
Asian Paints Ltd	India	5,902	2.6%
Famous Brands Ltd	South Africa	5,883	2.5%
Nestlé India Ltd	India	5,334	2.3%
Hindustan Unilever Ltd	India	5,201	2.2%
Procter + Gamble Hygiene	India	5,164	2.2%
Foshan Haitian Flavouring	China	5,037	2.2%
Forus SA	Chile	4,826	2.1%
Bajaj Corp Ltd	India	4,797	2.1%
HM Sampoerna TBK PT	Indonesia	4,790	2.1%
Top 20 Investments		128,295	55.6%

Strategic Report

Investments held as at 31 December 2016 – continued

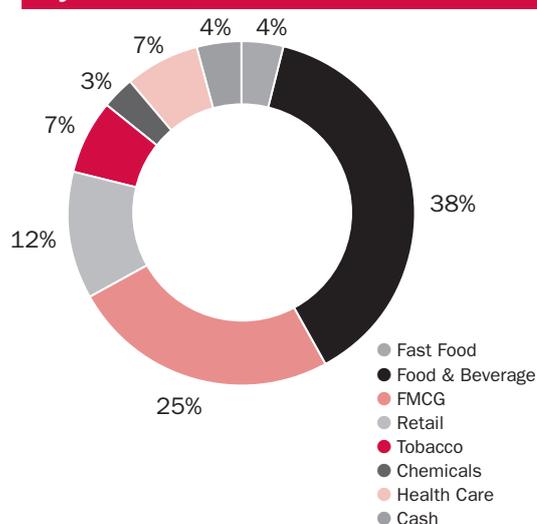
Security	Country of incorporation	Fair value £'000	% of investments
Integrated Diagnostics Holdings Plc	Jersey ¹	4,786	2.1%
Tanzania Breweries Ltd	Tanzania	4,689	2.0%
Mr Price Group Ltd	South Africa	4,658	2.0%
Ceylon Tobacco Co Plc	Sri Lanka	4,595	2.0%
Spur Corp Ltd	South Africa	4,594	2.0%
Magnit PJSC Spon GDR Regs	Russia	4,470	1.9%
Ambev SA	Brazil	4,372	1.9%
Nestlé Nigeria Plc	Nigeria	4,263	1.9%
Nestlé Lanka Plc	Sri Lanka	4,240	1.8%
Dr Lal Pathlabs Ltd	India	4,118	1.8%
Top 30 Investments		173,080	75.0%
East African Breweries Ltd	Kenya	4,038	1.8%
Unilever Indonesia TBK PT	Indonesia	4,024	1.7%
Eastern Tobacco	Egypt	4,000	1.7%
British American Tobacco	Bangladesh	3,968	1.7%
GlaxoSmithKline Consumer Healthcare Ltd	India	3,824	1.7%
Kimberly Clark De Mexico SAB de CV	Mexico	3,800	1.7%
Olympic Industries Ltd	Bangladesh	3,785	1.6%
Walmart De Mexico SAB de CV	Mexico	3,742	1.6%
Tiger Brands Ltd	South Africa	3,523	1.5%
Nigerian Breweries Plc	Nigeria	3,477	1.5%
Top 40 Investments		211,261	91.5%
Dali Foods Group Co Ltd	China	3,294	1.5%
Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur TBK	Indonesia	3,216	1.4%
Shoprite Holdings Ltd	South Africa	3,184	1.4%
Nestlé Pakistan Ltd	Pakistan	2,844	1.2%
Edita Food Industries Reg	Egypt	2,812	1.2%
Fan Milk Ltd	Ghana	2,378	1.0%
Guinness Nigeria Plc	Nigeria	1,238	0.6%
Jyothy Laboratories Ltd	India	310	0.1%
Edita Food Industries SAE	Egypt	301	0.1%
Total Investments		230,838	100.0%

¹ Principal place of business Egypt

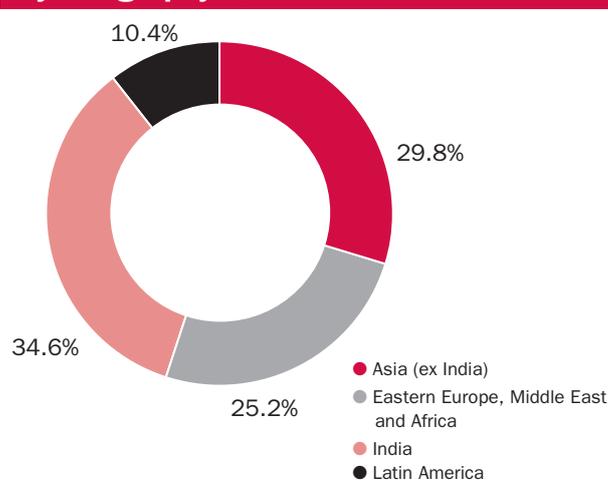
Portfolio Distribution

as at 31 December 2016

By Sector (based on net asset value)



By Geography (by Country of Incorporation)



Top 10 Purchases and Sales in 2016

Top 10 Purchases		Top 10 Sales	
Security	Country of incorporation	Security	Country of incorporation
1. Vietnam Dairy Products JSC	Vietnam	1. Jollibee Foods Corp	Philippines
2. Integrated Diagnostic Holdings	Jersey*	2. Grupo Lala SAB de CV	Mexico
3. Kimberly Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	Mexico	3. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur TBK	Indonesia
4. Ambev SA	Brazil	4. Big C Supercenter PCL	Thailand
5. Walmart de Mexico SAB de CV	Mexico	5. BIM Birlesik Magazalar AS	Turkey
6. Tiger Brands Ltd	South Africa	6. Tiger Brands Ltd	South Africa
7. Indofood CBP Sukses Makmur TBK	Indonesia	7. Ambev SA	Brazil
8. Dr Lal Pathlabs Ltd	India	8. Sun Art Retail Group Ltd	China
9. Emami Ltd	India	9. Guinness Nigeria PLC	Nigeria
10. Dali Foods Group Co Ltd	China	10. Want Want China Holdings Ltd	China

* Principal place of business Egypt

Strategic Report



The performance of Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc ("FEET") in 2016 was distinctly different before and after 8 November.

The US presidential election which occurred on 8 November produced a victory for Donald Trump which is usually accompanied by the word "surprise" when being described. "Surprise for some" might be a more accurate description, although it was certainly a surprise for the major pundits, pollsters, mainstream media and anyone who trusted them.

Coincidentally, on the same day, Narendra Modi, the Indian Prime Minister, announced the "demonetisation" of the highest denomination bank notes, the Rs500 and Rs1,000 notes (roughly £6 and £12). They were declared no longer to be legal tender. Holders of these notes were left with the choice of paying them into a bank account, exchanging them for smaller denomination notes – but with a limit of Rs2,000 (£24) per person – or seeing them become worthless.

These two events caused a change in sentiment towards emerging markets in general and in the performance of our consumer stocks in India in particular. On 8 November FEET's share price was up by +19% year to date and its Net Asset Value (NAV) per share by +21%. It finished the year with the share price up by +10.5% and the NAV by +12.0%, so both events had an immediate negative impact.



Figure 1: Source: Bloomberg

Mr Trump's victory has been followed by a strong run in the US stock market and further strengthening of the US dollar as commentators and analysts anticipated pro-business policies and an insistence on "fair trade" with America's trading partners in the developing world, most notably Mexico and China. These events demonstrate yet again the dangers of trying to use forecasts of so-called macro events as a basis for investment decisions. Markets are a second order system. Predicting events correctly is, at best, half the solution. You also need to know what

“These events demonstrate yet again the dangers of trying to use forecasts of so-called macro-events as a basis for investment decisions”

markets are anticipating in order to guess correctly how they will react. So we were told by most commentators that markets would react badly to a Trump victory. This turned out to be as reliable as their predictions about his electoral prospects. However, this abysmal predictive performance has since not stopped them opining on the likely impact of Mr Trump’s yet-to-be decided or announced policies, including their impact on emerging markets.

Whatever these policies may be, their direct impact on the stocks in our portfolio is likely to be small, given that we have less than 4% of the portfolio in each of Mexico and China. However, as an old saying goes, “When the police raid a bawdy house even the piano player gets arrested” and emerging markets in general suffered in the wake of the Trump victory, especially as it was followed in December with a second rate rise by the US Federal Reserve Bank (the “Fed”). I refuse to use the popular term “hike” to describe the Fed’s action as it is defined in the dictionary as a sharp or unexpected increase – a description which clearly does not apply to the Fed’s decision to raise rates by 0.25% for the second time in twelve months from a record low. I have no idea when or by how much the Fed or any other central bank will subsequently increase interest rates. Neither, I suspect, do any of the commentators or analysts judging by their track record thus far. Nevertheless, that will not stop them making predictions and suggesting that you and I should make investment decisions based upon them.

Indian “demonetisation”, however, had a more direct impact upon our portfolio. 35% of our portfolio was in Indian stocks at the time of the announcement and we continued to have 35% as at the year end.

“Demonetisation” is a bold move intended to try to reduce the size of India’s “informal”, “black” or “parallel” economy. Over 85% of all transactions in India were conducted with notes which have now ceased to be legal tender. Clearly paying the notes into a bank account brings them into view of the tax authorities. Even changing the notes for smaller denomination notes up to the Rs2,000 limit required paperwork to be completed to identify the changer. By forcing at least some of the money held in these large denomination notes to be declared, the Indian government is clearly hoping that it will increase the tax take or at least spread the tax burden into the black economy and, by encouraging the use of banks, at least partially eliminate the inefficiencies of a cash economy and head towards a digital one.

Cash has to be designed, printed, transported and safeguarded. Bank notes also rapidly deteriorate, can easily be stolen and can be counterfeited. Digital money in bank accounts is not immune to all these problems but it can be moved with minimal frictional cost and can be traced. Moreover, to the extent that the larger denomination notes were not banked or exchanged, the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”) would have obtained a windfall in that the cancellation of these notes reduces its liability. All of which should add up to a greater capacity for government to spend on much-needed infrastructure projects and spread the tax burden more widely and fairly.

However, whilst “demonetisation” is a bold attempt at reform, it is by no means certain of success and it certainly has its downsides. To start with, it has been tried before in India – in 1946 and 1978, albeit on a much smaller scale – without much success, although arguably they were just exchanges of new notes for old and were done without the element of surprise which accompanied this latest move. The windfall from notes

Strategic Report

which were neither banked nor exchanged appears to have been small, and the logistics of the move have also been problematic. A large number of notes needed to be changed and India's rural economy is a *de facto* cash economy without access to bank facilities – note that purchase of seeds was one of the items initially exempted from the ban on the use of the larger denomination notes.

The ultimate effect of demonetisation is still uncertain. But what we can say with certainty is that it has been disruptive to the activities of our companies and their share prices:



Figure 2: Source: Bloomberg

The chart shows an index of Fast Moving Consumer Goods companies quoted on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Note the sharp fall beginning on 8 November.

This disruption is hardly surprising given that our companies supply consumer goods in an economy in which 98% of transactions by volume and 65% by value were in cash and over 85% of the notes by value were “demonetised”, leading to a large and immediate, albeit probably temporary, shrinkage in purchasing power. It was exacerbated by the fact that a large portion of Indian consumption is from informal retailers (i.e. not modern supermarkets) who rely upon wholesale distributors and transact in cash using the high denomination notes and maybe haven't been declaring all their income.

However, whilst the temporary effect was negative, what do we think the ultimate outcome will be? Mr Modi is a genuine reformer. In 2016, he managed, after two years of trying, to get a single Goods and Services Tax (“GST”) approved. The implementation of the GST in 2017 should lead to significant operating efficiencies for our companies, which have hitherto had to cope with different indirect tax regimes in each Indian state. “Demonetisation” may allow more government spending, lower interest rates and a more equitable tax base but it certainly seems likely to favour the modern retail channel in which branded goods are supplied to consumers by manufacturers through retailers who rely less upon cash payments. If so, our portfolio companies in India should benefit.

If Mr Modi's experiment with “demonetisation” proves to be a success, it would not be surprising to see attempts to emulate it in other developing countries which have large “shadow” economies such as the Philippines, Turkey and most of Latin America.

“The good news is that FEET’s portfolio NAV and share price were up despite the events we describe but the NAV increase significantly underperformed the benchmark”

We had other macro events to contend with in 2016, of which probably the most noteworthy was the devaluation of the Nigerian naira. This was inevitable given the collapse in oil revenues. But in yet another demonstration of the difficulty of relying upon such forecasts, we sold what we perceived to be the two weakest of our four holdings in Nigeria – Guinness Nigeria and Unilever Nigeria – prior to devaluation. The complete lack of movement in the Nigerian central bank “queue” for foreign exchange transactions meant that we were unable to get the naira proceeds exchanged. We ended up buying back a holding in Guinness Nigeria, taking the view that it was better to hold an equity than a depreciating currency. The whole episode reminds me of a quote from the oft-sacked football manager Tommy Docherty: “In life, when one door closes, another slams in your face.”

Anyway, with apologies for the unusually lengthy description of background affairs, how did we do in 2016?

	1 January – 31 December
FEET Net Asset Value	+12.0%
FEET share price	+10.5%
MSCI Emerging & Frontier Markets Index	+32.4%
MSCI Emerging Markets Index	+32.6%
MSCI Frontier Markets Index	+22.5%

Table 1: Source: MSCI/Bloomberg

The good news is that in 2016 our portfolio NAV and share price were up despite the events we have described but the NAV increase significantly underperformed its benchmark of the MSCI Emerging & Frontier Markets Index.

Strategic Report

“The distortions caused by ETF inflows can provide opportunities for us to buy shares in good businesses at fair value or cheaper”

Why is this? The index is dominated by countries in which we are underweight, such as China, which is 25.9% of the MSCI Emerging & Frontier Markets Index at the year end, and industries which we will not own, such as banks, consumer electronics manufacturers and resource companies. An increasing amount of money which flowed into emerging markets in 2016 was placed in Exchange Traded Funds (“ETFs”) which simply track the indices.

ETFs and index funds have risen to dominate fund flows, not just in Emerging Markets but in most stock markets. ETFs' attraction

is that they enable investors to get a wide spread of investments represented by an index with low fees. In emerging markets, in particular, the attraction is that they allow investors to gain exposure to an area of the world with which they may not be familiar and they provide liquidity with intraday trading. The chart below demonstrates how ETFs have increasingly dominated EM fund flows since the first half of 2014, coincidentally when FEET was launched. In 2016, the period which coincided with the return of investor confidence and fund inflows into emerging markets, of the \$47bn put into emerging market funds, 75% was allocated to ETFs.

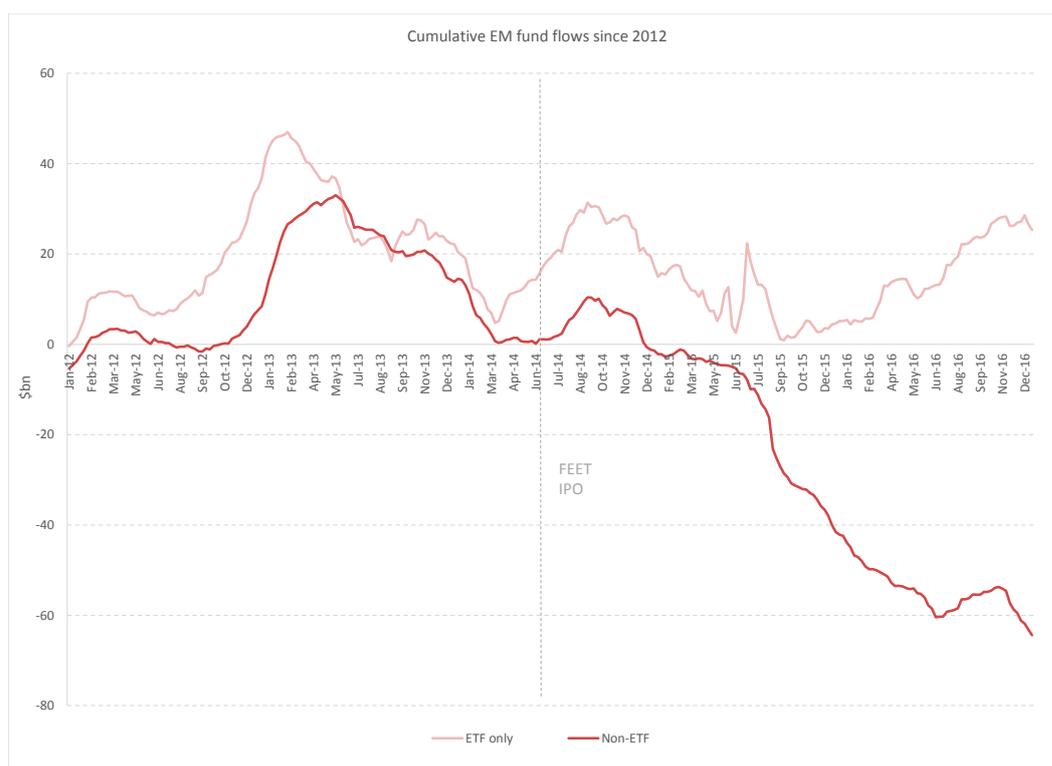


Figure 3: Source: EPFR Global

Whilst I am normally a fan of index funds, I would query the wisdom of this for emerging market investors. Using any mechanism to get broad index exposure will, of course, mean that you get exposure to businesses with poor fundamental characteristics as well as to those which are average or better. In emerging markets, much more than is the case in developed markets, the indices are dominated by low quality businesses. In addition, I would particularly query the assumption that some investors seem to have that an ETF provides greater assurance of liquidity – which is often an issue in emerging markets – than its underlying investments. This will, of course, only be tested if or when a lot of people try to head for the ETF exit at once.

However, whatever my misgivings, so long as the relatively recent trend of ETFs accounting for the majority of money going into emerging markets continues, FEET's performance is likely to lag the index in the short term. But there is a silver lining to all this. If we hold our nerve, ETF flows are good for us insofar as they signal a positive change in investor sentiment towards emerging markets, yet they leave most of our stocks relatively unaffected so that we can continue to buy at reasonable valuations.

There has been a lot of hand wringing about how the growth of ETFs has made the job of active fund managers more difficult. In the short term this is undoubtedly true as the share prices of the larger companies which dominate the index are pushed higher by these inflows, irrespective of their quality or valuation. But the distortions caused by these inflows can provide opportunities for us to buy shares in good businesses at fair value or cheaper, and in the long run the share prices will follow the superior fundamental performance of the companies which we own (see Table 4 overleaf).

