Directors' report and financial statements

Year ended 31 December 2016

Registered number: 03735819

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors	Christopher Nowell (British)
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Michael Gleeson (Irish) Simon Holmes (British) Diarmaid Cunningham (Irish)

Secretary Erina Fox (Irish)

Registered office 100 Park Drive

Milton Park Abingdon Oxfordshire OX14 4RY

Auditor KPMG

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

Bankers Citibank

Citibank Centre Canada Square Canary Wharf E14 5LB

Solicitors Macfarlanes

20 Cursitor Street

London EC4A 1LT

Registered number 03735819

Directors' report

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Proposed dividend

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2015: £Nil).

Results

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £423,700 (2015: £809,092).

Directors and secretary

On 31 December 2016 Carolyn Belcher resigned as director. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the directors do not retire by rotation.

Political and charitable contributions

The company made no political or charitable contributions during the year (2015: £Nil).

Disclosure of information to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

On 1 January 2017, the trade of the Company was transferred to ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited, the Company's immediate parent undertaking, at net book value.

There have been no further significant events since the balance sheet date requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG will therefore continue in office.

On behalf of the board

Michael Gleeson

Director

27th September 2017

Strategic report

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2016 which has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

Principal activities

The company's principal activities are the provision of clinical trial services to the pharmaceutical industry.

Business review

Effective 7 May 2014, Aptiv Solutions Inc, Aptiv Solutions (UK) Limited's ultimate parent was acquired by the ICON Plc group. This has increased the level of qualified professional, scientific and technical operating staff available to the company, leaving the company better placed to compete in the global CRO marketplace.

On 16 December 2015, Gold Medal Acquisitions UK Limited sold the 375 shares that it held in the Company to ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited and ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited became the sole shareholder of the Company.

On 1 January 2017, the trade of the Company was transferred to ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited at net book value.

The clinical research industry and our business

The pharmaceutical industry is experiencing considerable worldwide pressure on costs, resulting from cost savings by public health authorities, the expiry of patent protection for established substances and the recent global recession. As a result, pharmaceutical companies are increasingly shifting their R&D model towards one where there is a clear linkage between expenditure and results and are seeking to convert previously fixed costs to variable costs. Pharmaceutical companies are also increasingly required to demonstrate comparative effectiveness/outcomes of a new substance to those already on the market which requires a wider range of data to be collected during trials. Therefore, pharmaceutical companies are outsourcing more of their clinical research to Contract Research Organisations (CROs) like ICON who can perform the research in a more cost effective and efficient manner. This means that CROs are themselves also facing increased cost containment pressures to meet the demands of drug companies.

Risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. Whilst the Clinical Research business sector remains buoyant, the management team are aware that the market could be influenced by any deterioration of the funding climate for biotech and smaller pharmaceutical companies, and the knock on effect of their ability to start or maintain clinical trials and management have taken appropriate steps to mitigate these risks. As a global CRO, Aptiv Solutions is impacted by any changes in health regulations that may affect the uncertainty and cost for drug development programmes.

Strategic report (continued)

Results and dividends

Turnover of the company for the year was £4,218,220 (2015: £6,621,890) and the profit after tax for the financial year amounted to £423,700 (2015: £809,092).

The following table sets forth certain financial data, being the main key performance indicators used by management. The trends illustrated in the following table may not be indicative of future results.

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Net revenue	4,218	6,622
Operating profit	146	679
Cost of sales/net revenue (%)	97%	90%

On behalf of the board

Michael Gleeson

Director

27th September 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the strategic report, the directors' report and the financial statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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 year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the 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 the time the assets, liabilities and profit or loss of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect 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 UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

Michael Gleeson

Director

27th September 2017

Independent auditor's report to the members of Aptiv Solutions (UK) Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Aptiv Solutions (UK) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016 which comprise the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework. Our audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK & Ireland).

Opinions and conclusions arising from our audit

1 Our opinion on the financial statements is unmodified

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 result for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS101 Reduced Disclosure Framework; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

2 Our conclusions on other matters on which we are required to report by the Companies Act 2006 are set out below

In our opinion the information given in the strategic report and directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Based solely on the work required to be undertaken in the course of the audit of the financial statements and from reading the strategic report and the directors' report:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports; and
- in our opinion, those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

3 We have nothing to report in respect of matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, based on the knowledge we acquired during our audit, we have identified other information in the annual report that contains a material inconsistency with either that knowledge or the financial statements, a material misstatement of fact, or that is otherwise misleading.

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required 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

We have nothing to report in respect of the above responsibilities.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Aptiv Solutions (UK) Limited (continued)

Basis of our report, responsibilities and restrictions on use

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2006. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with UK law and International Standards on Auditing (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

An audit undertaken in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) 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.

