

Company Registration No. 00502370 (England and Wales)

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2020

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COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R S Pringle S D A Street S D Van Der Vaart
Company number	00502370
Registered office	Woolley Road Alconbury Huntingdon Cambridgeshire PE28 4HS
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants Central Square 5th Floor 29 Wellington Street Leeds LS1 4DL

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Fair review of the business

As a result of the restructuring exercise undertaken during the year, and the subsequent payment of a dividend, net assets decreased from £98,159k to £nil. Trading activity in the income statement relates to the period to 31 March 2020, the date at which the company transferred its trade and certain assets to Labcorp Early Development Laboratories Limited (formerly Covance Laboratories Limited), its parent undertaking. The company ceased to trade from the date of transfer. Further details can be found in note 7.

Principal risks and uncertainties

There are no particular principal risks or uncertainties to the company, following the transfers of its trade and assets on 31 March 2020 as noted above.

Key performance indicators

There are no particular key performance indicators used by the company, following the transfer of its trade and assets on 31 March 2020 as noted above.

Future developments

The directors intend to strike off the company in the foreseeable future.

On behalf of the board



R S Pringle
Director

Date: 7 April 2022

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company was that of a holding company. On 31 March 2020 the trade and certain assets of the company were transferred to its parent undertaking. The company ceased to trade from that date.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 7.

Ordinary dividends of £303,057k (2019 - £3,198k) were paid during the year. The directors do not recommend the payment of a further dividend (2019 - none).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

R S Pringle
S D A Street
S D Van Der Vaart

Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that RSM UK Audit LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



R S Pringle
Director

Date: 7 April 2022

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Covance Consulting Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Emphasis of matter - Non going concern basis of accounting

We draw attention to note 1 of the financial statements which describes the preparation of the financial statements on a non-going concern basis. As described in note 1, the directors have no intention to re-activate the entity and the board are completing a number of formalities in order to liquidate the entity.

There have been no adjustments made to the financial statements as a result of the application of the non-going concern basis of accounting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain *sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements*, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls as the area where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities> This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

Andrew Allchin

Andrew Allchin FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Central Square
5th Floor
29 Wellington Street
Leeds
LS1 4DL
08/04/22

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover	3	-	867
Administrative expenses		(95)	(2,543)
Operating loss	5	(95)	(1,676)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	202,017	2,106
Exceptional items	7	2,976	14,336
Profit before taxation		204,898	14,766
Tax on profit	8	-	-
Profit for the financial year		204,898	14,766

The Income Statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are discontinued operations.

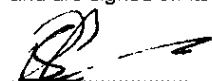
COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Company Registration No. 00502370

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £000	2019 £000
Fixed assets			
Investments	10	-	98,998
Current assets			
Debtors	11	-	496
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	12	-	(1,335)
Net current liabilities		-	(839)
Total assets less current liabilities		-	98,159
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	-	14,676
Share premium account	14	-	73,242
Profit and loss reserves	14	-	10,241
Total equity		-	98,159

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 7 April 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



R S Pringle
Director

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	Share capital £000	Share premium account £000	Profit and loss reserves £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 January 2019		14,676	19,310	(1,327)	32,659
Year ended 31 December 2019:					
Profit for the year		-	-	14,766	14,766
Issue of share capital		-	53,932	-	53,932
Dividends	9	-	-	(3,198)	(3,198)
Balance at 31 December 2019		14,676	73,242	10,241	98,159
Year ended 31 December 2020:					
Profit for the year		-	-	204,898	204,898
Dividends	9	-	-	(303,057)	(303,057)
Capital reduction	13	(14,676)	(73,242)	87,918	-
Balance at 31 December 2020		-	-	-	-

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Covance CRS International Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Woolley Road, Alconbury, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE28 4HS.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including the provisions of the Large and Medium Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Reduced disclosures

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 358 South Main Street, Burlington, NC 27215, United States of America.

Going concern

On 31 March 2020 the trade and assets of the company were transferred to a fellow group company. The company ceased to trade from that date. The directors intend to liquidate the company on the completion of a number of formalities prior to that time.

The 31 December 2020 financial statements are prepared on a non-going concern basis due to the company ceasing to trade during the year. No adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis of accounting.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Turnover

Turnover represents management fees recharged to group companies.

Revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period provided that the outcome can be reliably estimate. When the outcome cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment charges. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment or reversals of impairment charges are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include amounts owed by group undertakings, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment charge arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including amounts owed to group undertakings and accruals, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are material items which derive from events or transactions that fall within the ordinary activities of the company and which individually, or, if of a similar type, in aggregate, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence if the financial statements are to give a true and fair view.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not 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 differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

As a result of the restructuring exercise undertaken during the year, and the fact that the company ceased to trade during the year, the directors are of the opinion that there are no key judgements or areas of estimation uncertainty which have a material impact on the financial statements.

3 Turnover and other revenue

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Management charges	-	867

All turnover arises from activities in the United Kingdom.

4 Directors' remuneration

None of the directors were due any remuneration from the company during the year. Directors are remunerated by other group companies.

5 Operating loss

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses/(gains)	98	(105)
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	-	237

Audit fees of £9,000 were borne by the parent undertaking. In the previous year, audit fees were borne by the company on behalf of subsidiary undertakings and recharged by way of a management fee. The audit fee for 2019 in relation to Covance CRS International Limited was £10,000.

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from shares in group undertakings	202,017	2,106

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

7 Exceptional items

On 31 March 2020 the trade and certain assets of the company were transferred to Labcorp Early Development Laboratories Limited (formerly Covance Laboratories Limited). A profit on disposal of £2,976k (2019 - £nil) was recognised in the income statement in respect of this.

During the year exceptional income of £nil (2019 - £14,336k) was recognised in the income statement in respect of reversals of an exceptional accrual and a reversal of an impairment of fixed asset investments.

8 Taxation

In the March 2021 Budget it was announced that the standard rate of corporation tax would remain at 19%, increasing to 25% from 1 April 2023.

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the profit before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Profit before taxation	204,898	14,766
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	38,931	2,806
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	18,809	-
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(57,758)	(2,999)
Group relief	18	193
Taxation charge for the year	-	-

9 Dividends

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Final paid	-	3,198
Interim paid	303,057	-
	303,057	3,198

Final dividends of £nil (2019 - £0.01) per share were paid during the year.

Interim dividends of £1.03 (2019 - £nil) per share were paid during the year.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

10 Fixed asset investments

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Investments in subsidiaries	-	98,998
Movements in fixed asset investments		
		Shares in group undertakings £000
Cost		
At 1 January 2020		98,998
Return of investment		(98,998)
Disposals		-
At 31 December 2020		-
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2020		-
At 31 December 2019		98,998

During the year the company received dividends from subsidiary undertakings of £280,414k (2019 - £nil), £18,742k (2019 - £nil) and £1,858k (2019 - £nil), from Covance CRS Limited, Covance Consulting Limited and Covance Pharma Consulting Limited respectively. Amounts equal to the value of the investment held in these entities have been treated as a return of investment and credited to fixed asset investments, with the remaining amounts credited to the income statement as a return on investment.

Subsequent to the above, the company disposed of all of its investments in subsidiary undertakings to Labcorp Early Development Laboratories Limited (formerly Covance Laboratories Limited) for consideration of £nil.

11 Debtors

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	496

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

COVANCE CRS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	-	1,191
Accruals and deferred income	-	144
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,335</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

13 Share capital

	2020 Number	2019 Number	2020 £000	2019 £000
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of 0.00000034p each (2019 - 5p each)	293,510,295	293,510,295	-	14,676

On 11 December 2020, a special resolution was passed to reduce the nominal value of each ordinary share of the company from £0.05 per ordinary share to £0.00000000341 per ordinary share.

14 Reserves

Share premium

The amount above the nominal value received for shares sold, less transactions costs. This was cancelled in its entirety during the year as a special resolution.

Profit and loss reserves

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

15 Ultimate controlling party

The immediate parent company is Labcorp Early Development Laboratories Limited (formerly Covance Laboratories Limited), a company registered in England and Wales.

Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings is the ultimate parent company and the smallest and largest group for which consolidated accounts including the company are prepared. Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings has a registered office of 358 South Main Street, Burlington, 27215, United States of America.