Turning to the details of our performance and the positioning of the Company, as at 31 December 2016, the FEET portfolio's geographic breakdown was as follows:

Region	%
Asia (ex India)	29
Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa	24
India	33
Latin America	10
Cash	4
	100

Table 2: Source: Fundsmith

It is worth noting that just 3.5% of the portfolio was invested in companies domiciled in China. This is a much lower percentage than the exposure in the MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index, which is 26%. Similarly, we have a relatively low exposure to Latin America (10%), compared with the index at 13%.

By sector the breakdown was:

Sector	%
Fast food	4
Food & Beverage	38
Fast Moving Consumer Goods	25
Retail	12
Tobacco	7
Healthcare	7
Chemicals & Industrials	3
Cash	4
	100

Table 3: Source: Fundsmith

Strategic Report

During the year our holdings in fast food companies were reduced by the sale of our stake in Jollibee, a fast food operator in the Philippines, and in retail from the takeover of Big C, the Thai retailer, and the sale of our holdings in BIM, the Turkish discount retailer and Sun Art, the Chinese retailer. To some extent the reduction of exposure to the retail sector was compensated for by the accumulation of a stake in Walmart de Mexico. During the year we also managed to find a way to gain exposure to the healthcare services sector in the developing world by the purchase of stakes in diagnostic testing businesses in Egypt (Integrated Diagnostics Holdings) and India (Dr Lal PathLabs).

A list of the top ten holdings which we sold during the year (in order of size) is on page 11 of this report. The themes which link these sales were:

- Reducing our exposure to China even further, we sold Hengan, Sun Art and Want Want, and switching into companies which we believe have better prospects such as Dali Foods;
- Reducing exposure to Nigeria; and
- Sales of companies which have engaged in acquisitions in developed, mature markets, such as Grupo Lala and Jollibee.

We finally managed to buy our long-sought-after holding in Vinamilk, Vietnam's dominant dairy business, and began buying a stake in Kimberly-Clark de Mexico, the tissue manufacturer's Mexican subsidiary.

The top ten purchases are also listed on page 11. In most cases we were simply adding to existing holdings. However, we started holdings in Olympic Industries, Bangladesh's leading biscuit manufacturer, and in Jyothy Labs, India's leading manufacturer of fabric whiteners.

In three cases we sold and repurchased holdings during the year, which is obviously not our desired *modus operandi*. We repurchased Ambev in Brazil where we became persuaded that it was one of the best companies in Latin America, Indofood in Indonesia when we realised that we had underestimated its operating performance and Tiger Brands in South Africa after a new CEO wrote off its disastrous acquisition in Nigeria which had led to our earlier sale. Hopefully this demonstrates that the best time to correct a mistake is as soon as you recognise it – whether the mistake is by the company management or by us.

It is an essential part of our investment strategy – in fact the most important part – that FEET owns shares in good companies – companies which have returns on capital, profit margins and growth which are vastly superior to the companies in the benchmark index and which convert far more of their profits into cash. They accomplish this with much less debt or leverage than the companies in the benchmark index. If these characteristics persist then sooner or later they will be reflected in the share prices.

“It is the most important part of our investment strategy that FEET owns shares in good companies – companies which have returns on capital and profit margins which are vastly superior to the companies in the benchmark index”

The characteristics of the FEET portfolio as at 31 December compared with the companies in the Emerging and Frontier Markets Index were:

	FEET	MSCI EM & FM Index (ex-Financials)
LTM ROCE	46.7%	11.2%
LTM ROCE (ex goodwill)	52.9%	N/A
LTM Gross margin	48.4%	23.4%
LTM Operating margin	19.4%	13.2%
LTM NCF conversion	105.6%	80.3%
LFY Revenue growth	10.3%	3.7%
LFY Earnings per share growth	17.0%	0.3%

Table 4: Source: Fundsmith/MSCI/Bloomberg

Abbreviations: LTM: last twelve months, LFY: last full year, ROCE: return on capital employed, NCF: neutral free cash flow

This would seem to demonstrate that FEET owns stakes in companies which are at the very least superior to the index in terms of their financial characteristics.

What about the valuation of our portfolio? The table below shows the price/earnings ratio (“PE”), free cash flow yield (actually the neutral free cash flow yield “NFCF” with capital expenditure taken as equal to depreciation) and dividend yield for the portfolio for the last twelve months (“LTM”) compared with companies in the benchmark index:

	FEET	MSCI EM & FM Index (ex-Financials)
LTM PE ratio	33.8x	23.0x
LTM NFCF yield	4.0%	4.9%
LTM Dividend yield	2.1%	1.3%

Table 5: Source: Fundsmith/MSCI/Bloomberg

Our stocks are significantly more highly rated than the index based upon the PE ratio, but less so based upon neutral free cash flow yield which is our preferred measure, and which we believe is a better comparator. What is interesting is that they are only about 10% more expensive on this measure than the stocks in the Fundsmith Equity Fund, yet they are currently generating superior growth with revenues growing 10% last year and earnings 17%.

It seems to us that the extra valuation we are paying for these stocks is not excessive when we look at how they compare with the index averages. Revenue growth for the benchmark index stocks last year was just 3.7% and there was no earnings growth on average.

In terms of contribution to the performance, the table below shows the top five contributors to and detractors from our performance by stock:

Strategic Report

Top Five Contributors	Country	%	Top Five Detractors	Country	%
Hypermarcas	Brazil	1.4	Edita	Egypt	-1.2
Philippine Seven	Philippines	1.3	Nestlé Nigeria	Nigeria	-0.6
Shoprite	South Africa	1.3	Unilever Nigeria	Nigeria	-0.4
Marico	India	1.2	Guinness Nigeria	Nigeria	-0.4
Godrej	India	1.1	Kimberly Clark de Mexico	Mexico	-0.3

Table 6: Source: Fundsmith

As already mentioned, the Nigerian currency devaluation caused a fall in the local price of Nigerian companies. Similarly, two currency devaluations in Egypt meant a fall in the share price of Edita, as we own the dollar-denominated London International listing. This means that the local price movement ends up reflecting the drop in value of the Egyptian pound.

In terms of currencies, the largest positive impacts upon our portfolio after the Indian rupee were from the Brazilian real and the South African rand which had the largest negative impact the previous year. Only the Egyptian and Nigerian currencies had a negative impact during the year.

Top Five	%	Bottom Five	%
India	5.3	Egypt	-1.1
South Africa	2.7	Nigeria	-1.1
Brazil	1.4	Mexico	0.0
Philippines	1.1	Ghana	0.0
Indonesia	1.0	Thailand	0.1

Table 7: Source: Fundsmith

Our portfolio turnover during 2016 was 38%, ignoring turnover caused by inflows from share issues. This is higher than we would ideally like it to be but the trend within the year is worth noting – it was 30% in the first half and only 10% in the second half. We hope and expect turnover to gravitate towards or below the second half level although it is somewhat dependent upon events. For example, in 2017 we have sold our holding in Shoprite, the South African retailer which performed well last year after it announced a merger with Steinhoff. We could not understand the strategic logic of this, although it no doubt made sense for the controlling shareholder in both companies.

The ongoing charges figure (“OCF”) for 2016 was 1.7% (2015: 1.7%). However, the OCF does not include the cost of dealing. The Total Cost of Investment (“TCI”) in 2016 including trading commission and taxes was 1.9%. Some of the turnover was involuntary insofar as it resulted from the investment of funds raised from shares issued during the period and the spread incurred from voluntary dealing in which we decided to buy or sell without any inflows was 0.52%. It is our expectation that turnover levels and costs will reduce significantly in 2017 as they did in the second half of 2016.

Terry Smith
Fundsmith LLP
Investment Manager
28 February 2017

Investment Philosophy

Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc ('FEET') invests in companies which have the majority of their operations in, or revenue derived from, Developing Economies* and which provide direct exposure to the rise of the consumer classes in those countries.

Fundsmith LLP applies a three step investment process to implement that strategy:

1. We aim to invest in high quality businesses

In our view, a high quality business is one which can sustain a high return on operating capital employed in cash.

We are seeking a sustainable high rate of return. An important contributor to this is repeat business, usually from consumers. A company that sells many small items each day is better able to earn consistent returns over the years than a company whose business is cyclical, like a steel manufacturer, or "lumpy", like a property developer, a movie studio or even a drugs company. This approach rules out most businesses that do not sell directly to consumers or which make goods which are not consumed at short and regular intervals.

Capital goods companies and industrial suppliers make components, ingredients and packaging to sell to businesses. Business buyers are able to defer purchases of such products when the business cycle turns down. Moreover, business buyers employ staff whose sole *raison d'être* is to drive down the cost of purchase and lengthen their payment terms. In contrast we as consumers have no direct bargaining power.

An important contributor to resilience is a resistance to product obsolescence. This means that we try not to invest in industries which are subject to rapid technological innovation. Innovation is often sought by investors but does not always produce lasting value for them. Developments such as canals, railroads, aviation, microchips and the internet have transformed industries and people's lives. They have created value for some investors, but a lot of capital gets destroyed for others, just as the internet has destroyed the value of many traditional media industries, most notably newspapers, as well as quite a lot of capital invested in

the internet companies that didn't make it and at the peak of bubbles such as the Dotcom boom.

Even when a company sells to consumers, it is unlikely to fit our criteria if its products have a life which can be extended. When consumers hit hard times, they can defer replacing their cars, houses and appliances, but not food, toiletries, cosmetics and cleaning products. Hence we do not intend to invest in manufacturers of consumer durables.

We seek to invest in businesses whose assets are intangible and difficult to replicate. It may seem counter-intuitive to seek businesses which do not rely upon tangible assets. The businesses we seek to invest in do something very unusual: they break the rule of mean reversion that states returns must revert to the average as new capital is attracted to business activities earning above-average returns.

They can do this because their most important assets are not physical assets, which can be replicated by anyone with access to capital, but intangible assets which can be very difficult to replicate, no matter how much capital a competitor is willing to spend. Moreover, it's hard for companies to replicate these intangible assets using borrowed funds, as banks tend to favour the (often illusory) comfort of tangible collateral. This means that the business does not suffer from economically irrational (or at least innumerate) competitors when credit is freely available. To be fair, during equity market "bubbles", some irrational competition can be funded by equity which seems to require no foreseeable return, but such Dotcom style phenomena mostly seem to attract capital to technology, biotech, social networking, e-tailing and online businesses and not the less glamorous world of consumer non-durables.

The kinds of intangible assets we seek are brand names, trademarks, dominant market shares, patents, licenses, franchises, intellectual property or know how, distribution networks, supply chains, client relationships and installed bases of equipment or software that lock in clients for service, spares, repairs, renewals, consumables and transactions. Some combination of such intangibles defines a company's franchise.

**Where we refer to our investments in Developing Economies or Emerging Markets we mean countries other than those included in the MSCI World Index, i.e. in the widest possible sense. Clearly when referring to others' references to emerging markets, developing economies or the developing world their own definition applies.*

Strategic Report

Since stock markets typically value companies on the not unreasonable assumption that their returns will regress to the mean, businesses whose returns do not do this can become undervalued. Therein lies our opportunity as investors.

We avoid companies that have to use leverage to make an adequate return on equity. We only invest in companies that earn a high return on their capital on an unleveraged basis. The companies we invest in may well have leverage, but they don't require borrowed money to function. For example, financial companies (such as banks, investment banks, credit card lenders or leasing companies) typically earn a low unleveraged return on their assets. They then have to lever up that capital several times over with money from lenders and depositors in order to earn what they deem to be an acceptable return on their shareholders' equity. This means that not only are their unlevered equity returns inadequate, but periodically the supply of credit is withdrawn, often with disastrous consequences given the illiquidity of their asset base. In assessing leverage, we include off-balance sheet finance in the form of operating leases, which are common in some sectors, such as retailing.

The businesses we seek must have growth potential. It is not enough for companies to earn a high unlevered rate of return. Our definition of growth is that they must also be able to reinvest at least a portion of their excess cash flow back into the business to grow, while generating a high return on the cash thus reinvested. Over time, this should compound shareholders' wealth by generating more than a pound of stock-market value for each pound reinvested. In our view, growth cannot be thought about sensibly in isolation from returns. Rapid growth may be good news or it may be bad news. It depends on how much capital you have to invest to generate that growth.

The source of growth is also a factor to consider. Growth in profits from increasing prices can simply build an umbrella beneath which competitors can flourish. We are more interested in companies which have physical growth in the merchandise or service sold than simply pricing power, although having both is nice.

2. We try not to overpay for shares when investing

We only invest when we believe the valuation is attractive. We estimate the free cash flow of every company after tax and interest, but before dividends and other distributions, and after

adding back any discretionary capital expenditure which is not needed to maintain the business. Otherwise we would penalise companies which can invest in order to grow. Our aim is to invest only when free cash flow per share as a percentage of a company's share price (the free cash flow yield) is high relative to long-term interest rates and when compared with the free cash flow yields of other investment candidates both within and outside the portfolio. Our goal is to buy securities that we believe will grow and compound in value, which bonds cannot, at yields that are similar to or better than what we would get from a bond.

3. We aim to buy and hold

We aim to be long-term, buy-and-hold investors. We seek to own only stocks that will compound in value over the years. Accordingly, we try to be very careful about the stocks we pick. We do not have a good new investment idea every day, or indeed, not even every year. Even when we are able to find a new company we would like to invest in, we have to wait, sometimes forever, for a price and valuation at which we can justify investing. The resulting low level of dealing activity also minimises the frictional costs of trading, a cost which is often overlooked by investors as it is not normally disclosed as part of the costs of running funds.

Our investment philosophy is also defined by a number of things we don't do:

(A) We try never to engage in so-called "Greater Fool Theory"

We really want to own all of the companies that we invest in. We do not buy them knowing that they are not good businesses or are over-valued in the hope that someone more gullible will come along and pay an even higher price for them. We assume that there is no greater fool than us.

(B) Indices are not used for portfolio construction

We are interested in indices in order to benchmark our performance but not as a tool to aid our portfolio construction.

The simplest reason for this is that we wish to perform better than the relevant indices and the majority of fund managers who hug the index composition with their portfolio selections. As the legendary investor Sir John Templeton said "If you want to have a better performance than the crowd, you must do things differently from the crowd."

There is also the problem that the MSCI Emerging Markets Index is dominated by companies of a sort that we would never own.

The top ten companies in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index are all in the banking, energy, technology and telecoms sectors. They all fall into sectors which we would never invest in because they are cyclical, rely on leverage to deliver an adequate return, are subject to rapid and unpredictable change and/or have returns controlled by governments.

In contrast, under 10% of the Index is in Consumer Staples, which is the bedrock of the Fundsmith strategy and a consistent producer of shareholder value with high unlevered returns on capital in cash.

(C) We do not attempt market timing

Once we are fully invested we will not attempt to manage the percentage invested in equities in our portfolio to reflect any view of market levels, timing or developments. Getting market timing right is a skill we do not possess. We assume that if you own shares in FEET you have already taken the decision to invest that portion of your portfolio in Emerging Market equities, managed in the manner we describe.

Our inability and unwillingness to try to make market timing calls is one factor which prevents us from investing in sectors which are highly cyclical. It is possible to deliver performance from such investments, but it requires a good sense of timing for the economic cycle and how the market cycle relates to it. It also requires strong nerves, because such investments are often counter-intuitive, as exemplified in the investment adage "Only buy cyclicals when they look expensive". This is because when they have little or no earnings, and so look expensive on the basis of their price/earnings ratio, they are at, or close, to the bottom of the cycle. The converse applies: you should sell them when they look cheap, as they are then at, or close, to peak earnings.

We are not sure we have either the skill set or the constitution for such investing. In any event, investing in cyclical businesses has one big disadvantage. They are mostly poor quality businesses which struggle to make adequate returns on their capital. Whilst you wait to see whether you have got your timing right, the underlying value of your investment is more likely to

erode than compound whilst you await the upturn, and of course occasionally they do not survive a cycle at all.

(D) Corporate Governance

Investment in Emerging Markets has dangers which might loosely be labelled as problems of corporate governance. There are examples of companies which have had assets confiscated by governments, which have had their know-how taken by a local joint venture partner who has set up in competition with them, of minority investment in business controlled by local families which have gone awry.

We do not intend to bring enlightenment to Emerging Markets in the form of improved corporate governance via our investments. We are minority investors and we will assume that the corporate governance landscape we see is the one we have to deal with rather than assuming we can change it. Then we will select investments in that environment the same way that porcupines make love – carefully.

We are helped in this regard by the fact that about a fifth of the companies in our Investable Universe and about a quarter of the portfolio for FEET are quoted subsidiaries, associates or franchisees of the multinational companies. This certainly helps from a due diligence/corporate governance standpoint.

(E) Currencies

Our policy is generally not to hedge FEET's currency exposure. The exception in FEET would be in the circumstances where we believe significant depreciation of a currency has become likely but we wish to continue owning the companies in FEET denominated in that currency and we are comfortable that we can put in place a hedge the cost of which will not extinguish any gains from hedging. Such a combination of circumstances is unusual.

Terry Smith

Fundsmith LLP
Investment Manager
28 February 2017

Strategic Report

The Strategic Report on pages 2 to 28 has been prepared solely to provide information to shareholders to assess how the Directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company.

The Strategic Report contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements are made by the Directors in good faith based on the information available to them up to the time of their approval of this report and such statements should be treated with caution due to the inherent uncertainties, including both economic and business risk factors, underlying any such forward-looking information.

Business Model

The Company is an externally managed investment trust and its shares are premium listed on the Official List and traded on the main market of the London Stock Exchange.

The Company is an alternative investment fund (“AIF”) under the European Union’s alternative investment fund managers’ directive (“AIFMD”) and has appointed Fundsmith LLP as its alternative investment fund manager (“AIFM”).

As an externally managed investment trust, all of the Company’s day to day management and administrative functions are outsourced to service providers. As a result, the Company has no executive directors, employees or internal operations.

Key Performance Indicators

The Company’s Board of Directors meets regularly and at each meeting reviews performance against a number of key measures, as follows:

- Net asset value return against the MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index measured on a net sterling adjusted basis;
- Share price return;
- Premium/discount of share price to net asset value per share; and
- Ongoing charges ratio.

Net asset value return against the benchmark

The Company’s net asset value per share is shown on the Statement of Financial Position on page 55. The Directors regard

the Company’s net asset value return as being the overall measure of value delivered to shareholders over the long-term. Fundsmith’s investment style is such that performance is likely to deviate from that of the benchmark index. The Board considers the most important comparator to be the MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index measured on a net sterling adjusted basis.

During the year under review the Company’s net asset value per share return was 12.0%, underperforming the benchmark by 20.4% (2015: –7.0%, outperforming the benchmark by 3.0%).

A full description of performance during the year under review is contained in the Investment Manager’s Review commencing on page 12 of this annual report.

Share price return

The Directors also regard the Company’s share price return to be a key indicator of performance. This is monitored closely by the Board.

