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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT
FORM X-17A-5
PART III**

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

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**Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder**

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 1/1/02 AND ENDING 12/31/02
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Fiserv Investor Services Inc

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

(No. and Street)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

(Area Code — Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Deloitte + Touche LLP

(Name — if individual, state last, first, middle name)

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

PROCESSED
JUN 02 2003
THOMSON FINANCIAL

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*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

***Fiserv Investor Services, Inc.
and Subsidiaries
(An Indirect Wholly Owned
Subsidiary of Fiserv, Inc.)***

*Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition as of
December 31, 2002 and Independent Auditors' Report
and Supplemental Report on Internal Control*

**Filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 as a PUBLIC document.**

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**Deloitte
& Touche**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholder and Board of Directors
of Fiserv Investor Services, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Fiserv Investor Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Fiserv, Inc.) (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such statement of financial condition presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fiserv Investor Services, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated statement of financial condition, in 2002 the Company changed its method of accounting for goodwill to conform to the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142.

Deloitte + Touche LLP

February 14, 2003

Deloitte
Touche
Tohmatsu

FISERV INVESTOR SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(An Indirect Wholly Owned Subsidiary of Fiserv, Inc.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
DECEMBER 31, 2002

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,267,451
Receivable from affiliates, including clearing broker	1,352,034
Other assets	<u>734,187</u>

TOTAL ASSETS \$6,353,672

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

LIABILITIES:

Payable to affiliates	\$1,184,555
Payable to correspondents	2,047,981
Other payables	<u>608,061</u>

Total liabilities 3,840,597

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY:

Common stock, par value \$.001—1,000 shares authorized and outstanding	1
Additional paid-in capital	1,174,999
Retained earnings	<u>1,338,075</u>

Total stockholder's equity 2,513,075

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY \$6,353,672

See notes to consolidated financial condition.

FISERV INVESTOR SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(An indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Fiserv, Inc.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2002

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General and Basis of Presentation—Fiserv Investor Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of BHC Investments, Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fiserv Clearing, Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fiserv, Inc. (“Fiserv”).

The Company has four subsidiaries: BHCM Insurance Agency, Inc., F.T. Agency, Inc., Tower Agency, Inc. and Fiserv Insurance Agency of Alabama, Inc. Historically, these subsidiaries acted as pass-through entities for collection of commission revenue and the processing of annuities and investment company products. These subsidiaries were inactive during 2002. The accounts of these subsidiaries have been consolidated with the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition and significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries sell investment company products, variable and fixed annuities, and life insurance products as a registered broker-dealer and life insurance agency. The Company makes these products available through its affiliated clearing broker-dealer, Fiserv Securities, Inc. (“FSI”), or through a third-party marketing arrangement.

Securities Transactions—Securities transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis.

Income Taxes—The Company files separate state income tax returns and is included in the consolidated federal and unitary state income tax returns filed by Fiserv. The policy of the consolidated group is to allocate its consolidated tax provision or benefit, if any, to the members of the consolidated group based on their respective contributions to consolidated taxable income for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from “temporary differences” between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the financial statements. Deferred tax balances are determined by applying the currently enacted tax rate to future years for differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of existing assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on deposit with financial institutions and highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

Goodwill—The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Change in Amortization Method for Goodwill and Intangible Assets—The Company ceased amortization of goodwill as of January 1, 2002. Amortization of goodwill in prior years was computed by the straight-line method. In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead are tested for impairment at least annually. The new method of evaluating

goodwill was adopted to recognize the issuance of SFAS No. 142. As a result of adopting SFAS No. 142, the remaining book value of the goodwill of \$18,472 was written off in 2002.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—The carrying amounts of the financial instruments of the Company approximate their fair market values due to their short-term nature.

Estimates—The preparation of the consolidated statement of financial condition in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated statement of financial condition.