Whilst an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK & Ireland) is designed to provide reasonable assurance of identifying material misstatements or omissions it is not guaranteed to do so. Rather the auditor plans the audit to determine the extent of testing needed to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements does not exceed materiality for the financial statements as a whole. This testing requires us to conduct significant audit work on a broad range of assets, liabilities, income and expense as well as devoting significant time of the most experienced members of the audit team, in particular the engagement partner responsible for the audit, to subjective areas of the accounting and reporting.

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.

27 September 2017

Emer McGrath (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of KPMG Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

1 Stokes Place

St. Stephen's Green

Dublin 2 Ireland

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Statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Turnover	3	4,218,220	6,621,890
Cost of sales		(4,072,037)	(5,943,054)
Gross profit		146,183	678,836
Administrative expenses	. 4	460,800	101,474
Operating profit before exceptional item		606,983	780,310
Dividends receivable Impairment of goodwill	6 14	-	354,480 (145,446)
Operating profit - continuing operations		606,983	989,344
Interest payable and similar charges	5	(240)	(222)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	7	606,743	989,122
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	10	(183,043)	(180,030)
Profit for the financial year		423,700	809,092
Other comprehensive income	•	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total comprehensive income for the year		423,700	809,092

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets Tangible assets Intangible assets Financial assets Intangible assets - goodwill	11 12 13 14	201,484 3,236 100 196,418	263,646 7,346 100 196,418
		401,238	467,510
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	15	6,665,654 1,135,107	5,480,547 2,422,732
		7,800,761	7,903,279
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	17	(4,109,467)	(4,797,140)
Net current assets		3,691,294	3,106,139
Net assets		4,092,532	3,573,649
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account Capital contribution reserve	18	375 3,962,483 129,674	375 3,538,783 34,491
Shareholders' funds – equity		4,092,532	3,573,649

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 27 Shturbur 2017 and signed on its behalf by:

M Gleeson Director

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Called up share capital £	Capital contribution Reserve £	Retained Earnings £	Total £
At 1 January 2015	375	-	2,729,691	2,730,066
Total comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	809,092	809,092
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity Equity settled share based payments	-	34,491	-	34,491
At 31 December 2015	375	34,491	3,538,783	3,573,649
Total comprehensive income for the year Profit for the year	-	-	423,700	423,700
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity Equity settled share based payments	-	95,183	-	95,183
Balance at 31 December 2016	375	129,674	3,962,483	4,092,532

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1 Reporting entity

Aptiv Solutions (UK) Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The company's registered office is 100 Park Drive, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 4RY.

2 Accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("EU IFRS"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with the Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

In these financial statements, the company has adopted certain disclosure exemptions available under FRS 101. These include:

- a cash flow statement and related notes;
- disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel;
- disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- disclosures in respect of capital management;
- · certain comparative information; and
- the effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

As the consolidated financial statements of ICON Plc, which are prepared in accordance with EU IFRS include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemption under FRS 101 available in respect of the following:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 2 Share-Based Payment, and
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.

Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

Functional currency

These financial statements are presented in sterling, being the functional currency of the company.

Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency (continued)

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect application of the company accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Such estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. There are no key accounting judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty affecting these financial statements.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate costs or revalued amounts to the residual value as follows:

Leasehold improvements 5 years
 Computer equipment 4-10 years

The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount. The assets' residual value and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. It is not amortised but is tested annually for impairment. This is not in accordance with The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 which requires that all goodwill be amortised. The directors consider that this would fail to give a true and fair view of the profit for the year and that the economic measure of performance in any period is properly made by reference only to any impairment that may have arisen. It is not practicable to quantify the effect on the financial statements of this departure.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Intangible fixed assets (continued)

Computer software and computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed 4 years.

Share based payment

Share-based payment charges are in respect of options, restricted share units (RSUs) and performance share units (PSUs) granted to certain employees of the company to acquire shares in ICON plc, the company's ultimate parent undertaking. The options, RSUs and PSUs are granted based on service conditions. The company recognises a share based payment expense based on the fair value of the awards granted, and an equivalent credit directly in equity as a capital contribution. The fair value is measured at grant date and spread over the period during which the options become unconditionally exercisable, considering the terms and conditions under which the options were granted. The fair value of RSUs and PSUs is equal to the market price of a share at date of grant. See note 22 for details of the scheme and the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the shares and options at grant date.

Tax

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: those differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of reversal and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Operating lease payments

Payments (excluding costs for services and insurance) made under operating leases are recognised in the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense.

Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest payable and similar charges include interest payable, finance charges on shares classified as liabilities and finance leases recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method, unwinding of the discount on provisions, and net foreign exchange losses that are recognised in the profit or loss (see foreign currency accounting policy). Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial time to be prepared for use, are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other interest receivable and similar income include interest receivable on funds invested and net foreign exchange gains.