During the year under review the Company’s share price return was 10.5%, underperforming the benchmark by 21.9% (2015: –10.9%, underperforming the benchmark by 0.9%).

Premium/discount of share price to net asset value per share

The Board undertakes a regular review of the level of premium/discount and consideration is given to ways in which share price performance may be enhanced, including the effectiveness of marketing, share issuance and buy-backs, where appropriate. The making and timing of any share issuance and/or buy-backs is at the discretion of the Board.

As at 31 December 2016 the premium of the Company’s share price to the net asset value per share was 1.6% (2015: 3.0%). It is the Board’s view that the ability to issue new shares at a premium to net asset value plays an important part in ensuring that the level of premium does not reach excessive levels. To this end, the Board has implemented a share issuance programme. Further details are provided in the Chairman’s Statement on pages 5 to 7.

Ongoing charges ratio

The Board continues to be conscious of expenses and works hard to maintain a sensible balance between good quality service and costs. As at 31 December 2016 the ongoing charges ratio was 1.7% (2015: 1.7%).

Risk Management

The Board is responsible for the ongoing identification, evaluation and management of the principal risks faced by the Company and the Board regularly reviews these risks and how each risk is mitigated. The Directors have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its solvency and liquidity. The Board has categorised the risks faced by the Company under five headings as follows:

- Investment activity and strategy;
- Financial;
- Shareholder relations and corporate governance;
- Operational; and
- Accounting, legal and regulatory.

A summary of these risks and their mitigation is described below:

Principal Risks and Uncertainties	Mitigation
<p>Investment Activity and Strategy</p> <p>An unsuccessful investment strategy, including asset allocation, may lead to underperformance against the Company's benchmark index and peer companies, and may result in Company's shares trading discount to the net asset value per share.</p>	<p>The Board regularly reviews the Company's investment mandate and its long-term investment strategy in relation to market and economic conditions, and the operation of the Company's peers, thereby monitoring whether the Company should continue in its present form. Fundsmith provides an explanation of stock selection decisions and an overall rationale for the make-up of the portfolio. Fundsmith discusses current and potential investment holdings with the Board on a regular basis in addition to new initiatives, which may enhance shareholder returns. The Board sets appropriate investment restrictions and guidelines. Additional reports and presentations are made regularly to investors by Fundsmith and also by Investec Bank plc, the Company's Corporate Stockbroker.</p> <p>In consultation with its advisers the Board also undertakes a regular review of the level of share price premium or discount to net asset value per share and consideration is given to ways in which share price performance may be enhanced, including the effectiveness of marketing, share issuance and share buy-backs, where appropriate.</p>

Principal Risks and Uncertainties	Mitigation
<p>Financial</p> <p>The financial risks associated with the Company include market risk (including counterparty risk), liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk.</p>	<p>The Company's assets comprise liquid securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements, if necessary.</p> <p>Further information on financial instruments and risk can be found in note 14 to the financial statements beginning on page 67.</p> <p>The Company is also exposed to the risk that the custodian and/or counterparties may fail and that title to stocks does not survive an ensuing liquidation. The Company's Investment Manager is responsible for undertaking reviews of the credit worthiness of the counterparties that it uses. The Board regularly reviews the Investment Manager's approved list of counterparties.</p> <p>As the Company's shares are denominated and traded in sterling, the return to shareholders will be affected by changes in the value of sterling relative to those foreign currencies. Whilst the Company, generally, will not hedge its currency exposure, it does reserve the right to do so in the circumstance where, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, a significant depreciation of a currency has become likely but the Investment Manager wishes to continue owning the companies in the portfolio denominated in that currency and where the cost of hedging that currency is unlikely in the opinion of the Investment Manager, to extinguish any gains from hedging.</p>
<p>Shareholder Relations and Corporate Governance</p> <p>Shareholder unrest could arise if there is poor adherence to best practice in corporate governance, which could result in reputational damage to the Company.</p>	<p>The Board receives regular reports on shareholder activity and is kept informed of shareholder sentiment. Regular contact is maintained with major shareholders. Details of the Company's compliance with corporate governance best practice, including information on relations with shareholders, are set out in the Corporate Governance report beginning on page 31.</p>

Principal Risks and Uncertainties	Mitigation
<p>Operational</p> <p>Disruption to, or failure of, accounting, dealing or payments systems in place at the Company's service providers, including custodian and appointed sub-custodians and the depositary could prevent accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position.</p>	<p>The Board reviews both the internal controls and the disaster recovery procedures put in place by its principal service providers on a regular basis. The Audit Committee receives annually internal control reports from the AIFM and the Registrar. The Audit Committee also reviews a summary of the SOC1 report from the Company's custodian. These reviews include consideration of the associated cyber security risks facing the Company. Further details of the Board's internal controls are set out in the Audit Committee Report on page 43.</p>
<p>Accounting, Legal and Regulatory</p> <p>Failure to comply with appropriate law and regulations could expose the Company to serious financial loss and reputational damage.</p> <p>The regulatory environment in which the Company operates may change, affecting the Company's <i>modus operandi</i>.</p>	<p>The Board relies on the services of its external advisers to ensure compliance with applicable law and regulations including the Companies Act, the Corporation Tax Act and the UKLA Listing Rules. The Board is aware of changes to the regulatory environment in the year ahead.</p> <p>The Company's Depositary reports annually to the Audit Committee confirming that the Company has been managed in accordance with the AIFMD, the FUND Sourcebook and the Company's Articles of Association and Prospectus.</p> <p>The Directors attend the conferences and events to keep up to date on regulatory changes and the Board has appointed a specialist investment trust Company Secretary.</p>

Non-financial Information

Board Diversity

The Company is supportive of the recommendations of Lord Davies' Report that the performance of corporate boards can be improved by encouraging the appointment of the best people from a range of differing perspectives and backgrounds. The Company recognises the benefits of diversity on the Board, including gender, and will take this into account in its Board appointments. The Company is committed to ensuring that any Director search process actively seeks persons with the right qualifications so that appointments can be made on the basis of merit against objective criteria from a diverse selection of candidates. To this end the Board will consider diversity during any Director search process. The Board is currently comprised of three male directors.

Social, Human Rights and Environmental Matters

The Company is an externally-managed investment trust, with no employees and three non-executive Directors. Therefore, the Company has no material, direct impact on the environment or the community and the Company itself has no environmental, human rights, social or community policies. In carrying out its activities and in relationships with suppliers, the Company aims to conduct itself responsibly, ethically and fairly.

The Directors, through the Investment Manager, encourage companies in which investments are made to adhere to best practice with regard to corporate governance. The Investment Manager's approach to corporate governance in emerging markets is set out in their Investment Philosophy beginning on page 21.

Looking to the Future

The Board concentrates its attention on the Company's investment performance and the Investment Manager's investment approach, and on factors that may have an effect on this approach. The Board is regularly updated on wider investment trust industry issues and discussions are held at each Board meeting concerning the Company's future development and strategy.

An overview of the main trends and factors affecting the performance of the Company is set out in the Investment Manager's Review beginning on page 12.

The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged.

This Strategic Report on pages 2 to 28 has been signed for and on behalf of the Board.

Martin Bralsford

Chairman

28 February 2017

Governance**Martin Bralsford****Chairman**

Martin was articled with Pannell Kerr Forster & Co, London, qualifying as a chartered accountant in 1970 and obtained a masters degree at the London Business School in 1974. Until July 2007 he was Chief Executive of C.I. Traders, taking up this role in August 2002 when it acquired Le Riche Group. Prior to this he had been Chairman of Premier Brands and held a number of financial and general management appointments in Calor Gas, Rank Group, SmithKline Beecham and Cadbury Schweppes. He has served as an independent member of the boards of a number of commercial, banking and investment companies including Gartmore Capital Strategy Fund Limited and Acorn Income Fund Limited. He is a trustee of a number of charitable trusts; including the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust of which he is a Life Trustee.

**David Potter****Chairman of the Management Engagement Committee**

After 35 years in the City (CSFB, Montagu, Midland, Guinness Mahon, Investec) David has spent the last 17 years as a chairman, non-executive director and trustee in a wide range of companies and institutions. He is currently Chairman of Gresham House Strategic PLC and Illustrated London News Limited, a member of the Council of The Centre for the Study of Financial Innovation, Chairman of the Bryanston and National Film & TV School Foundations and a member of The King's College London Investment Board.

**John Spencer****Chairman of the Audit Committee**

John Spencer qualified as a chartered accountant in 1966 and worked with KPMG from 1966 to 1969. He joined Barclays Bank in 1969 and held a variety of posts, including President of Barclays Bank of New York and chief executive of the USA Banking division. He returned to the UK in 1990 as deputy chief executive of BZW and chief executive of the Global Markets division and was appointed a member of the Group Executive Committee. He was Non-Executive Chairman of Regent Inns plc from 1995 to 1998 and served as Non-Executive Chairman of Softtechnet.com plc, a director of Numerica Group plc and Chief Executive of Snell & Wilcox Limited, a private company. He was appointed Director of Tullett Prebon (originally Collins Stewart) in 2000 until 2007 where he was the Senior Independent Non-executive Director and a member of the Audit, Remuneration and Nominations Committees. He is a Non-executive Director of tpSEF Inc.

All Directors are members of the Audit and Management Engagement Committees.

Governance

Meeting Attendance

The number of Board and Committee meetings held during the year to 31 December 2016, and each Director's attendance level, is shown below:

Type and number of meetings held during the year ended 31 December 2016	Board (4)	Audit Committee (2)	Management Engagement Committee (1)
Martin Bralsford	4	2	1
David Potter	4	2	1
John Spencer	4	2	1

Directors' Interests

The beneficial interests of the Directors and their families in the Company were as set out below:

	Shares of 1p each 31 December 2016
Martin Bralsford	100,000
David Potter	13,107
John Spencer	5,000

There have been no changes in the above Directors' interests to the date of this report.

Manager's Interests

As at the date of this report, Terry Smith of Fundsmith LLP, the Company's Investment Manager, held 500,000 shares in the Company.

Corporate Governance

The Board has considered the principles and recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance published by the Association of Investment Companies in July 2016 ('the AIC Code') by reference to the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies ('the AIC Guide'). The AIC Code, as explained by the AIC Guide, addresses all the applicable principles set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company.

Copies of the AIC Code, the AIC Guide and the UK Code can be found on the respective organisations websites: www.theaic.co.uk and www.frc.org.uk.

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code, and by reference to the AIC Guide (which incorporates the UK Corporate Governance Code), will provide better information to shareholders.

Statement of Compliance

The Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code and the relevant provisions of the UK Code except as set out below.

The UK Code includes provisions relating to:

- the role of the chief executive;
- executive directors' remuneration; and
- the need for an internal audit function.

For the reasons set out in the AIC Guide, and as explained in the UK Code, the Board considers these provisions are not relevant to the position of the Company as it is an externally managed investment company. In particular, all of the Company's day-to-day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties. As a result, the Company has no executive directors, employees or internal operations. The Company has therefore not reported further in respect of these provisions.

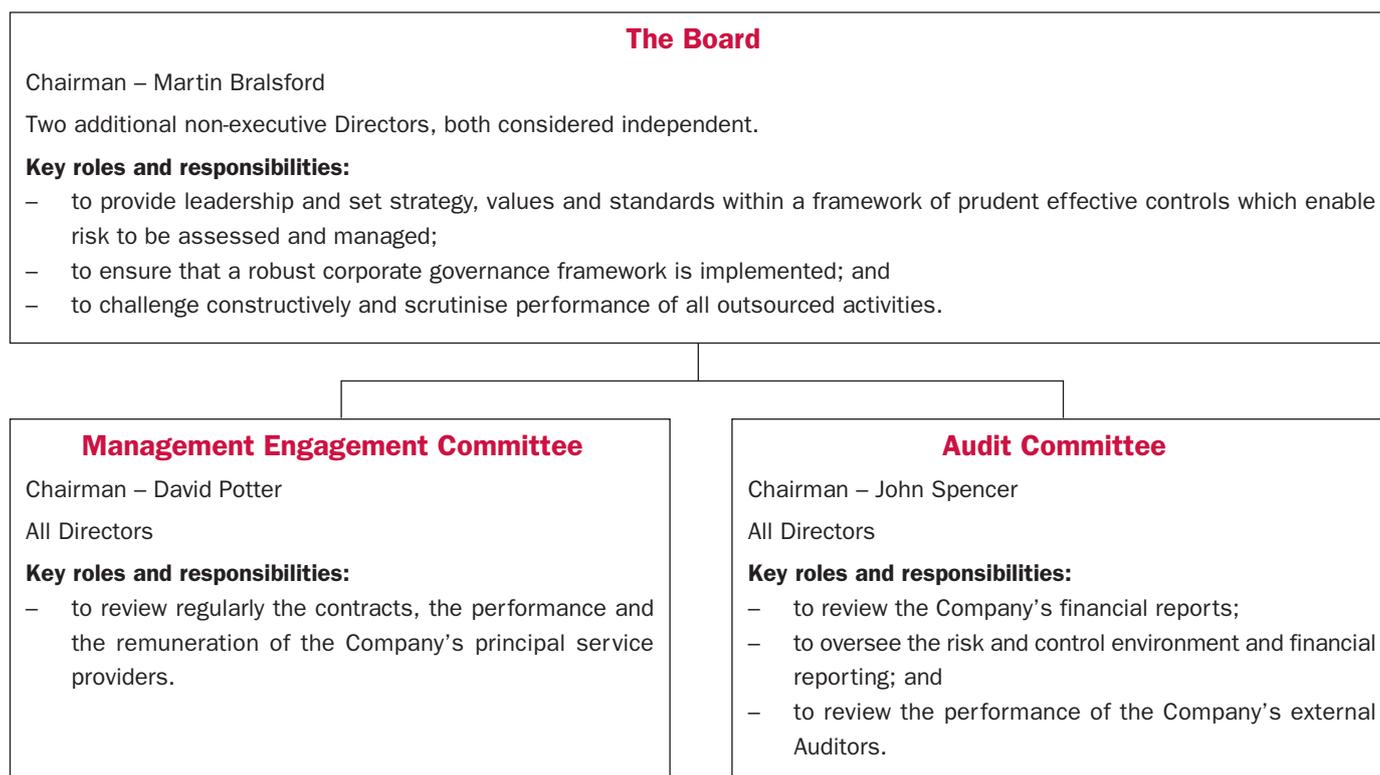
Governance

The Board and Committees

Responsibility for effective governance lies with the Board. The governance framework of the Company reflects the fact that as an investment company, it has no employees and outsources portfolio management, risk management, company management, company secretarial, administrative and marketing services to third parties.

Copies of the full terms of reference, which clearly define the responsibilities of each committee can be obtained from the Company Secretary, will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting, and can be found on the Company's website at www.feetplc.co.uk.

The Directors have decided that, given the size of the Board, it is unnecessary to form separate remuneration and nomination committees; the duties that would ordinarily fall to those committees are carried out by the Board as a whole. However, the Chairman takes no part in discussions involving his own remuneration.



Board of Directors

Directors' Independence

The Board consists of three non-executive Directors, each of whom is independent of Fundsmith. No member of the Board is a Director of another investment company managed by Fundsmith, nor has any Board member been an employee of the Company, Fundsmith or any of its service providers. Accordingly, the Board considers that all the Directors are independent and there are no relationships or circumstances which are likely to affect or could appear to affect their judgement.

Board Evaluation

During the course of 2016 the performance of the Board, its committees and individual Directors (including each Director's independence) was evaluated through a formal assessment process led by the Chairman.

The Chairman is satisfied that the structure and operation of the Board continues to be effective and relevant and that there is a satisfactory mix of skills, experience, length of service and knowledge of the Company.

All Directors will submit themselves for annual re-election by shareholders. Following the evaluation process, the Board recommends that shareholders vote in favour of their re-election at the Annual General Meeting.

Policy on Director Tenure

The Board considers its structure and recognises the need for progressive refreshments.

The Board subscribes to the view expressed within the AIC Code that long-serving directors should not be prevented from forming part of an independent majority. It does not consider that a directors' tenure necessarily reduces his ability to act independently. The Board's policy on tenure is that continuity and experience are considered to add significantly to the strength of the Board and, as such, no limit on the overall length of service of any of the Directors, including the Chairman, has been imposed. In view of its non-executive nature, the Board considers that it is not appropriate for the Directors to be appointed for a specified term, although new Directors will be appointed with the expectation that they will serve for a minimum of three years subject to shareholder approval.

Appointments to the Board

The rules governing the appointment and replacement of directors are set out in the Company's Articles of Association. Where the Board appoints a new director during the year, that director will stand for election by shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting. The minimum number of directors is two and the maximum is 10. When considering new appointments, the Board will review the skills of the Directors and seek to add persons with complementary skills or skills and experience which fill any gaps in the Board's knowledge and who can devote sufficient time to the Company to carry out their duties effectively. The Company is committed to ensuring that any vacancies arising are filled by the most qualified candidates. The Board recognises the value of diversity in the composition of the Board and accordingly, the Board will ensure that a diverse group of candidates is considered should any vacancies arise.

Induction/Development

New appointees to the board will be provided with a full induction programme. The programme will cover the Company's investment strategy, policies and practices. Directors are also given key information on the Company's regulatory and statutory requirements as they arise including information on the role of the Board, matters reserved for its decision, the terms of reference for the Board committees, the Company's corporate governance practices and procedures and the latest financial information. Directors are encouraged to participate in training courses where appropriate.

Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy

The Board has adopted a zero tolerance approach to instances of bribery and corruption. Accordingly it expressly prohibits any Director or associated persons when acting on behalf of the Company, from accepting, soliciting, paying, offering or promising to pay or authorise any payment, public or private in the UK or abroad to secure any improper benefit for themselves or for the Company.

The Board applies the same standards to its service providers in their activities for the Company.

A copy of the Company's Anti Bribery and Corruption Policy can be found on its website at www.feetplc.co.uk. The policy is reviewed regularly by the Audit Committee.

Exercise of Voting Powers

The Board has delegated authority to Fundsmith (as AIFM and Investment Manager) to vote the shares owned by the Company that are held on its behalf by its custodian, State Street Bank and Trust Company. The Board has instructed that Fundsmith submit votes for such shares wherever possible. This accords with current best practice whilst maintaining a primary focus on financial returns. Fundsmith may refer to the Board on any matters of a contentious nature.

Conflicts of Interest

In line with the Companies Act 2006, the Board has the power to authorise any potential conflicts of interest that may arise and impose such limits or conditions as it thinks fit. A register of interests and potential conflicts is maintained and is reviewed at every Board meeting to ensure all details are kept up to date.

Governance

It was resolved at each Board meeting during the year that there were no direct or indirect interests of a Director that conflicted with the interests of the Company. Appropriate authorisation will be sought prior to the appointment of any new director or if any conflicts or potential conflicts arise.