Accounting Standard Adopted—In 1998, the FASB issued SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended by SFAS Nos. 137 and 138, and as interpreted by the FASB and Derivatives Implementation Group through “Statement 133 Implementation Issues.” The Company adopted this statement as of January 1, 2001. Currently, no embedded derivatives require bifurcation. The Company currently does not employ hedging activities that require designation as either fair value or cash flow hedges, or hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

New Accounting Pronouncements—In July 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. The standard requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Examples of costs covered by the standard include lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, discontinued operation, facility closing, or other exit or disposal activity. SFAS No. 146 is to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. This Interpretation elaborates on the disclosures to be made by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about its obligations under certain guarantees that it has issued. It also clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. This Interpretation also incorporates, without change, the guidance in FASB Interpretation No. 34, *Disclosure of Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*, which is being superseded. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of this Interpretation are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements in this Interpretation are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The Company currently has no guarantees that would be required to be recognized, measured, or disclosed under this Interpretation.

2. NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Fiserv Investor Services, Inc. (“FIS”) is subject to the Uniform Capital Rule under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2002, FIS had net capital of \$1,737,196, which was \$1,484,013 in excess of its required net capital of \$253,183. The Company's aggregated indebtedness to net capital ratio was 2.19 to 1. The difference between the consolidated financial condition and the unconsolidated net capital computation represents other assets and other liabilities of \$54,844 and \$42,847, respectively.

3. SEC RULE 15c3-3 EXEMPTION

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 pursuant to Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), which, among other provisions, requires the Company to clear all transactions with and for customers on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker or dealer, and to promptly transmit all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker or dealer which carries all of the accounts of such customers.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

TradeStar Investments, Inc. ("TradeStar") and FSI, affiliates, have assigned certain contracts with various banks and broker-dealers to provide brokerage services to the Company. To facilitate operations, FSI provides clearing and execution services to the Company. Additionally, TradeStar provides the use of office space and fixed assets.

The receivable from affiliates, including clearing broker, represents commissions due principally from FSI.

The payable to affiliates represents amounts due to TradeStar for operating expenses.

5. INCOME TAXES

Aggregate deferred tax assets amounted to \$43,000 at December 31, 2002. The approximate tax effect of the temporary difference that gives rise to the deferred tax balance at December 31, 2002 consists primarily of accrued expenses. Based on estimate of future taxable income, the Company believes its more likely than not that such net deferred tax asset will be realized. Accordingly, no valuation allowance has been provided related to these assets.

6. CREDIT RISK

The Company's clearing and execution agreement provides that FSI's credit losses relating to unsecured margin account receivables of FIS's customers are charged back to the Company.

In accordance with industry practice, FSI records customer transactions on a settlement-date basis, which is generally three business days after trade date. FSI is therefore exposed to risk of loss on these transactions in the event of the customer's inability to meet the terms of its contracts, in which case FSI may have to purchase or sell the underlying financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to satisfy its customer-related obligations. Any loss incurred by FSI is charged back to the Company.

The Company, in conjunction with FSI, controls off-balance-sheet risk by monitoring the market value and marking securities to market on a daily basis and by requiring adjustments of collateral levels. FSI establishes margin requirements and overall credit limits for such activities and monitors compliance with the applicable limits and industry regulations on a daily basis.

7. LITIGATION

In the normal course of business, the Company is subject to litigation. Although the ultimate outcome of potential and current litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company's management does not expect that such litigation will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or liquidity.

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**Deloitte
& Touche**

February 14, 2003

Fiserv Investor Services, Inc.
1900 St. James Place
Suite 100
Houston, Texas

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Fiserv Investor Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2002 (on which we issued our report dated February 14, 2003), we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and not to provide assurance on the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we have made a study of the practices and procedures (including tests of compliance with such practices and procedures) followed by the Company that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. We did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13 or in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control and of the practices and procedures, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Securities and Exchange Commission's (the "Commission") above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal control or of such practices and procedures to future periods are subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the practices or procedures may deteriorate.

Our consideration of the Company's internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in the Company's internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements caused by error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the consolidated financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving the Company's internal control and its operation (including control activities for safeguarding securities) that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2002, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors, management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Yours truly,

Deloitte + Touche LLP