Interest income and interest payable is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in the profit and loss account on the date the entity's right to receive payments is established. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

Pension

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are expensed as the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Loans and receivables

These assets are initially recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Notes (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Non-derivative financial instruments (continued)

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Ordinary dividends declared as final dividends are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by shareholders. Interim dividends are recognised as a liability when declared.

Turnover continuing operations	2016 £	2015 £
The analyses of turnover by activity is as follows:		
Activities Service fee revenue	4,218,220	6,621,890
Interest receivable and similar income	2016 £	2015 £
Foreign exchange gain	460,800	101,474
Interest payable and similar charges	2016 £	2015 £
Bank interest payable	(240)	(222)
Exceptional items	2016 £	2015 £
Dividends receivable Impairment of goodwill (note 14)	-	354,480 (145,446)
Total	-	209,034
	The analyses of turnover by activity is as follows: Activities Service fee revenue Interest receivable and similar income Foreign exchange gain Interest payable and similar charges Bank interest payable Exceptional items Dividends receivable Impairment of goodwill (note 14)	The analyses of turnover by activity is as follows: **Activities** Service fee revenue** Interest receivable and similar income** Foreign exchange gain** Interest payable and similar charges** Bank interest payable ** Exceptional items** Dividends receivable

The company received dividends during the year of £nil (2015: £354,480).

Notes (continued)

7	Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2016 £	2015 £
	Stated after charging:		
	Depreciation (note 11) Amortisation (note 12) Rent and rates payable under operating leases:	70,647 4,110	65,375 5,314
	Hire of office equipment Rental of property	203,522	7,874 415,305
8	Auditor's remuneration	2016 £	2015 £
	Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual accounts	20,000	20,000
		20,000	20,000

9 Employee and director emoluments

The average number of employees, during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Clinical trial services	34	37
Sales and administration	4	7
Health research consultants	3	3
	41	47
The aggregate payroll costs of these employees were as follow	s: 2016 £	2015 £
Wages and salaries	3,048,457	3,220,244
Social security costs	291,795	326,008
Other pension costs	206,739	216,782
Share based payments	95,183	34,491
	3,642,174	3,797,525

Notes (continued)

9 Employee and director emoluments (continued)

Remuneration of directors	2016 £	2015 £
Remuneration	336,296	301,746
Company pension contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	18,228	17,454

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2015: 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £195,224 (2015: £161,223).

The value of the company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £10,281 (2015: £9,760).

The costs of the remaining directors were borne by other subsidiaries of the ICON Group and are disclosed in their annual report and accounts.

10 Taxation

Recognised in the profit and loss account

	2016 £	2016 £	2015 £	2015 £
Current tax Total current tax		-		-
Deferred tax (see note 16) Deferred tax for the year Adjustments in respect of prior years Rate change	141,212 (8,710) 50,541	-	158,962 (22,706) 43,774	
Total deferred tax	_	183,043	_	180,030
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	=	183,043	=	180,030

Notes (continued)

10 Taxation (continued)

	Reconciliation of effective tax rate		2016 £	2015 £
	Profit for the year Total tax expense		423,700 183,043	809,092 180,030
	Profit excluding taxation		606,743	989,122
	Tax using the UK corp tax rate of 20.00 Expenses not deductible / (income not the Prior year over/under provision Rate difference Share based payments not deductible		121,349 826 (8,710) 50,541 19,037	200,297 (37,855) (22,706) 33,310 6,984
	Total tax expense		183,043	180,030
11	Tangible fixed assets			
		Leasehold improvements £	Office furniture and computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals	241,804 - -	315,730 8,485 -	557,534 8,485 -
	At 31 December 2016	241,804	324,215	566,019
	Depreciation At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year On disposals	202,176 38,185	91,712 32,462	293,888 70,647
	At 31 December 2016	240,361	124,174	364,535
	Net book value At 31 December 2016	1,443	200,041	201,484
	At 31 December 2015	39,628	224,018	263,646

Notes (continued)

12 Intangible fixed assets

The movements in the year were as follows:	Computer software £
Cost At 1 January 2016 Additions Disposals	78,686 - -
At 31 December 2016	78,686
Depreciation At 1 January 2016 Charge for the year On disposals	71,340 4,110 -
At 31 December 2016	75,450
Net book value At 31 December 2016	3,236
At 31 December 2015	7,346

13 Financial Assets

The company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of Trio Clinical Resourcing Limited. Trio Clinical Resourcing Limited transferred its trade and assets to an associated company, DOCS International UK Limited on 30 June 2014.

On 11 December 2015, Trio Clinical Resourcing Limited was entered into Members' Voluntary Liquidation. The directors expect to recover the carrying value of the investment.