Independent Professional Advice

The Board has formalised arrangements under which the Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

The Company has also arranged Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance which provides cover for legal expenses under certain circumstances. This was in force for the entire period under review and up to the date of this report.

Company Secretary

The Directors have access to the advice and services of a Company Secretary through its appointed representative which is responsible to the Board for ensuring that the Board procedures are followed and that the Company complies with applicable rules and regulations. The Company Secretary is also responsible for ensuring good information flows between all parties.

Board Meetings and Relations with the Investment Manager

The Board meets regularly throughout the year and a representative from Fundsmith is in attendance at each Board meeting to address questions on specific matters and to seek approval for specific transactions which Fundsmith is required to refer to the Board. The Chairman encourages open debate to foster a supportive and co-operative approach for all participants.

The primary focus at regular Board meetings is the review of investment performance and associated matters, including gearing, asset allocation, marketing/investor relations, peer group information and industry issues. The Board reviews key investment and financial data, revenue and expenses projections, analyses of asset allocation, transactions, performance comparisons, share price and net asset value performance.

The Board reviews the discount or premium to net asset value per share of the Company's share price at each Board meeting and considers the effectiveness of the Company's marketing and communication strategies, as well as any recommendations on share buybacks and issuance.

The Board is responsible for strategy and reviews the continued appropriateness of the Company's investment objective, strategy and investment restrictions at each meeting.

Shareholder Communications

Shareholder Relations

Representatives of Fundsmith regularly meet with institutional shareholders and private client asset managers to discuss strategy and to understand their issues and concerns and, if applicable to discuss corporate governance issues. The results of such meetings are reported at the following Board meeting.

An analysis of the shareholder register of the Company is provided to the Directors at each Board meeting. Reports from the Company's broker are submitted to the Board on investor sentiment and industry issues.

Shareholder Communications

The Company aims to provide shareholders with a full understanding of the Company's investment objective, policy and activities, its performance and the principal investment risks by means of informative annual and half yearly reports. This is supplemented by the daily publication through the London Stock Exchange, of the net asset value of the Company's shares.

The Company's website (www.feetplc.co.uk) is regularly updated with monthly fact sheets and provides useful information about the Company, including the Company's financial reports and announcements.

All substantive communications regarding any major corporate issues are discussed by the Board taking into account representations from Fundsmith, the Auditor, legal advisers and the Corporate Stockbroker.

The Board supports the principle that the AGM be used to communicate with private investors. It is the intention that the full

Board will attend the AGM under the chairmanship of the Chairman of the Board. All shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM, where they are given the opportunity to question the Chairman, the Board and representatives of Fundsmith. Fundsmith will make a presentation to shareholders covering the investment performance and strategy of the Company at the forthcoming AGM. Details of proxy votes received in respect of each resolution will be made available to shareholders at the meeting and will also be published on the Company's website, www.feetplc.co.uk.

The Directors welcome the views of all shareholders and place considerable importance on communications with them. Shareholders wishing to communicate with the Chairman, or any other member of the Board, may do so by writing to the Company Secretary at the offices of Frostrow.

Significant Holdings and Voting Rights

Details of the substantial interests in the Company's shares, the Directors' authorities to issue and repurchase the Company's shares, and the voting rights of the shares are set out in the Report of the Directors on pages 36 to 39.

Nominee Share Code

Where shares are held in a nominee company name, the Company undertakes:

- to provide the nominee company with multiple copies of shareholder communications, so long as an indication of quantities has been provided in advance; and
- to allow investors holding shares through a nominee company to attend general meetings, provided the correct authority from the nominee company is available.

Nominee companies are encouraged to provide the necessary authority to underlying shareholders to attend the Company's general meetings.

By order of the Board

Frostrow Capital LLP

Company Secretary
28 February 2017

Governance

The Directors present their annual report on the affairs of the Company together with the audited financial statements and the Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The Corporate Governance report on pages 31 to 35 forms part of this report. Disclosures relating to performance, future developments and risk management can be found in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 28.

Business and Status of the Company

The Company is registered as a public limited company in England and Wales (Registered Number 08756681) and is an investment company within the terms of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act').

The Company has applied for and been accepted as an approved investment trust under sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010 and Part 2 Chapter 1 of Statutory Instrument 2011/2999. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company has conducted its affairs so as to be able to retain such approval.

Investment Policy

In order to achieve its investment objective, the Company invests in a portfolio of shares issued by listed or traded companies which have the majority of their operations in, or revenue derived from, developing economies and which provide direct exposure to the rise of the consumer classes in those countries.

Further details concerning the Company's investment policy and strategy can be found in the Strategic Report on page 8 and the Investment Philosophy beginning on page 21.

Results and Dividend

The results attributable to shareholders for the year are shown on page 54. No dividends were declared during the year and the Directors have not recommended a final dividend for the year. Information on the Company's dividend policy is detailed in the Chairman's Statement on page 7.

Alternative Performance Measures

The Financial Statements (on pages 54 to 72) set out the required statutory reporting measures of the Company's financial performance. In addition, the Board assesses the Company's performance against a range of criteria which are viewed as particularly relevant for investment trusts, which are summarised on page 4 and explained in greater detail in the Strategic Report, under the heading 'Key Performance Indicators' on page 24.

Definitions of the terms used and the basis of calculation adopted are set out in the Glossary on page 77 to 78.

Gearing

The Company has the power to borrow using short-term banking facilities to raise funds for short-term liquidity purposes or for discount management purposes including the purchase of its own shares, provided that the maximum gearing represented by such borrowings shall be limited to 15% of the Company's net assets at the time of the draw down of such borrowings. The Company is not currently geared.

Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive, leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a ratio between the Company's exposure and its net asset value and can be calculated on a Gross and a Commitment method. The current maximum permitted limit under the Gross and Commitment methods is 115%. Up to date information is available in the Investor Disclosure Document on the Company's website www.feetplc.co.uk. Further information can be found in the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive Disclosures beginning on page 74.

Investment Management and Alternative Investment Fund Manager (“AIFM”)

Fundsmith LLP (“Fundsmith”) under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement provides, inter alia, the following services:

- seeking out and evaluating investment opportunities;
- recommending the manner by which monies should be invested, disinvested, retained or realised;
- advising on how rights conferred by the investments should be exercised;
- analysing the performance of investments made;
- advising the Company in relation to trends, market movements and other matters which may affect the investment policy of the Company; and
- acting as AIFM to the Company.

Fundsmith receives a periodic fee equal to 1.25% p.a. of the Company’s net asset value. The Investment Management Agreement may be terminated by either party giving notice of not less than 12 months.

Continuing Appointment of the Investment Manager and AIFM

The Board has concluded that it is in shareholders’ interests that Fundsmith, acting as both the Investment Manager and AIFM, continues in its roles. The review undertaken by the Board considered the Company’s investment performance together with the quality and adequacy of other services provided.

The Board also reviewed the appropriateness of the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, in particular the length of the notice period and the fee structure.

Going Concern

The content of the investment portfolio, trading activity, the Company’s cash balances and revenue forecasts, and the trends and factors likely to affect the Company’s performance are

reviewed and discussed at each Board meeting. The Directors, having made relevant enquiries, are satisfied that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements as the assets of the Company consist mainly of liquid securities and, accordingly, the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least the next 12 months.

Viability Statement

In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code and the Listing Rules, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company over a longer period than the 12 months required by the ‘Going Concern’ provision. Taking account of the anticipated investment holding periods and the medium term prospects of the Company’s investment portfolio, the Board decided that a four year period was appropriate for their assessment.

In reviewing the Company’s viability, the Board considered the Company’s position with reference to its business model, the principal risks and uncertainties as detailed on pages 25 to 27 of this report, and its present and expected financial position. In considering the Company’s financial position, the Board reviewed the liquidity of the Company’s portfolio and the Company’s forecast expenses and cash flows. In addition, the Board considered the appropriateness of the Company’s current investment objective in the prevailing investment market and environment.

The Board regularly reviews the prospects for the Company’s portfolio and receives reports from the Investment Manager on the opportunities for new investments. The Board also reviews the Company’s financing arrangements at least quarterly to ensure that the Company is able to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The Directors have assumed that:

- the Board and the Investment Manager will continue to adopt a long-term view when making investments;
- investors will continue to wish to have exposure to listed companies in emerging markets;
- there will continue to be demand for investment trusts;

Governance

- regulation will not increase to a level that makes the running of the Company uneconomical; and
- the performance of the Company will continue to be satisfactory.

Based on the results of this review, the Directors have formed a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue in its operations and meet its expenses and liabilities as they fall due over the next four years.

Directors

The Directors of the Company, who served during the year, are shown below. Further information on the Directors can be found on page 29.

Martin Bralsford (*Chairman*)
David Potter
John Spencer

All Directors seek re-election by shareholders at each Annual General Meeting.

Substantial Share Interests

The Company was aware of the following substantial interests in the voting rights of the Company:

Shareholder	2 February 2017*		31 December 2016	
	Number of shares	% of issued share capital	Number of shares	% of issued share capital
Hargreaves Lansdown	2,404,099	10.32	2,311,049	10.06
Mr Simon Justin Nixon	2,000,000	8.58	2,000,000	8.71
Mr Duncan Russell Cameron	1,000,000	4.29	1,000,000	4.35

As at 31 December 2016 the Company had 22,962,556 shares in issue. As at 27 February 2017* the Company had 23,302,556 shares in issue.

* the latest practicable date before publication of the Annual Report.

Directors' & Officers' Liability Insurance Cover

Directors' & officers' liability insurance cover was maintained by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2016. It is intended that this policy will continue for the year ending 31 December 2017 and subsequent years.

Directors' Indemnities

As at the date of this report, indemnities are in force between the Company and each of its Directors under which the Company has agreed to indemnify each Director, to the extent permitted by law, in respect of certain liabilities incurred as a result of carrying out his or her role as a Director of the Company. The Directors are also indemnified against the costs of defending any criminal or civil proceedings or any claim by the Company or a regulator as they are incurred provided that where the defence is unsuccessful the Director must repay those defence costs to the Company. The indemnities are qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

A copy of each deed of indemnity is available for inspection at the Company's registered office during normal business hours and will be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting.

Beneficial Owners of Shares – Information Rights

Beneficial owners of shares who have been nominated by the registered holder of those shares to receive information rights under section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 are required to direct all communications to the registered holder of their shares rather than to the Company's registrar, Capita Asset Services, or to the Company directly.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is summarised in note 11 on page 66.

Share Capital

At the start of the year under review, the Directors had shareholder authority to issue up to 1,933,792 ordinary shares of 1 penny each on a non-pre-emptive basis. At the Company's annual general meeting held on Thursday, 26 May 2016, this authority expired and a new authority to allot up to 4,834,480 ordinary shares on a non-pre-emptive basis was granted. Authority to repurchase up to 2,898,754 ordinary shares was also granted.

A prospectus was published during the year in order to comply with the requirements of the EU Prospectus Directive and obtain admission to the Official List maintained by the UK Listing Authority of any shares issued pursuant to the authority obtained.

During the year, the Company issued 3,624,635 ordinary shares at a minimum premium of 1.2% to the last published cum income net asset value per share. Details are provided in notes 11 and 12 to the Financial Statements on page 66. Since the year-end and to the date of this report, a further 340,000 new shares have been issued under the same issuance criteria.

No shares were repurchased during the year and there are no shares held in Treasury.

The giving of powers to issue or buy-back the Company's shares requires the relevant resolutions to be passed by Shareholders. Proposals for the renewal of the Board's powers to issue and buy-back shares are set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting beginning on page 81.

Voting Rights in the Company's shares

Details of the voting rights in the Company's shares at the date of this Annual Report are given in note 9 to the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 85.

There are no restrictions concerning the transfer of securities in the Company; no special rights with regard to control attached to securities; no restrictions on voting rights, no agreements between holders of securities regarding their transfer which are known to the Company; and no agreements which the Company is party to that might affect its control following a successful takeover bid.

Political Donations

The Company has not and does not intend to make any political donations.

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations, nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Reports and Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013, including those within its underlying investment portfolio.

Listing Rule 9.8.4

Listing Rule 9.8.4 requires the Company to include certain information in a single identifiable section of the Annual Report or a cross reference table indicating where the information is set out. The Directors confirm that there are no disclosures to be made in this regard.

By order of the Board

Frostrow Capital LLP

Company Secretary
28 February 2017

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Governance

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditor

The Directors at the time of approving the Report of the Directors are listed on page 38. Each Director in office at the date of this report confirms that:

- to the best of each Director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and
- each Director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

Responsibility Statement of the Directors

The Directors, whose details can be found on page 29, confirm to the best of their knowledge that:

- the financial statements within this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and the return for the year ended 31 December 2016;
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors include a fair review of the information required by 4.1.8R to 4.1.11R of the FCA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules; and
- the Annual Report and financial statements taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary to assess the Company's position, performance, business model and strategy.

On behalf of the Board

Martin Braisford

Chairman

28 February 2017

Statement from the Chairman

I am pleased to present the Audit Committee report for the year ended 31 December 2016. The Committee met twice during the year. Attendance by each Director is shown in the table on page 30. The Committee also met on 22 February 2017 to consider this report.

The role of the Committee is to ensure that shareholder interests are properly protected in relation to the application of financial reporting and internal control principles and to assess the effectiveness of the audit. The Committee's role and responsibilities are set out in full in its terms of reference which are available on request from the Company Secretary and can be seen on the Company's website (www.feetplc.co.uk). A summary of the Committee's main responsibilities and how it has fulfilled them is set out below.

Composition

The Audit Committee comprises all the Directors whose biographies are set out on page 29. The Committee considers that each member has recent and relevant experience in accounting or auditing and that the Committee as a whole has experience relevant to the investment trust industry.

Responsibilities

The Committee's main responsibilities during the year were:

1. **To review the Company's half-year and annual financial statements.** In particular, the Committee considered whether the annual financial statements are fair, balanced and understandable, allowing shareholders to more easily

assess the Company's strategy, investment policy, business model, position and financial performance.

2. **To review the risk management and internal control processes** of the Company and its key service providers. As part of this review the Committee again reviewed the appropriateness of the Company's anti-bribery and corruption policy.
3. **To recommend the appointment of an external auditor** and agree the scope of its work and its remuneration, reviewing its independence and the effectiveness of the audit process.
4. **To consider any non-audit work to be carried out by the auditor.** The Audit Committee has considered the extent and nature of non-audit work performed by the Auditor and is satisfied that this did not impinge on their independence and is a cost effective way for the Company to operate.
5. **To consider the need for an internal audit function.** Since the Company delegates its day-to-day operations to third parties and has no employees, the Committee has determined there is no requirement for such a function.

Meetings and Business

The following matters were dealt with at the Committee's meetings:

February 2016

- Review of the Committee's terms of reference;
- Review of the Company's annual results;

Governance

- Approval of the annual report and financial statements;
- Review of risk management, internal controls and compliance; and
- Review of the outcome of the audit and discussion of matters arising.

July 2016

- Review of the Auditor's plan for the 2016 audit;
- Review of risk management, internal controls and compliance;
- Review of the Company's anti bribery and corruption policy and the measures put in place by the Company's service providers;
- Review of the Company's half-year results; and
- Approval of the half-year report.

Financial Statements

The Board has asked the Committee to confirm that in its opinion the Board can make the required statement that the Annual Report taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's financial position, performance, business model and strategy. The Committee has given this confirmation on the basis of its review of the whole document, underpinned by involvement in the planning for its preparation and review of the processes to assure the accuracy of factual content.

Significant Reporting Matters

The Committee considered key accounting issues, matters and judgements in relation to the Company's financial statements and disclosures relating to:

Valuation of the Company's Investments

The Committee reviews the valuation and existence of investments every six months. Controls are in place to ensure that valuations are appropriate and existence is verified through reconciliations with the Depository.

Recognition of Revenue from Investments

The Committee took steps to gain an understanding of the processes in place to record investment income and transactions. The Committee sought confirmation that all dividends receivable have been accounted for correctly.

Accounting Policies

The current accounting policies, as set out on pages 58 to 60, have been applied consistently throughout the year and the prior period. In light of there being no unusual transactions during the year or other possible reasons, the Committee has found no reason to change the policies.

Going Concern

Having reviewed the Company's financial position and liabilities, the Committee is satisfied that it is appropriate for the Board to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis. Further detail is provided on page 37.

Internal Controls and Risk Management

The Directors have identified (Strategic Report pages 25 to 27) five main areas of risk: Investment Activity and Strategy, Financial, Shareholder Relations and Corporate Governance, Operational and Accounting, Legal and Regulatory and has set out the actions taken to evaluate and manage these risks. The Committee reviews the various actions taken and satisfies itself that they are sufficient: in particular the Committee reviews the Company's schedule of key risks at each meeting and requires amendments to both risks and mitigation actions if appropriate.

During the year, the Committee considered whether the UK's exit from the European Union ('Brexit') posed a unique risk to the Company. The Committee believes that Brexit is unlikely to affect the Company's share price or how the Company's shares are sold but will continue to monitor regulatory and tax-related developments.

The Board has overall responsibility for the Company's risk management and systems of internal controls and for reviewing their effectiveness. In common with the majority of investment trusts, investment management, accounting, company secretarial and custodial services have been delegated to third parties. The effectiveness of the internal controls is assessed on a continuing basis by the Investment Manager, the Depositary and the Company Secretary. Each maintains its own system of internal controls and the Audit Committee receives regular reports from them. The Committee is satisfied that appropriate systems have been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of this report.

External Auditor

Meetings:

This year the nature and scope of the audit together with Deloitte LLP's audit plan were considered by the Committee on 26 July 2016.

The Committee met Deloitte LLP (the "Auditor") on 22 February 2017 to review the outcome of the audit and the draft 2016 Annual Report and financial statements.

Independence and Effectiveness:

In order to fulfil the Committee's responsibility regarding the independence of the Auditor, the Committee reviewed:

- the senior audit personnel in the audit plan for the year;
- the Auditor's arrangements concerning any conflicts of interest;
- the extent of any non-audit services;
- the statement by the Auditor that they remain independent within the meaning of the regulations and their professional standards; and
- the Auditor's independence.

In order to consider the effectiveness of the audit process, the Committee reviewed:

- the Auditor's fulfilment of the agreed audit plan;
- the report arising from the audit itself; and

Governance

- feedback from Frostrow Capital LLP (as Company Secretary) on the conduct of the audit.

The Committee is satisfied with the Auditor's independence and the effectiveness of the audit process, together with the degree of diligence and professional scepticism brought to bear.

Non-Audit Services

The only non-audit work carried out during the year related to tax compliance services. The Audit Committee monitors the level of non-audit work carried out by the Auditor and seeks assurances from the Auditor that they maintain suitable policies and procedures ensuring independence, and monitors compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements on an annual basis.

The Company operates on the basis whereby the provision of non-audit services by the Auditor is permissible where no conflicts of interest arises, where the independence of the Auditor is not likely to be impinged by undertaking the work and the quality and the objectivity of both the non-audit work and audit work will not be compromised. In particular, non-audit services may be provided by the Auditor if they are inconsequential or would have no direct effect on the Company's financial statements and the audit firm would not place significant reliance on the work for the purposes of the statutory audit.

Details of the fees paid to the Auditor for audit services and non-audit services are set out in note 5 to the Financial Statements on page 62.

Audit Tendering

Deloitte LLP has been the appointed Auditor since the Company's launch in 2014. Deloitte carried out the audit for the years ended

31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016 and was considered independent by the Board.

As a public company listed on the London Stock Exchange, the Company is subject to the mandatory auditor rotation requirements of the European Union. The Company will put the external audit out to tender at least every 10 years, and change auditor at least every 20 years. The Committee will, however, continue to consider annually the need to go to tender for audit quality or independence reasons.

Auditor Reappointment

The Committee conducted a review of the performance of the Auditor during the year and concluded that performance was satisfactory and there were no grounds for change.

Deloitte LLP have indicated their willingness to continue to act as Auditor to the Company for the forthcoming year and a resolution for their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

John Spencer

Chairman of the Audit Committee

28 February 2017

Statement from the Chairman

I am pleased to present the Directors' Remuneration Report to shareholders. An Ordinary Resolution for the approval of this report will be put to shareholders at the Company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The law requires the Company's auditor to audit certain disclosures provided in this report. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such and the Auditor's audit opinion is included in its report to shareholders on pages 48 to 53. The Remuneration Policy Report on page 47 forms part of this report.

The Board considers the framework for the remuneration of the Directors on an annual basis. It reviews the ongoing appropriateness of the Company's remuneration policy and the individual remuneration of Directors by reference to the activities of the Company and comparison with other companies of a similar structure and size. This is in-line with the AIC Code.

At the most recent review, held on 26 July 2016, it was agreed that the Directors' fees would remain unchanged for 2017. It was further agreed that the Directors may earn a pro rata day rate in connection with extraordinary corporate events or transactions requiring them to commit significant extra time to the Company. However, no such additional fees were awarded during the year.

Directors' Fees and Expenses

The Directors, as at the date of this report, received the fees listed in the table above. These exclude any employers' national insurance contributions, if applicable. No other forms of remuneration were received by the Directors and so fees represent the total remuneration of each Director.

Directors' Remuneration for the Year (audited)

	Date of Appointment to the Board	Fees 2016 (£)	Fees 2015 (£)
Martin Bralsford (Chairman)	23 May 2014	25,000	25,000
David Potter	23 May 2014	20,000	20,000
John Spencer	23 May 2014	20,000	20,000
Total		65,000	65,000

Sums paid to Third Parties (audited information)

Fees due to Mr Bralsford were paid to Marbral Limited (a company of which he is a director), otherwise none of the fees referred to in the above table were paid to any third party in respect of the services provided by any of the Directors.

Other Benefits

Taxable Benefits – Article 149 of the Company's Articles of Association provides that Directors are entitled to be reimbursed for reasonable expenses incurred by them in connection with the performance of their duties and attendance at Board and General Meetings.

Pension related benefits – Article 158 permits the Company to provide pension or similar benefits for Directors and employees of the Company. However, no pension schemes or other similar arrangements have been established and no Director is entitled to any pension or similar benefits pursuant to their Letters of Appointment.

Governance

Loss of Office

Directors do not have service contracts with the Company but are engaged under Letters of Appointment. These specifically exclude any entitlement to compensation upon leaving office for whatever reason.

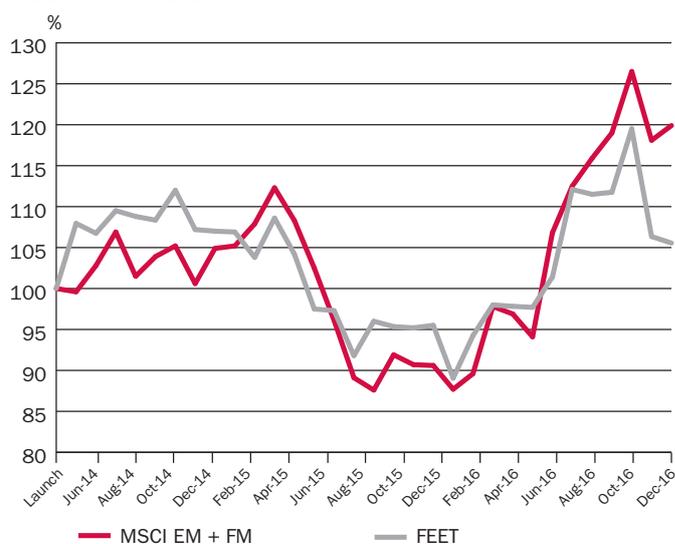
Share Price Total Return

A five year performance comparison is required to be presented in this report. However, as the Company was incorporated on 31 October 2013 and commenced trading on 25 June 2014, the performance comparison is therefore shown for the period from 25 June 2014 to 31 December 2016 using the MSCI Emerging and Frontier Markets Index on a net sterling adjusted basis, which the Board has adopted as the measure for both the Company's performance and that of the Investment Manager for the period.

This report is also required to include a table showing actual expenditure by the Company on remuneration and distributions to shareholders for the current and prior year. However, as the Directors have not yet recommended or declared a dividend, there is no such information to include.

Statement of Voting at the Annual General Meeting

At the AGM held on 26 May 2016, 5,003,095 votes (99.8%) were received in favour of the resolution seeking approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report, 10,082 (0.2%) were against, and 3,740 votes were withheld; the percentage of votes excludes votes withheld.

Total Shareholder Return for the period 25 June 2014 to 31 December 2016**Directors' Interests in the Company's Shares as at 31 December 2016 (audited)**

	Ordinary shares of 1p each	
	2016	2015
Martin Bralsford (<i>Chairman</i>)	100,000	100,000
David Potter	13,107	7,908
John Spencer	5,000	5,000
Total	118,107	112,908

Directors are not required to hold shares in the Company.

No changes have been notified to the date of this report.

Martin Bralsford

Chairman

28 February 2017

Directors' Remuneration Policy Report

The Company's Remuneration Policy provides that fees payable to the Directors should reflect the time spent by the Board on the Company's affairs and the responsibilities borne by the Directors and should be sufficient to enable candidates of high calibre to be recruited. Directors are remunerated in the form of fees payable monthly in arrears, paid to the Director personally or to a specified third party. There are no long-term incentive schemes, share option schemes or pension arrangements and the fees are not specifically related to the Directors' performance, either individually or collectively. Directors' remuneration comprises solely Directors' fees. The current and projected Directors' fees for 2016 and 2017 are shown in the table below. The Company does not have any employees.

Directors' Fees Current and Projected

	Fees 2017 (£)	Fees 2016 (£)
Martin Bralsford	25,000	25,000
David Potter	20,000	20,000
John Spencer	20,000	20,000
Total	65,000	65,000

No communications have been received from shareholders regarding Directors' remuneration.

The remuneration for the non-executive Directors is determined within the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association. The present limit is £250,000 in aggregate per annum.

It is the Board's intention that the Remuneration Policy will be considered by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting at least once every three years. This policy was last approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 26 May 2015. 3,045,652 votes (99.8%) were received in favour of the resolution seeking approval of the Directors' Remuneration Policy, 5,050 (0.2%) were against, and 1,300 votes were withheld; the percentage of votes excludes votes withheld.

An Ordinary Resolution for the approval of this policy will next be considered by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2018 unless any material changes are proposed by the Directors, in which case a resolution will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting following such changes.

Financial Statements

Opinion on financial statements of Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements that we have audited 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 1 to 16.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union.

Summary of our audit approach

Key risks

The key risks that we identified in the current year were:

- Valuation of Investments
- Ownership of Investments
- Revenue recognition

There were no additional key risks identified during the year.

Materiality

The materiality that we used in the current year was £2.385m (2015: £1.793m) which was determined on the basis of 1% of net assets as at 31 December 2016.

Scoping

All audit work for the Company was performed directly by the audit engagement team.

Significant changes in our approach

There were no significant changes in our approach.

Going concern and the directors' assessment of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Company

As required by the Listing Rules we have reviewed the Directors' statement regarding the appropriateness of the going concern basis of accounting contained within note 1a to the financial statements and the Directors' statement on the longer-term viability of the company contained within the Report of Directors on pages 37 and 38.

We are required to state whether we have anything material to add or draw attention to in relation to:

- the Directors' confirmation on page 25 that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the disclosures on pages 25-27 that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the Directors' statement in note 1a to the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them and their identification of any material uncertainties to the company's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements; and

- the directors' explanation on pages 37 and 38 as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Company, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We confirm that we have nothing material to add or draw attention to in respect of these matters.

We agreed with the directors' adoption of the going concern basis of accounting and we did not identify any such material uncertainties. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independence

We are required to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors and confirm that we are independent of the Company and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards.

We confirm that we are independent of the Company and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those standards. We also confirm we have not provided any of the prohibited non-audit services referred to in those standards.

Our assessment of risks of material misstatement

The assessed risks of material misstatement described below are those that had the greatest effect on our audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

Risk description

Valuation of investments

The valuation of investments at £231m as at 31 December 2016 (2015: £178m) held by the Company is the most quantitatively significant financial statement line on the Statement of Financial Position and there has been a significant increase from the previous Statement of Financial Position date.

In addition, the *investments held at fair value through profit and loss* balance is the main driver of the Company's performance and net asset value. The portfolio of investments have a wide geographical spread and there is a risk that investments within the portfolio may not be actively traded and the prices quoted may not be reflective of fair value. This may result in a material misstatement within the *investments held at fair value through profit and loss* balance and also the fair value hierarchy for Investments disclosures.

Refer to note 1e for the accounting policy on investments and details of the investments are disclosed in note 8. The valuation of investment significant risks were included within the Audit Committee report and discussed with the Audit Committee.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

We performed the following procedures to address the valuation of investments risk:

- We critically assessed the design and implementation of controls in place to value the investment portfolio within the State Street service organisation report on controls. We have also assessed whether the service auditors were professionally competent and that the scope of the controls tested were appropriate to give us assurance over the risk identified.
- We agreed 100% of the last traded prices of quoted investments on the investment ledger at year end to closing prices published by an independent pricing source and investigated any differences above 1%;

We performed the following procedure to address the liquidity of investments risk:

- We monitored the post year-end volume of trade and price movements from independent sources. We identified and challenged valuation of investments that are not frequently traded and considered indicators of impairment and fair value hierarchy with management.

Financial Statements

Key observations

There were no differences that exceeded 1% between the prices used by the Company for valuing its listed investments and the independent pricing sources used in our valuation testing.

We found from our volume of trade and liquidity analysis, that six investments (2015: two) held at the year end with a total fair value of £24.7m had low volumes of trade. This indicated that a level 2 fair value measurement should be applied to these investments. Management changed the fair value categorisation from level 1 to level 2 for these investments in the financial statements. We are now satisfied that the liquidity and fair value categorisation of investments at year end has been appropriately disclosed in note 8.

Risk description**Ownership of investments**

The Company holds a substantial investment portfolio of £231m as at 31 December 2016 (2015: £178m) which has increased by 34% from the prior year-end. There is an increased risk that the effect of any investments not held in the name of the Company or where the Company did not have ownership of the investments at year-end may result in a material misstatement.

Refer to note 1e for the accounting policy on investments and details of the investments are disclosed in note 8. The ownership of investment significant risks were included within the Audit Committee report and discussed with the Audit Committee.

Key observations

No issues were identified from our review of the State Street service organisation report and assessment of the related service auditors.

We did not identify any differences in the investment holdings when agreeing the Company's investment portfolio to the confirmation received directly from the custodian and depositary.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

We performed the following procedures to address this risk:

- We critically assessed the State Street service organisation control report to understand and document the design and implementation of controls over ownership of investments within the State Street service organisation control report. We have also assessed whether the service auditors were professionally competent and that the scope of the controls tested were appropriate to give us assurance over the risk identified; and
- We agreed 100% of the Company's investment portfolio at the year end to confirmations received directly from the independent custodian and depositary.

Risk description

Revenue recognition

Dividend income of £4m for the year ended 31 December 2016 (2014: £3m) from equity investments is accounted for on an ex-dividend basis. Overseas dividends are included gross of any withholding tax.

1. There is a risk that dividend income from the various geographical equity investments will not be accurately calculated;
2. There is a risk that dividend income will not be recognised in the correct accounting period in the financial statements; and
3. In addition there is a risk of completeness of dividend income for the year. Dividends declared for the investments held may not all be recorded on the general ledger

Refer to note 1c for the revenue accounting policy and details of revenue are disclosed in note 2. The revenue recognition significant risks were included within the Audit Committee report and discussed with the Audit Committee.

How the scope of our audit responded to the risk

We performed the following procedures to address this risk:

1. We have critically assessed and documented the design and implementation of controls over revenue recognition within the State Street service organisation control report. We have also assessed whether the service auditors were professionally competent and that the scope of the controls tested were appropriate to give us assurance over the risk identified;
2. We obtained a listing for all the investments held at any point during the year and obtained the ex-dividend dates and rates for all dividends declared in the year from an independent third party resource. A sample of these were taken and the ex-dividend dates and rates compared to the client's ledger. We recalculated the expected income and compared this to the client's ledger. We agreed receipts of payments to bank statement;
3. For a sample of listed investments we tested cut-off around the balance sheet date by agreeing the ex-dividend dates and rates of a sample of accrued dividends to independent data and checked for subsequent collections; and
4. We gained comfort over the completeness of dividend income by selecting our sample from an independent population. We obtained the dividend history for each investment held at the year end from a third party resource.

Key observations

No misstatements in relation to revenue recognition, revenue cut off, and revenue completeness were identified which required reporting to those charged with governance.

Our application of materiality

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Materiality

£2.385m (2015: £1.793m)

Basis for determining materiality

1% (2015: 1%) of net assets.

Rationale for the benchmark applied

Net assets has been chosen as a benchmark as it is considered the most relevant benchmark for investors and is a key driver of shareholder value.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £0.047m (2015: £0.036m), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the Financial Statements.

Financial Statements

An overview of the scope of our audit

Our audit was scoped by obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal control, and assessing the risks of material misstatement. Audit work to respond to the risks of material misstatement was performed directly by the audit engagement team. We note that the accounting and administration for the Company has been outsourced to State Street as a third party service organisation. As part of our audit we evaluated the design and implementation of relevant controls in place at State Street.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

- the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006;
- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors.

We confirm that we have not identified any such inconsistencies or misleading statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception*Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records*

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made or the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited is not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report arising from these matters.

Corporate Governance Statement

Under the Listing Rules we are also required to review part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the company's compliance with certain provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

We have nothing to report arising from our review.

Our duty to read other information in the Annual Report

Under International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland), we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, information in the annual report is:

- materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or
- apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or
- otherwise misleading.

In particular, we are required to consider whether we have identified any inconsistencies between our knowledge acquired during the audit and the Directors' statement that they consider the annual report is fair, balanced and understandable and whether the annual report appropriately discloses those matters that we communicated to the audit committee which we consider should have been disclosed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). We also comply with International Standard on Quality Control 1 (UK and Ireland). Our audit methodology and tools aim to ensure that our quality control procedures are effective, understood and applied. Our quality controls and systems include our dedicated professional standards review team and independent partner reviews.

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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the 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.

Stuart McLaren (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London
28 February 2017

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Financial Statements

	Notes	For the year ended 31 December 2016			For the year ended 31 December 2015		
		Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Dividend income	2	4,132	0	4,132	3,001	0	3,001
Other operating income		3	0	3	7	0	7
		4,135	0	4,135	3,008	0	3,008
Gains/(losses) on investments							
Gains/(losses) on investments held through profit and loss	8	0	23,211	23,211	0	(12,003)	(12,003)
(Losses)/gains on foreign exchange transactions		(112)	(1,461)	(1,573)	9	(495)	(486)
Management fees	4	(2,665)	0	(2,665)	(2,308)	0	(2,308)
Other expenses including dealing costs	5	(1,004)	(588)	(1,592)	(934)	(503)	(1,437)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs and tax		354	21,162	21,516	(225)	(13,001)	(13,226)
Finance costs		0	0	0	0	0	0
Profit/(loss) before tax		354	21,162	21,516	(225)	(13,001)	(13,226)
Tax	6	(335)	0	(335)	(230)	0	(230)
Profit/(loss) for the year		19	21,162	21,181	(455)	(13,001)	(13,456)
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (p)	7	0.09	102.22	102.31	(2.35)	(67.23)	(69.58)

The Company does not have any income or expenses which are not included in the profit for the year. Accordingly the profit for the year is also the "total comprehensive income for the year", as defined in IAS 1 (revised).

All of the profit and total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to the owners of the Company.

The "Total" column of this statement represents the Company's Income Statement, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The "Revenue" and "Capital" columns are supplementary to this and are prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies.

All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 58 to 72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position

55

	Notes	As at 31 December 2016 £'000 £'000		As at 31 December 2015 £'000 £'000	
Non-Current Assets					
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	8	230,838		177,706	
			230,838		177,706
Current Assets					
Receivables	9	2,101		40	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		6,522		2,691	
			8,623		2,731
			239,461		180,437
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	10	(878)		(1,093)	
			(878)		(1,093)
			238,583		179,344
Equity Attributable to Equity Shareholders					
Ordinary share capital	11		229		193
Share Premium	12		38,022		0
Capital Reserves			201,439		180,276
Accumulated Losses			(1,107)		(1,125)
			238,583		179,344
Net Asset Value per share (p)	13		1,039.0		927.4

The financial statements on pages 54 to 72 were approved by the Board on 28 February 2017 and were signed on its behalf by:

Martin Bralsford
Chairman

The accompanying notes on pages 58 to 72 are an integral part of these financial statements.
Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc – Company Registration Number 08756681 (Registered in England and Wales)

Statement of Changes in Equity

Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Capital Reserves £'000	Accumulated Losses £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2016	193	0	180,276	(1,125)	179,344
Profit for the year	0	0	21,162	19	21,181
Issue of Share Capital	36	38,022	0	0	38,058
Balance at 31 December 2016	229	38,022	201,438	(1,106)	238,583

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Capital Reserves £'000	Accumulated Losses £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2015	193	0	193,277	(670)	192,800
Loss for the year	0	0	(13,001)	(455)	(13,456)
Balance at 31 December 2015	193	0	180,276	(1,125)	179,344

The accompanying notes on pages 58 to 72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

57

	For the year ended 31 December 2016 £'000	For the year ended 31 December 2015 £'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	21,181	(13,456)
Adjustments for:		
(Gain)/loss on investments	(23,211)	12,003
Sale of investments ^[a]	43,517	25,513
Sale of money market funds	0	84,355
Purchases of investments ^[a]	(73,438)	(109,519)
Purchases of money market funds	0	(1,150)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(2,061)	154
Decrease in payables	(215)	(902)
Net Cash Flow from operating activities	(34,227)	(3,002)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of new shares	38,312	0
Issue costs relating to new shares	(254)	0
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	38,058	0
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,831	(3,002)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at start of the year	2,691	5,693
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	6,522	2,691

^[a] Receipts from the sale of, and payments to acquire, investment securities have been classified as components of cash flows from operating activities because they form part of the Company's dealing operations.

The accompanying notes on pages 58 to 72 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). These comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), together with interpretations of the International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee (“IASC”) that remain in effect, to the extent that IFRS have been adopted by the European Union.

(a) Accounting Convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention (modified to include investments at fair value through profit or loss) on a going concern basis and in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU (IFRS) and with the Statement of Recommended Practice ‘Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts’ issued by the Association of Investment Companies in November 2014. They have also been prepared on the assumption that approval as an investment trust will continue to be granted. The Directors believe that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the financial statements for the reasons stated on page 37. The Company is a UK listed company with a predominantly UK shareholder base. The results and the financial position of the Company are expressed in sterling, which is the functional and presentational currency of the Company. The accounting policies have been disclosed consistently and in line with Companies Act 2006.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Statement of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not always readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may vary from these estimates. There have been no significant judgements, estimates or assumptions for the year.

(b) Presentation of the Income Statement

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company, and in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Statement of Comprehensive Income. In accordance with the Company’s Articles of Association, net capital returns may not be distributed by way of dividend. Additionally, the net revenue is the measure the directors believe appropriate in assessing the Company’s compliance with certain requirements set out in section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

1. Accounting Policies Continued

(c) **Income**

Income from investments (other than capital dividends), including taxes deducted at source, is included in revenue by reference to the date on which the investment is quoted ex-dividend, or where no ex-dividend date is quoted, when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Special dividends are credited to capital or revenue, according to the circumstances. Income from underwriting commission is recognised as earned.

Interest receivable and payable, management fees, and other expenses are treated on an accruals basis.

(d) **Expenses**

The management fee is recognised as a revenue item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. All other expenses are charged to revenue except expenditure of a capital nature, in which case they are treated as capital, or where they directly relate to the acquisition or disposal of an investment, in which case they are added to the cost of the investment or deducted from the sale proceeds. The Board will, however, keep this under review and an appropriate amendment to this treatment will be made if required.

(e) **Investments**

Investments have been designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Investments are recognised and de-recognised at trade date where a purchase or sale is under a contract whose terms require delivery within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments are valued at fair value. For listed investments, this is deemed to be bid market prices. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in net profit or loss for the year as a capital item in the income statement and are ultimately recognised in the capital reserve.

Transaction costs incurred on the purchase and disposal of investments are recognised as a capital item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

When a purchase or sale is made under a contract, the terms of which require delivery within the timeframe of the relevant market, the investments concerned are recognised or derecognised on the trade date.

All the investments are defined by IFRS as investments held at fair value through profit and loss. All gains and losses are allocated to the capital return within the Statement of Comprehensive Income as "Gains or losses on investments held at fair value through profit and loss".

All investments are designated upon initial recognition as held at fair value through profit and loss, and are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value, which is either the bid price or the last traded price, depending on the convention of the exchange on which the investment is quoted.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial Statements

1. Accounting Policies Continued

(f) Foreign Currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the date of the balance sheet or at the related forward contract rate. Transactions in foreign currency are converted to sterling at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction or, where forward foreign currency contracts have been taken out, at contractual rates and included as an exchange gain or loss in the capital reserve or the revenue account depending on whether the gain or loss is of a capital or revenue nature.

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand comprises cash and demand deposits which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(h) Equity Dividends

Interim dividends are recognised in the period in which they are paid. Final dividends are not recognised until approved by shareholders in the annual general meeting.

(i) Capital Reserves

Gains or losses on realisation of investments and changes in fair values of investments are transferred to the capital reserve. Any changes in fair values of investments that are not readily convertible to cash are treated as unrealised gains or losses within the capital reserve.

(j) Taxation

The charge for taxation is based upon the revenue for the year and is allocated according to the marginal basis between revenue and capital using the company's effective rate of corporation tax for the accounting period.

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less tax in future have occurred at the balance sheet date measured on an undiscounted basis and based on enacted tax rates. This is subject to deferred tax assets only being recognised if it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted. Timing differences are differences arising between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements which are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Due to the Company's status as an investment trust company, and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided deferred tax on any capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

(k) Adoption of New and Revised Standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following Standard and Interpretations which have not been applied in these financial statements were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018)

IFRS 9 will impact both the classification and measurement of financial instruments in future periods. It is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of the standard until a detailed review has been completed.

2. Dividend Income

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
UK dividends	0	143
Overseas dividends	4,132	2,858
Total	4,132	3,001

3. Segmental Reporting

The directors are of the opinion that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business being the investment business and a geographical split of the portfolio can be seen on page 11.

4. Investment Management Fee

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Investment Management Fee	2,665	2,308

As at 31 December 2016, an amount of £759,629 (2015: £560,587) was payable to the Investment Manager. Details of the terms of the Investment Management Agreement are provided on page 37.

5. Other Expenses

	2016			2015		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Transactions Costs on fair value through profit or loss assets	0	365	365	0	412	412
Directors' Fees	65	0	65	65	0	65
Auditor's Remuneration	28	0	28	28	0	28
Registrar Fees	34	0	34	10	0	10
Broker Fee	45	0	45	50	0	50
Company Secretarial Fees	85	0	85	85	0	85
Custody Fees	520	0	520	410	0	410
Depositary Fees	39	0	39	35	0	35
Postage and Printing	26	0	26	12	0	12
Legal Fees	41	0	41	41	0	41
Administration Fees	68	0	68	66	0	66
Other Expenses	53	223	276	132	91	223
Total Expenses	1,004	588	1,592	934	503	1,437

Financial Statements

5. Other Expenses Continued

Transaction costs on fair value through profit or loss assets represent such costs incurred on both purchase and sales of those assets. Transaction costs on purchases amounted to £233,000 (2015: £372,000) and on sales amounted to £132,000 (2015: £40,000).

Auditor's remuneration

The analysis of the Auditor's remuneration is as follows:

Revenue	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fees payable to the Company's Auditor for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	28	28
Total audit fees	28	28
Tax services (advice, preparation and submission within local jurisdictions of withholding tax claims)	25	25
Total non-audit fees	25	25
Total fees paid	53	53

6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2016			2015		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Taxation on ordinary activities						
UK corporation tax at 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irrecoverable overseas withholding tax	335	0	335	230	0	230
Total current tax for the year	335	0	335	230	0	230

6. Taxation Continued

(b) The effective corporation tax rate was 20.00% (2015: 20.25%). The tax charge for the year differs from the charge resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an investment trust company. The differences are explained below:

	2016			2015		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Profit/(loss) before tax	354	21,162	21,516	(225)	(13,001)	(13,226)
Corporation on tax at effective rate of 20.00% (2015: 20.25%)	71	4,232	4,303	(46)	(2,632)	(2,678)
Effects of:						
Expenses not allowable for tax purposes	0	118	118	0	102	102
Non-taxable gains on investments	0	(4,350)	(4,350)	0	2,530	2,530
Overseas dividends not taxable	(803)	0	(803)	(610)	0	(610)
Overseas tax suffered	335	0	335	230	0	230
Increase in excess management and loan expenses	732	0	732	656	0	656
Total current year tax charge for the year	335	0	335	230	0	230

As at 31 December 2016, the Company had unutilised management expenses of £8.3 million (2015: £4.7 million) carried forward. Due to the Company's status as an investment trust and the intention to continue to meet the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the Company has not provided deferred tax on capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

7. Earnings per Share

Profit/(loss) per Ordinary Share is as follows:

	2016			2015		
	Revenue pence	Capital pence	Total pence	Revenue pence	Capital pence	Total pence
Earnings per Ordinary Share	0.09	102.22	102.31	(2.35)	(67.23)	(69.58)

Financial Statements

7. Earnings per Share Continued

The total gain/(loss) per share of 102.31p (2015: (69.58)p) is based on a total gain/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of £21,181,000 (2015: £(13,456,000)).

The revenue gain/(loss) per share of 0.09p (2015: (2.35)p) is based on a revenue gain/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of £19,000 (2015: £(455,000)).

The capital gain/(loss) per share of 102.22p (2015: (67.23)p) is based on a capital gain/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders of £21,162,000 (2015: £(13,001,000)).

The total revenue gain/(loss) and total capital gain/(loss) per share are based on the weighted average number of shares in issue of 20,701,820 during the year.

8. Investments Held at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

All investments are designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition, therefore all gains and losses arise on investments designated as fair value through profit or loss.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Opening cost at 1 January	183,968	187,564
Opening unrealised gains at 1 January	(6,262)	1,344
Valuation at 1 January	177,706	188,908
Purchases at cost	73,438	110,669
Sales – proceeds	(43,517)	(109,868)
Realised loss on sales	(4,581)	(5,741)
Investment holding unrealised gain/(loss)	27,792	(6,262)
Closing Fair Value at 31 December	230,838	177,706
Closing cost at 31 December	208,669	183,968
Closing unrealised gain/(loss) at 31 December	22,169	(6,262)
Valuation at 31 December	230,838	177,706
Gain/(loss) on investments		
Loss on sales of investments	(4,581)	(5,741)
Investment holding unrealised gain/(loss)	27,792	(6,262)
Gain/(loss) on investments	23,211	(12,003)

All investments are listed.

8. Investments Held at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss Continued

Fair value of financial instruments

Under IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' an entity is required to classify investments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurement decision.

The following shows the analysis of financial assets recognised at fair value based on:

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments. As at 31 December 2016, £206,131,000 (2015: £170,892,000) of the investment portfolio was classified as level 1.
- Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, prepayments, credit risk, etc). As at 31 December 2016, £24,707,000 (2015: £6,814,000) of the investment portfolio was classified as level 2.
- Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the Company's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments). There are no level 3 investments.

All Level 1 investments have been considered so throughout the year to 31 December 2016 (2015: same).

As at 31 December 2016, there were six securities in total which were designated as level 2. This was due to those six securities having low volumes of trade.

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the following five securities were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 at year-end: Philippine Seven Corp (£7,872,000), Integrated Diagnostic Holdings Plc (£4,786,000), Nestle Lanka Plc (£4,240,000), Nestle Pakistan Ltd (£2,844,000) and Edita Food Industries Reg (£370,000).

During the year ended 31 December 2016, Spur Corp Ltd (£4,594,400) was transferred from Level 2 to Level 1. This was due to this security having a higher volume of trade.

Fair value measurements recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	2016			Total £'000
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	206,131	24,707	0	230,838
Total	206,131	24,707	0	230,838

	2015			Total £'000
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit and loss	170,892	6,814	0	177,706
Total	170,892	6,814	0	177,706

Financial Statements

9. Receivables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade receivables	2,001	0
Accrued income	38	24
Other receivables	62	16
	2,101	40

10. Payables

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trades payables	0	346
Management fee payable	760	561
Other fees payable	118	186
	878	1,093

11. Share capital

	2016 Number	2016 £'000	2015 Number	2015 £'000
Issued, allotted and fully paid (ordinary)	22,962,556	229	19,337,921	193

During the year ended 31 December 2016, the Company issued 3,624,635 shares of £0.01 each for a net consideration of £38,058,280. There were no transactions in the Company's own shares for the year ended 31 December 2015.

12. Share Premium Account

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Balance at 1 January	0	0
Premium arising on issue of new shares	38,276	0
Costs of issuing new shares	(254)	0
Balance at 31 December	38,022	0

13. Net Asset Value per Share

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net asset value per share (p)	1,039.0	927.4

The net asset value per share is based on the net assets attributable to equity shareholders of £238,583,000 (2015: £179,344,000) and on 22,962,556 (2015: 19,337,921) shares in issue at 31 December 2016.

14. Risk Management and Financial Instruments

The Company's investing activities undertaken in pursuit of its investment objective, as set out on page 8, involve certain inherent risks. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are market price risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, credit risk and currency risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks as summarised below. These policies have remained substantially unchanged during the current year.

Market price risk

Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments used in the Company's business. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through holding market positions in the face of price movements. The Board meets on four scheduled occasions in each year and at each meeting it receives sufficient financial and statistical information to enable it to monitor adequately the investment performance and status of the business. The Board has also established a series of investment parameters, which are reviewed annually, designed to manage the risk inherent in managing a portfolio of investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of movements in the value of, or income from, cash balances that arise as a result of fluctuations in interest rates. The Company finances its operations through retained profits including capital profits, with no additional financing.

Liquidity risk

The Company's assets comprise mainly readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding commitments if necessary. Short-term flexibility is achieved through the use of cash balances and short-term bank deposits. All payables are due within under three months.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. This is mitigated by the Investment Manager reviewing the credit ratings of broker counterparties. The risk attached to dividend flows is mitigated by the Investment Manager's research of potential investee companies. The Company's custodian bank is responsible for the collection of income on behalf of the Company. Cash is held either with reputable banks with high quality external credit enhancements or in liquidity/cash funds providing a spread of exposures to various underlying banks in order to diversify risk. The carrying amount of financial instruments best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Financial Statements

14. Risk Management and Financial Instruments Continued

Currency risk

The income and capital value of the Company's investments and liabilities can be affected by exchange rate movements as some of the Company's assets and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling which is the Company's reporting currency. The key areas where foreign currency risk could have an impact on the Company are:

- movements in rates that would affect the value of investments and liabilities; and
- movements in rates that would affect the income received.

The Company had the following currency exposures, all of which are included in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value based on the exchange rates ruling at the year end.

	31 December 2016				
	Investments £'000	Cash £'000	Receivables £'000	Payables £'000	Total £'000
Bangladeshi Taka	7,753	0	38	0	7,791
Brazilian Real	11,616	(204)	0	0	11,412
Chilean Peso	4,826	0	0	0	4,826
Chinese Yuan	5,037	0	0	0	5,037
Egyptian Pound	4,300	5	0	0	4,305
Ghanaian Cedi	2,378	0	0	0	2,378
Hong Kong Dollar	11,595	20	0	0	11,615
Indian Rupee	79,808	63	0	0	79,871
Indonesian Rupiah	12,030	33	0	0	12,063
Kenyan Shilling	4,038	0	0	0	4,038
Mexican Peso	7,542	0	0	0	7,542
Nigerian Naira	8,978	31	0	0	9,009
Pakistani Rupee	2,844	52	0	0	2,896
Philippino Peso	13,836	(252)	0	0	13,584
Pounds Sterling	0	6,443	62	(896)	5,609
South African Rand	21,840	311	2,001	0	24,152
Sri Lankan Rupee	8,836	0	0	0	8,836
Tanzanian Shilling	4,689	0	0	0	4,689
US Dollar	12,068	16	0	18	12,102
Vietnam Dong	6,824	4	0	0	6,828
	230,838	6,522	2,101	(878)	238,583

As at 31 December 2016, the investment portfolio included £8.978m of Nigerian securities out of the total investment portfolio of £230.8m. These Nigerian securities are affected by the repatriation of the Nigerian Naira into sterling. This may take some time to convert to sterling and may be subject to foreign exchange movements.

14. Risk Management and Financial Instruments Continued

	31 December 2015				Total £'000
	Investments £'000	Cash £'000	Receivables £'000	Payables £'000	
Bangladeshi Taka	1,138	0	0	0	1,138
Brazilian Real	5,756	22	0	0	5,778
Chilean Peso	3,068	23	0	0	3,091
Chinese Yuan	4,723	0	0	0	4,723
Egyptian Pound	4,192	219	0	0	4,411
Ghanaian Cedi	1,157	0	0	(346)	811
Hong Kong Dollar	15,370	0	0	0	15,370
Indian Rupee	53,028	26	0	0	53,054
Indonesian Rupiah	10,592	0	0	0	10,592
Kenyan Shilling	4,402	87	0	0	4,489
Mexican Peso	5,205	0	0	0	5,205
Nigerian Naira	12,406	154	0	0	12,560
Pakistani Rupee	1,301	15	0	0	1,316
Philippino Peso	13,979	0	0	0	13,979
Pounds Sterling	0	2,055	16	(760)	1,311
South African Rand	17,443	0	24	0	17,467
Sri Lankan Rupee	6,623	28	0	0	6,651
Tanzanian Shilling	3,013	62	0	0	3,075
Thai Baht	3,270	0	0	0	3,270
Turkish Lira	3,757	0	0	0	3,757
US Dollar	7,283	0	0	13	7,296
	177,706	2,691	40	(1,093)	179,344

The Company mitigates the risk of loss due to exposure to a single currency by way of diversification of the portfolio.

Financial Statements

14. Risk Management and Financial Instruments Continued

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the profit after tax for the year and the net assets for the year in relation to foreign exchange movements. The analysis below assumes that exchange rates may move +/-2% against sterling.

as at 31 December	2016 £'000	2015 £'000	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
	+2%	+2%	-2%	-2%
Effect on net assets for the year	4,659	3,561	(4,659)	(3,561)
Effect on capital return	4,617	3,554	(4,617)	(3,554)

Interest rate risk

The majority of the Company's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. The Company's cash balance of £6,522,000 (2015: £2,691,000) earns interest, calculated on a tiered basis, depending on the balance held, by reference to the base rate. The level of interest paid fluctuates in line with the base rate.

If the base rate increased by 0.5%, the impact on the profit or loss and net assets would be expected to be a positive £33,000 (2015: £13,000). If the bank base rate decreased by 0.5%, the impact on the profit or loss and net assets would be expected to be a negative £33,000 (2015: £13,000). The calculations are based on the cash balances at the respective balance sheet date and are not representative of the year as a whole.

All current liabilities have no interest rate and are repayable within one year.

Other price risk exposure

If the investment valuation fell by 10% at 31 December 2016, the impact on profit or loss and net assets would have been negative £23.1 million (2015: £17.8 million). If the investment portfolio valuation rose by 10% at 31 December 2016, the impact on profit or loss and net assets would have been positive £23.1 million (2015: £17.8 million). The calculations are based on the portfolio valuations as at the respective period-end date and are not representative of the period as a whole.

14. Risk Management and Financial Instruments Continued

The Company held the following categories of financial instruments, all of which are included in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value.

as at 31 December	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Assets at fair value through profit and loss	230,838	177,706
Cash	6,522	2,691
Investment income receivable	2,039	24
Other receivables	62	16
Other payables	(878)	(1,093)
	238,583	179,344

Liquidity risk exposure

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. All payables are due within under three months.

Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern, and to provide long-term growth in revenue and capital, principally by investment in UK securities.

The Company's capital is its equity share capital and reserves that are shown in the Statement of Financial Position at a total of £238,583,000 (2015: £179,344,000).

The Company is subject to the following externally imposed capital requirements:

- as a public company, the Company has a minimum share capital of £50,000; and
- in order to be able to pay dividends out of profits available for distribution, the Company has to be able to meet one of the two capital restriction tests imposed on investment companies by company law.

The Company has complied with both of the above requirements.

15. Contingent Liabilities

As at 31 December 2016, there were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments for the Company.

Financial Statements

16. Related Party Transactions

IAS 24 'Related party disclosures' requires the disclosure of the details of material transactions between the Company and any related parties. Accordingly, the disclosures required are set out below:

Directors – The remuneration of the Directors is set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 45. There were no contracts subsisting during or at the end of the year in which a Director of the Company is or was interested and which are or were significant in relation to the Company's business. There were no other material transactions during the year with the Directors of the Company.

AIFM and Investment Manager – Details of the contract including the remuneration due to the AIFM and Investment Manager are detailed in Note 4 on page 61.

Terry Smith, the Managing Partner at Fundsmith LLP, the Company's AIFM and Investment Manager holds 500,000 shares in the Company amounting to 2.2% of the Company's issued share capital as at the date of this report.

Further Information

Financial Calendar

31 December	Financial Year End
March	Final Results Announced
May	Annual General Meeting
30 June	Half Year End
August	Half Year End Results Announced

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc will be held at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Square, Wood Street, London EC2Y 5BL on Wednesday, 24 May 2017 at 1.00 p.m.

Share Prices

The Company's Ordinary Shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange under 'Investment Companies'. The price is given daily in the Financial Times and other newspapers.

Change of Address

Communications with shareholders are mailed to the address held on the share register. In the event of a change of address or other amendment this should be notified to the Company's Registrars, Capita Asset Services, under the signature of the registered holder.

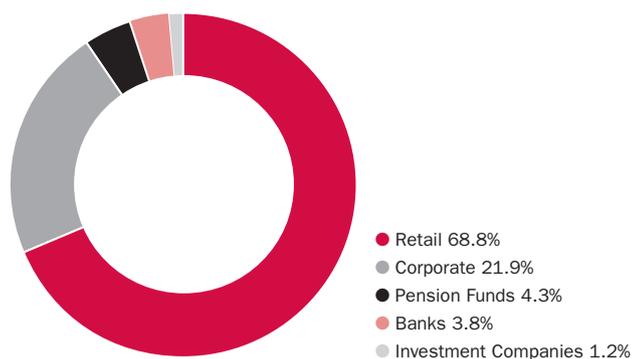
Daily Net Asset Value

The daily net asset value of the Company's shares can be obtained on the Company's website at www.feetplc.co.uk and is published daily via the London Stock Exchange.

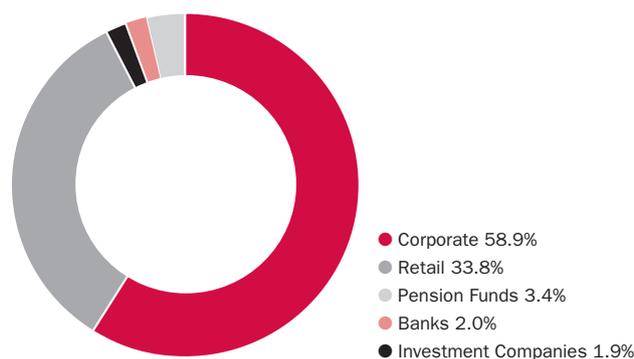
Profile of the Company's Ownership

% of Ordinary Shares held at

31 December 2016



31 December 2015



Further Information

Fundsmith LLP (“Fundsmith”) and the Company are required to make certain disclosures available to investors in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (“AIFMD”). Those disclosures that are required to be made pre-investment are included within an Investor Disclosure Document (“IDD”) which can be found on the Company’s website www.feetplc.co.uk.

The periodic disclosures to investors are made below:

- information on the investment strategy, geographic and sector investment focus and principal stock exposures are included in the Strategic Report.
- None of the Company’s assets are subject to special arrangements arising from their illiquid nature.
- The Strategic Report and note 14 to the financial statements set out the risk profile and risk management systems in place. There have been no changes to the risk management systems in place in the year under review and no breaches of any of the risk limits set, with no breach expected.
- There are no new arrangements for managing the liquidity of the Company or any material changes to the liquidity management systems and procedures employed by Fundsmith.

Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive, leverage is any method which increases the Company’s exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a ratio between the Company’s exposure and its net asset value and can be calculated on a Gross and a Commitment method. Under the Gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company’s positions after the deduction of sterling cash balances, without taking into account any hedging and netting arrangements. Under the Commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of sterling cash balances and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The table below sets out the current maximum permitted limit and actual level of leverages for the Company:

	As a percentage of assets	
	Gross method	Commitment method
Maximum level of leverage	115%	115%
Actual level at 31 December 2016	Nil	Nil

There have been no breaches of the maximum level during the year and no changes to the maximum level of leverage employed by the Company. There is no right of re-use of collateral or any guarantees granted under the leveraging arrangement.

Changes to the information contained either within this Annual Report or the IDD in relation to any special arrangements in place, the maximum level of leverage which Fundsmith may employ on behalf of the Company, the right of use of collateral or any guarantee granted under any leveraging arrangement, or any change to the position in relation to any discharge or liability by the Depositary will be notified via a regulatory news service without undue delay in accordance with the AIFMD.

Remuneration Disclosure

During the year ending 31 March 2016, Fundsmith LLP ('Fundsmith') had 17 members of personnel in total, including employees and Partners. The total amount of remuneration paid to Fundsmith personnel during this period was £5,822,405. Out of this figure, the total amount of remuneration paid to the Partners of Fundsmith LLP was £2,809,759 whilst the total amount of remuneration paid to the employees of Fundsmith LLP was £3,012,646.

Of the £3,012,646 paid to Fundsmith employees, £1,943,938 was variable remuneration and £1,068,708 was fixed remuneration.

The Partners of Fundsmith LLP are not paid a bonus. All of their remuneration is a fixed percentage of Fundsmith LLP's net profits.

Explanatory Note

Fundsmith LLP is required to make this remuneration disclosure to the Company's investors in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD).

The financial year of the Company runs from 1 January to 31 December, whereas the financial year of Fundsmith LLP runs from 1 April to 31 March. The above figures are taken from the annual financial report and accounts of Fundsmith LLP for the year from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. These figures have been independently audited and filed with Companies House.

The rules require Fundsmith to disclose both the amount of remuneration paid in total, and the amount paid to "Code Staff" (broadly, senior management and/or risk takers). Fundsmith's only Code Staff are the Partners.

The information above relates to Fundsmith LLP as a whole, and it has not been broken down by reference to the Company or the other funds that Fundsmith manages. Nor has the proportion of remuneration which relates to the income Fundsmith earns from their management of the Company been shown. Fundsmith has not provided such a breakdown because this does not reflect the way they work or the way Fundsmith is organised. All of the Partners and most of the employees are involved in the management of the Company.

The Company represents approximately 2.61% of Fundsmith's total funds under management.

Statement on the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Remuneration Code

The Company is classified as an Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD). Fundsmith LLP is duly authorised as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (AIFM) for the purpose of managing the Company. As an authorised AIFM, Fundsmith LLP must adhere to the AIFM Remuneration Code.

The AIFM Remuneration Code contains a set of principles, which are designed to ensure that AIFMs reward their personnel in a way which promotes sound and effective risk management, which does not encourage risk-taking, which supports the objectives and strategy of any AIFs it manages, and which supports the alignment of interest between the AIFM, its personnel and any AIFs it manages (where this alignment extends to the AIF's investors).

Remuneration at Fundsmith LLP is deliberately straightforward. The employees are paid a competitive salary. At the end of each year, the employees' performance is reviewed by the Partners in order to determine whether or not a bonus should be paid. All bonus decisions are agreed unanimously by the Partners.

Further Information

The Partners are each paid a fixed proportion of Fundsmith LLP's net profits. They consider that this is the best way to ensure that the Partners' interests are completely aligned with their investors' interests over the long-term. This alignment of interest is reinforced by the fact that Fundsmith personnel have invested approximately £6,000,000 in the Company. They have a clear and direct interest in the long-term success of the Company.

Any investor who would like more information on how Fundsmith adheres to the Principles of the Remuneration Code may request a summary of our Remuneration Policy.

Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (AIFMD)

Agreed by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union and transposed into UK legislation, the AIFMD classifies certain investment vehicles, including investment companies, as Alternative Investment Funds (“AIFs”) and requires them to appoint an Alternative Investment Fund Manager (“AIFMD”) and depositary to manage and oversee the operations of the investment vehicle. The Board of the Company retains responsibility for strategy, operations and compliance and the Directors retain a fiduciary duty to shareholders.

Discount or Premium

A description of the difference between the share price and the net asset value per share. The size of the discount or premium is calculated by subtracting the share price from the net asset value per share and is usually expressed as a percentage (%) of the net asset value per share. If the share price is higher than the net asset value per share the result is a premium. If the share price is lower than the net asset value per share, the shares are trading at a discount.

Earnings Per Share (“EPS”)

The proportion of a Company’s profit allocated to each ordinary share.

Gearing

In simple terms gearing is borrowing. An investment trust can borrow money to invest in additional investments for its portfolio. The effect of the borrowing on the shareholders’ assets is called ‘gearing’. If the Company’s assets grow shareholders’ assets grow proportionately more because the debt remains the same. But if the value of the Company’s assets falls, the situation is reversed. Gearing can therefore enhance performance in rising markets but can adversely impact performance in falling markets.

Gearing represents borrowings at par less cash and cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders’ funds.

Potential gearing is the company’s borrowings expressed as a percentage of shareholders’ funds.

Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers (AIFM) Directive, leverage is any method which increases the Company’s exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a ratio between the Company’s exposure and its net asset value and can be calculated on a gross and a commitment method. Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company’s positions after the deduction of sterling cash balances, without taking into account any hedging and netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated without the deduction of sterling cash balances and after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

Net Asset Value (“NAV”)

The value of the Company’s assets, principally investments made in other companies and cash being held, minus any liabilities. The NAV is also described as ‘shareholders’ funds’ per share. The NAV is often expressed in pence per share after being divided by the number of shares which have been issued. The NAV per share is unlikely to be the same as the share price which is the price at which the Company’s shares can be bought or sold by an investor. The share price is determined by the relationship between the demand and supply of the shares.

Further Information

Neutral Free Cash Flow (“NFCF”)

An entity has neutral free cash flow if its expenses equal its income.

Ongoing Charges

Ongoing charges are calculated by taking the Company’s annualised ongoing charges, excluding performance fees and exceptional items, and dividing by the average net asset value of the Company over the year.

Return on Capital Employed (“ROCE”)

A financial ratio that measures a company’s profitability and the efficiency with which its capital is employed. It is calculated as Earnings Before Interest and Tax (EBIT)/Capital Employed.

Total Return

Total return, when measuring performance, is the actual rate of return of an investment or a pool of investments over a given evaluation period. Total return includes interest, capital gains, dividends and distributions realised over a given period of time.

Investment Platforms

The Company's shares are traded openly on the London Stock Exchange and can be purchased through a stockbroker or other financial intermediary. The shares are available through savings plans (including Investment Dealing Accounts, ISAs, Junior ISAs and SIPPs) which facilitate both regular monthly investments and lump sum investments in the Company's shares. There are a number of investment platforms that offer these facilities. A list of some of them, that is not comprehensive nor constitutes any form of recommendation, can be found below:

AJ Bell Youinvest	http://www.youinvest.co.uk/
Alliance Trust Savings	http://www.alliancetrustsavings.co.uk/
Barclays Stockbrokers	https://www.barclaysstockbrokers.co.uk/Pages/index.aspx
Bestinvest	http://www.bestinvest.co.uk/
Charles Stanley Direct	https://www.charles-stanley-direct.co.uk/
Club Finance	http://www.clubfinance.co.uk/
FundsDirect	http://www.fundsdirect.co.uk/Default.asp?
Halifax Share Dealing	http://www.halifax.co.uk/Sharedealing/
Hargreaves Lansdown	http://www.hl.co.uk/
HSBC	https://investments.hsbc.co.uk/
iDealing	http://www.idealing.com/
Interactive Investor	http://www.iii.co.uk/
IWEB	http://www.iweb-sharedealing.co.uk/share-dealing-home.asp
Saga Share Direct	https://www.sagasharedirect.co.uk/
Selftrade	http://www.selftrade.co.uk/
The Share Centre	https://www.share.com/
Saxo Capital Markets	http://uk.saxomarkets.com/
TD Direct Investing	http://www.tddirectinvesting.co.uk/

Capita Asset Services – Share Dealing Service

A quick and easy share dealing service is available to existing shareholders through the Company's Registrar, Capita Asset Services, to either buy or sell shares. An online and telephone dealing facility provides an easy to access and simple to use service.

There is no need to pre-register and there are no complicated forms to fill in. The online and telephone dealing service allows you to trade 'real time' at a known price which will be given to you at the time you give your instruction.

To deal online or by telephone all you need is your surname, investor code, full postcode and your date of birth. Your investor code can be found on your dividend voucher or share certificate. Please have the appropriate documents to hand when you log on or call, as this information will be needed before you can buy or sell shares.

For further information on this service please contact: www.capitadeal.com (online dealing) or 0371 664 0445† (telephone dealing).

† Calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the United Kingdom are charged at the applicable International rate. Lines are open from 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales.

Further Information

Risk Warnings

- Past performance is no guarantee of future performance.
- The value of your investment and any income from it may go down as well as up and you may not get back the amount invested. This is because the share price is determined, in part, by the changing conditions in the relevant stockmarkets in which the Company invests and by the supply and demand for the Company's shares.
- As the shares in an investment trust are traded on a stockmarket, the share price will fluctuate in accordance with supply and demand and may not reflect the underlying net asset value of the shares; where the share price is less than the underlying value of the assets, the difference is known as the 'discount'. For these reasons, investors may not get back the original amount invested.
- Although the Company's financial statements are denominated in sterling, all of the holdings in the portfolio are currently denominated in currencies other than sterling and therefore they may be affected by movements in exchange rates. As a result, the value of your investment may rise or fall with movements in exchange rates.
- Investors should note that tax rates and reliefs may change at any time in the future.
- The value of ISA and Junior ISA tax advantages will depend on personal circumstances. The favourable tax treatment of ISAs and Junior ISAs may not be maintained.

Notice of the Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc will be held at Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Square, Wood Street, London EC2Y 5BL on Wednesday, 24 May 2017 at 1.00 p.m. for the following purposes:

Ordinary Business

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following as ordinary resolutions:

1. To receive and, if thought fit, to accept the Audited Financial Statements and the Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2016
2. To re-elect Martin Bralsford as a Director of the Company
3. To re-elect David Potter as a Director of the Company
4. To re-elect John Spencer as a Director of the Company
5. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 December 2016
6. To re-appoint Deloitte LLP as Auditor to the Company and to authorise the Audit Committee to determine their remuneration

Special Business

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following resolutions of which resolutions 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 will be proposed as special resolutions:

Authority to Issue Shares

7. THAT, in substitution for all existing authorities, the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of section 551 of the Act) up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £23,302.55 (being 10% of the issued share capital of the Company at the date of the notice convening the meeting at which this resolution is proposed) and representing 2,330,255 shares of 1 penny each, provided that this authority shall (a) only be used to issue new shares for a price (after taking into account the costs of issue) which represents a premium to the Company's latest cum-income net asset value per share (as announced through a regulatory information service) and (b) expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or 15 months from the date of passing this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed, by the Company in general meeting and provided that the Company shall be entitled to make, prior to the expiry of such authority, an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot relevant securities pursuant to such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.
8. THAT, in addition to the authority conferred by resolution 7 above, the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of Section 551 of the Act) up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £34,953.83 (being 15% of the issued share capital of the Company at the date of the notice convening the meeting at which this resolution is proposed) and representing 3,495,383 shares of 1 penny each, provided that this authority shall only be used to issue new shares for a price (after taking into account the costs of the issue) which represents a premium to the Company's latest cum-income net asset value per share (as announced through a regulatory information service) (the "NAV"), and shall (a) not be exercisable on any date when the Company is holding cash which, together with the net proceeds of issue of such equity securities under this authority, would amount to a sum in excess of 10% of the product of the NAV per share and the number of ordinary shares in issue at the date of that announcement, and (b) expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or

Further Information

15 months from the date of passing this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed, by the Company in general meeting; and provided that the Company shall be entitled to make, prior to the expiry of such authority, an offer or agreement which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot relevant securities pursuant to such offer or agreement as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Disapplication of Pre-emption Rights

9. THAT, in substitution of all existing powers, the Directors be and are hereby generally empowered pursuant to sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred on them by resolution 7 set out in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting at which this resolution is proposed or otherwise as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment and to sell relevant shares (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities pursuant to:

- (a) an offer of equity securities open for acceptance for a period fixed by the Directors where the equity securities respectively attributable to the interests of holders of shares of 1 penny each in the Company ("Shares") are proportionate (as nearly as may be) to the respective numbers of Shares held by them but subject to such exclusions or other arrangements in connection with the issue as the Directors may consider necessary, appropriate, or expedient to deal with equity securities representing fractional entitlements or to deal with legal or practical problems arising in any overseas territory, the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange, or any other matter whatsoever; and
- (b) (otherwise than pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) above) an offer or offers of equity securities of up to an aggregate nominal value of £23,302.55,

and expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or 15 months from the date of passing this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting and provided that the Company shall be entitled to make, prior to the expiry of such authority, an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities pursuant to such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

10. THAT, in addition to the authority conferred by resolution 9 above, the Directors be and are hereby generally empowered pursuant to sections 570 and 573 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to allot equity securities (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred on them by resolution 8 set out in the notice convening the Annual General Meeting at which this resolution is proposed or otherwise as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment and to sell relevant shares (within the meaning of section 560 of the Act) for cash as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities pursuant to an offer or offers of equity securities of up to an aggregate nominal value of £34,953.83 and expires at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or 15 months from the date of passing this resolution, whichever is the earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting and provided that the Company shall be entitled to make, prior to the expiry of such authority, an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities pursuant to such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Treasury Shares

11. THAT in substitution of all existing powers (but in addition to any power conferred on them by resolutions 9 and 10 set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting) the Directors be and are hereby generally empowered pursuant to Section 570 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to sell relevant shares (within the meaning of Section 560 of the Act) if, immediately before the sale, such shares are held by the Company as treasury shares (as defined in Section 724 of the Act ("Treasury Shares")), for cash as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such sale provided that:

- (a) where any Treasury Shares are sold pursuant to this power at a discount to the then prevailing net asset value of ordinary shares of 1p each in the Company ("Shares"), such discount must be (i) lower than the discount to the net asset value per Share at which the Company acquired the Shares which it then holds in treasury and (ii) not greater than 5% to the last published net asset value per Share at the time of such sale (and for this purpose the Directors shall be entitled to determine in their reasonable discretion the discount to the net asset value at which such Shares were acquired by the Company and the net asset value per Share at the time such Shares are sold pursuant to this power); and
- (b) this power shall be limited to the sale of relevant shares having an aggregate nominal value of £23,302.55, being 10% of the issued share capital of the Company as at the date of this Notice of Annual General Meeting and representing 2,330,255 Shares, and provided further that the number of relevant shares to which power applies shall be reduced from time to time by the number of Shares which are allotted for cash as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply pursuant to the power conferred on the Directors by resolutions 9 and 10 set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting,

and such power shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution or 15 months from the date of passing this resolution, whichever is earlier, unless previously revoked, varied or renewed by the Company in general meeting and provided that the Company shall be entitled to make, prior to the expiry of such authority, an offer or agreement which would or might otherwise require treasury shares to be sold after such expiry and the Directors may sell Treasury Shares pursuant to such offer or agreement as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to Repurchase Ordinary Shares

12. THAT the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to make one or more market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of ordinary shares of 1 penny each in the capital of the Company ("Shares") (either for retention as Treasury Shares for future reissue, resale, transfer or cancellation) provided that:

- (a) the maximum aggregate number of Shares authorised to be purchased is 3,493,053 (representing approximately 14.99% of the issued share capital of the Company at the date of the notice convening the meeting at which this resolution is proposed);
- (b) the minimum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for a Share is 1 penny;
- (c) the maximum price (exclusive of expenses) which may be paid for a Share is an amount equal to the greater of (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for a Share as derived from the Daily Official List of the London Stock Exchange for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which that Share is purchased and (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade in shares and the highest then current independent bid for shares on the London Stock Exchange;
- (d) the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2018 or, if earlier, on the expiry of 15 months from the date of the passing of this resolution unless such authority is renewed prior to such time; and

Further Information

- (e) the Company may make a contract to purchase Shares under this authority before the expiry of such authority which will or may be executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority, and may make a purchase of Shares in pursuance of any such contract.

General Meetings

13. THAT the Directors be authorised to call general meetings (other than annual general meetings) on not less than 14 clear days' notice, such authority to expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company or, if earlier, until expiry of 15 months from the date of the passing of this resolution.

By order of the Board

Registered office:
33 Cavendish Square
London W1G 0PW

Frostrow Capital LLP

Company Secretary
28 February 2017

Notes

1. Members are entitled to appoint a proxy to exercise all or any of their rights to attend and to speak and vote on their behalf at the meeting. A shareholder may appoint more than one proxy in relation to the meeting provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attached to a different share or shares held by that shareholder. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company. A proxy form which may be used to make such appointment and give proxy instructions accompanies this notice.
2. A vote withheld is not a vote in law, which means that the vote will not be counted in the calculation of votes for or against the resolutions. If no voting indication is given, a proxy may vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion. A proxy may vote (or abstain from voting) as he or she thinks fit in relation to any other matter which is put before the meeting.
3. To be valid any proxy form or other instrument appointing a proxy must be completed and signed and received by post or (during normal business hours only) by hand at Capita Asset Services, PXS1, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4ZF no later than 1.00 p.m. on 22 May 2017.
4. In the case of a member which is a company, the instrument appointing a proxy must be executed under its seal or signed on its behalf by a duly authorised officer or attorney or other person authorised to sign. Any power of attorney or other authority under which the instrument is signed (or a certified copy of it) must be included with the instrument.
5. The return of a completed proxy form, other such instrument or any CREST Proxy Instruction (as described below) will not prevent a shareholder attending the meeting and voting in person if he/she wishes to do so.
6. Any person to whom this notice is sent who is a person nominated under section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 to enjoy information rights (a "Nominated Person") may, under an agreement between him/her and the shareholder by whom he/she was nominated, have a right to be appointed (or have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may, under any such agreement, have a right to give instructions to the shareholder as to the exercise of voting rights.
7. The statement of the rights of shareholders in relation to the appointment of proxies in paragraphs 1 and 3 above does not apply to Nominated Persons. The rights described in these paragraphs can only be exercised by shareholders of the Company.
8. Pursuant to regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, only shareholders registered on the register of members of the Company (the "Register of Members") at close of business on 22 May 2017 (or, in the event of any adjournment, on the date which is two days before the time of the adjourned meeting) will be entitled to attend and vote or be represented at the meeting in respect of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to the Register of Members after that time will be disregarded in determining the rights of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.
9. As at 27 February 2017 (being the last business day prior to the publication of this notice) the Company's issued share capital consists of 23,302,556 ordinary shares, carrying one vote each. Therefore, the total voting rights in the Company as at 27 February 2017 are 23,302,556.
10. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s), who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf.
11. In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made using the CREST service to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a "CREST Proxy Instruction") must be properly authenticated in accordance with the specifications of Euroclear UK and Ireland Limited ("CRESTCo"), and must contain the information required for such instruction, as described in the CREST Manual. The message, regardless of whether it constitutes the appointment of a proxy or is an amendment to the instruction given to a previously appointed proxy must, in order to be valid, be transmitted so as to be received by the issuer's agent (ID RA10) no later than 48 hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Application Host) from which the issuer's agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST. After this time any change of instructions to proxies appointed through CREST should be communicated to the appointee through other means.
12. CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors, or voting service providers should note that CRESTCo does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular message. Normal system timings and limitations will, therefore, apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy Instructions. It is the responsibility of the CREST member concerned to take (or, if the CREST member is a CREST personal member, or sponsored member, or has appointed a voting service provider, to procure that his CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) take(s)) such action as shall be necessary to ensure that a message is transmitted by means of the CREST system by any particular time. In this connection, CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting system providers are referred, in particular, to those sections of the CREST Manual concerning practical limitations of the CREST system and timings.
13. The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.
14. In the case of joint holders, where more than one of the joint holders purports to appoint a proxy, only the appointment submitted by the most senior holder will be accepted. Seniority is determined by the order in which the names of the joint holders appear in the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding (the first named being the most senior).

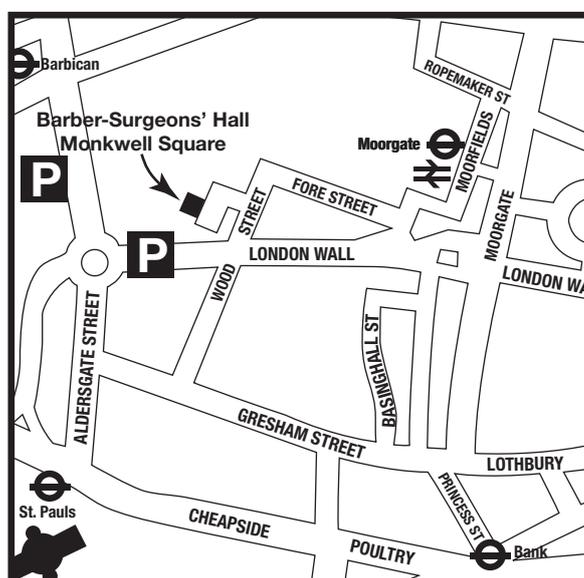
Notice of the Annual General Meeting

Further Information

15. Members who wish to change their proxy instructions should submit a new proxy appointment using the methods set out above. Note that the cut-off time for receipt of proxy appointments (see above) also applies in relation to amended instructions; any amended proxy appointment received after the relevant cut-off time will be disregarded.
16. Members who have appointed a proxy using the hard-copy proxy form and who wish to change the instructions using another hard-copy form, should contact Capita Asset Services on 0871 664 0300 (calls cost 12p per minute plus your phone company's access charge. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate). Lines are open 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales.
17. If a member submits more than one valid proxy appointment, the appointment received last before the latest time for the receipt of proxies will take precedence.
18. In order to revoke a proxy instruction, members will need to inform the Company. Members should send a signed hard copy notice clearly stating their intention to revoke a proxy appointment to Capita Asset Services, PXS1, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4ZF.
19. In the case of a member which is a company, the revocation notice must be executed under its common seal or signed on its behalf by an officer of the company or an attorney for the company. Any power of attorney or any other authority under which the revocation notice is signed (or a duly certified copy of such power of attorney) must be included with the revocation notice. If a member attempts to revoke their proxy appointment but the revocation is received after the time for receipt of proxy appointments (see above) then, subject to paragraph 4, the proxy appointment will remain valid.

LOCATION OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Monkwell Square, Wood Street, London EC2Y 5BL



Explanatory Notes to the Resolutions

Resolution 1 – To receive the Annual Report and Financial Statements

The Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 will be presented to the Annual General Meeting. These financial statements accompanied this Notice of Meeting and shareholders will be given an opportunity at the meeting to ask questions.

Resolutions 2 to 4 – Re-Election of Directors

Resolutions 2 to 4 deal with the re-election of each Director. Biographies of each of the Directors can be found on page 29 of this Annual Report.

The Chairman has confirmed, following a performance review, that all the Directors continue to perform effectively.

Resolution 5 – Remuneration Report

The Directors' Remuneration Report is set out in full in this annual report on pages 45 to 46.

Resolution 6 – Re-Appointment of Auditor and the determination of their remuneration

Resolution 6 relates to the re-appointment of Deloitte LLP as the Company's independent Auditor to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Company and also authorises the Audit Committee to set their remuneration.

Resolutions 7 to 10 – Issue of Shares

Ordinary Resolution 7 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting will renew the authority to allot unissued share capital up to an aggregate nominal amount of £23,302.55 (equivalent to 2,330,255 shares, or 10% of the Company's existing issued share capital on 27 February 2017, being the nearest practicable date prior to the signing of this Annual Report). Such authority will expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months from the date of the passing of the resolution, whichever is earlier. This means that the authority will have to be renewed at the next Annual General Meeting unless previously renewed.

Ordinary Resolution 8 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting will give authority to the Directors to allot unissued share capital up to a nominal amount of £34,953.83 (equivalent to 3,495,383 shares, or 15% of the Company's existing issued share capital on 27 February 2017). The authority can only be exercised to issue shares at a premium to the Company's prevailing net asset value per share, which will ensure that the issues are accretive to existing shareholders. Furthermore, the authority can only be exercised providing it would not result in the Company having more than 10% of its assets in cash, thereby protecting existing shareholders from so-called "cash drag" i.e. the negative impact on equity returns of having uninvested cash in a rising equity market. This authority will also expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months, whichever is earlier.

When shares are to be allotted for cash, Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") provides that existing shareholders have pre-emption rights and that the new shares must be offered first to such shareholders in proportion to their existing holding of shares. However, shareholders can, by special resolution, authorise the Directors to allot shares otherwise than by a pro rata issue to existing shareholders. Special Resolution 9 will, if passed, give the Directors power to allot for cash equity securities up to 10% of the Company's existing share capital on 27 February 2017, as if Section 551 of the Act does not apply. This is the same nominal amount of share capital which the Directors are seeking the authority to allot pursuant to Resolution 7. This authority will also expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months, whichever is earlier. This authority will not be used in connection with a rights issue by the Company.

Further Information

Special Resolution 10 will, if passed, give the Directors power to allot shares up to a further 15% of the Company's issued share capital (as at 27 February 2017) on a non-pre-emptive basis. This is the same nominal amount of share capital which the Directors are seeking the authority to allot pursuant to Resolution 8. This authority will also expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months, whichever is earlier.

The Directors intend to use the authority given by Resolutions 7 to 10 to allot shares and disapply pre-emption rights only in circumstances where this will be clearly beneficial to shareholders as a whole. The issue proceeds would be available for investment in line with the Company's investment policy. No issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company without the prior approval of shareholders in general meeting.

Resolution 11 – Treasury Shares

Under Section 724 of the Companies Act 2006 ("s724") the Company is permitted to buy back and hold shares in treasury and then sell them at a later date for cash, rather than cancelling them. It is a requirement of s724 that such sale be on a pre-emptive, pro rata, basis to existing shareholders unless shareholders agree by special resolution to disapply such pre-emption rights. Accordingly, in addition to giving the Directors power to allot unissued share capital on a non pre-emptive basis pursuant to Resolutions 9 and 10, Special Resolution 11, if passed, will give the Directors authority to sell shares held in treasury on a non pre-emptive basis. The benefit of the ability to hold treasury shares is that such shares may be resold. This should give the Company greater flexibility in managing its share capital, and improve liquidity in its shares. Any re-sale of treasury shares would only take place at a narrower discount to the net asset value per share than that at which they had been bought into treasury, and in any event at a discount no greater than 5% to the prevailing net asset value per share, and this is reflected in the text of Resolution 11. It is also the intention of the Board that sales from treasury would only take place when the Board believes that to do so would assist in the provision of liquidity to the market. The number of treasury shares which may be sold pursuant to this authority is limited to 10% of the Company's existing share capital as at the date of this report (reduced by any equity securities allotted for cash on a non-pro rata basis pursuant to Resolutions 9 and 10, as described above). This authority will also expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months, whichever is earlier.

Resolution 12 – Share Repurchases

The principal aim of a share buy-back facility is to enhance shareholder value by acquiring shares at a discount to net asset value, as and when the Directors consider this to be appropriate. The purchase of shares, when they are trading at a discount to net asset value per share, should result in an increase in the net asset value per share for the remaining shareholders. This authority, if conferred, will only be exercised if to do so would result in an increase in the net asset value per share for the remaining shareholders and if it is in the best interests of shareholders generally. Any purchase of shares will be made within guidelines established from time to time by the Board. Shares purchased under this authority will be cancelled.

Under the current Listing Rules, the maximum price that may be paid on the exercise of this authority must not exceed the higher of (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for the shares over the five business days immediately preceding the date of purchase and (ii) the higher of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the trading venue where the purchase is carried out. The minimum price which may be paid is 1 penny per share.

Special Resolution 12 in the Notice of Annual General Meeting will renew the authority to purchase in the market a maximum of 14.99% of shares in issue on 27 February 2017, being the nearest practicable date prior to the signing of this Annual Report, (amounting to 3,493,053 shares). Such authority will expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting or after a period of 15 months from the date of passing of the resolution, whichever is earlier. This means in effect that the authority will have to be renewed at the next Annual General Meeting or earlier if the authority has been exhausted.

Resolution 13 – General Meetings

Special Resolution 13 seeks shareholder approval for the Company to hold General Meetings (other than the Annual General Meeting) at 14 clear days' notice. The Company will only use this shorter notice period where it is merited by the purpose of the meeting and will endeavour to give at least 14 working days' notice if possible, in line with the recommendations of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

Recommendation

The Board considers that the resolutions relating to the above items of special business, are in the best interests of shareholders as a whole. Accordingly, the Board unanimously recommends to the shareholders that they vote in favour of the above resolutions to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting as the Directors intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings totaling 13,107 shares.

Further Information

Directors

Martin Bralsford, *(Chairman)*
 David Potter *(Chairman of the Management Engagement Committee)*
 John Spencer *(Chairman of the Audit Committee)*

Registered Office

33 Cavendish Square
 London W1G 0PW

Website

www.feetplc.co.uk

Company Registration Number

08756681 (Registered in England and Wales)

The Company is an investment company as defined under Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company was incorporated in the United Kingdom on 31 October 2013 as FEEIT plc

Investment Manager and AIFM

Fundsmith LLP
 33 Cavendish Square
 London W1G 0PW
 Website: www.fundsmith.co.uk
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Company Secretary

Frostrow Capital LLP
 25 Southampton Buildings
 London WC2A 1AL
 Telephone: 0203 008 4910
 E-Mail: info@frostrow.com
 Website: www.frostrow.com
Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

If you have an enquiry about the Company or if you would like to receive a copy of the Company's monthly fact sheet by e-mail, please contact Frostrow Capital using the stated e-mail address.

Administrator

State Street Bank and Trust Company
 20 Churchill Place
 Canary Wharf
 London E14 5HJ

Depository

State Street Trustees Limited
 20 Churchill Place
 Canary Wharf
 London E14 5HJ

Custodian and Banker

State Street Bank and Trust Company
 20 Churchill Place
 Canary Wharf
 London E14 5HJ

Independent Auditor

Deloitte LLP
 Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
 2 New Street Square
 London EC4A 3B2

Registrars

Capita Asset Services
 The Registry
 34 Beckenham Road
 Beckenham
 Kent BR3 4TU
 Telephone (in UK): 0871 664 0300†
 Telephone (from overseas): +44 20 8639 3399
 Facsimile: +44 (0) 1484 600911
 E-Mail: shareholderenquiries@capita.co.uk
 Website: www.capitaassetservices.com

Please contact the Registrars if you have a query about a certificated holding in the Company's shares.

†calls cost 12p per minute plus your phone company's access charge and may be recorded for training purposes. Lines are open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales.

Brokers

Investec Bank plc
 2 Gresham Street
 London EC2V 7QP

Solicitors

Travers Smith LLP
 10 Snow Hill
 London EC1A 2AL

Identification Codes

Shares:	SEDOL:	BLSNND1
	ISIN:	GB00BLSNND18
	BLOOMBERG:	FEET LN
	EPIC:	FEET

Foreign Account Tax Companies Act ("FATCA")

32RSE8.99999.SL.826

Legal Entity Identifier

2138003EL6XV8JYU8V55

Disability Act

Copies of this annual report and other documents issued by the Company are available from the Company Secretary. If needed, copies can be made available in a variety of formats, including braille, audio tape or larger type as appropriate. You can contact the Registrar to the Company, Capita Registrars, which has installed telephones to allow speech and hearing impaired people who have their own telephone to contact them directly, without the need for an intermediate operator, for this service please call 0800 731 1888. Specially trained operators are available during normal business hours to answer queries via this service. Alternatively, if you prefer to go through a 'typetalk' operator (provided by RNID) you should dial 18001 from your textphone followed by the number you wish to dial.

This report is printed on Revive 100% White Silk a totally recycled paper produced using 100% recycled waste at a mill that has been awarded the ISO 14001 certificate for environmental management.

The pulp is bleached using a totally chlorine free (TCF) process.





A member of the Association of Investment Companies

Fundsmith Emerging Equities Trust plc
33 Cavendish Square, London W1G 0PW
www.feetplc.co.uk