Notes (continued)

14 Intangible assets - goodwill

	Goodwill £
Cost At beginning and end of year	509,063
Amortisation and impairment At beginning and end of year	312,645
Net book value At beginning and end of year	196,418

Goodwill was previously amortised over its estimated useful life of seven years, commencing on the date of transfer of the underlying trade of a group company, until 31 December 2013, the date of transition to FRS 101. Goodwill is now carried at cost, represented by net book value at the date of transition, less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is reviewed annually for impairment. The company has considered the recoverable amount of the goodwill and is satisfied having performed a discounted cash flow – it is not less than its carrying value.

15 Debtors

	2016 £	2015 £
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings Other debtors	434,924 5,232,006	1,763,624 2,386,969 186,086
Prepayments and accrued income VAT receivable Corporation tax Deferred tax asset (see note 16)	33,957 15,112 460,040 489,615	65,723 - 405,487 672,658
,	6,665,654	5,480,547

⁽a) Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Notes (continued)

16 Deferred tax

The movement in the deferred tax during the year was:	2016 £	2015 £
At beginning of year Released during year (Note 10)	672,658 (183,043)	852,688 (180,030)
At end of year	489,615	672,658
	2016 £	2015 £
Tax effect of timing difference because of: Difference between capital allowances and depreciation Tax losses	67,636 421,979	89,307 583,351
Total	489,615	672,658
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	2016 £	2015 £
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings (a) Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income	55,559 2,889,441 99,261 55,002 1,010,204	357,931 2,432,605 135,457 49,365 1,821,782
	4,109,467	4,797,140
	At beginning of year Released during year (Note 10) At end of year Tax effect of timing difference because of: Difference between capital allowances and depreciation Tax losses Total Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings (a) Other taxation and social security Other creditors	At beginning of year Released during year (Note 10) At end of year Could the feature of timing difference because of: Difference between capital allowances and depreciation Tax losses Total Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Creditors: amounts falling due within one year Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings (a) Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income 67,636 421,979 2016 the feature of timing difference because of: Attached the feature of timing difference because of: 2016 the feature of timing difference because of: Attached the feature of timing difference because of: 2016 the feature of timing difference because of: Attached the feature of timing difference of timing differe

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

Notes (continued)

18 Share Capital

		2016 £	2015 £
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1,000	1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 375 ordinary shares of £1 each	375	375
19	Operating leases		
	Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
	·	2016 £	2015 £
	Less than one year Between one and five years More than five years	149,187 596,748 24,865	324,918 1,024,339 173,752
		770,800	1,523,009

The company leases two office buildings under operating leases. In June 2016, one of our operating leases was surrendered, releasing the Company from all obligations in respect of the lease.

During the year £203,522 was recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account in respect of operating leases (2015: £415,305).

20 Pension commitments

Company employees are eligible to participate in a defined contribution pension plan. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the company to the plan and amounted to £206,739 (2015: £216,782).

21 Contingent liabilities

The company's commitments are disclosed in note 19, Operating leases.

Notes (continued)

22 Share based payments

The company's ultimate parent undertaking, ICON plc, operates a number of share option and RSU plans to which the company employees participate. Full details of these plans are disclosed in the ICON plc financial statements which are available to the public.

The total number of options outstanding and number of options available to grant by ICON plc under each plan as at 31 December 2016 was:

	Outstanding		Available to grant	
	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015	31 Dec 2016	31 Dec 2015
2003 Stock Option Plan 2008 Stock Option Plan	179,068 1,287,376	362,382 1,264,200	3,513,068	3,753,896
Total	1,466,444	1,626,582	3,513,068	3,753,896
Total	1,466,444	1,626,582	3,513,068	3,75

The average share price on exercises during the year was USD22.12.

RSUs outstanding at the end of the year have the following fair values:

Grant/vest	Fair Value	RSUs outstanding 31-Dec-2016	RSUs outstanding 31-Dec-2015
31 Oct 14	\$52.61	1,717	1,445
22 May 15	\$66.47	2,469	2,142
20 May 16	\$65.60	3,413	<u>-</u>
Total		7,599	3,587

Operating profit for the year ended 31 December 2016, is stated after charging £95,183 (2015: £34,491) in respect of non-cash stock compensation expense. The cost to the company is based on an allocation of the ICON plc charge and determined by the number of options granted to employees in the company as a proportion of the total options granted to group employees. At 31 December 2016 options outstanding and exercisable by the company employees amounted to £nil (2015: £nil). There were 7,599 RSUs outstanding relating to Company employees at 31 December 2016 (2015: 3,587).

Notes (continued)

23 Group membership and controlling parties

From 7 May 2014, following the acquisition of Aptiv Solutions, Inc. by the ICON Group, the ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party was ICON plc.

On 16 December 2015, Gold Medal Acquisitions UK Limited sold the 375 shares that it held in the Company to ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited and ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited became the sole member of the Company.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited, a company incorporated and operating in the United Kingdom. The largest and smallest group into which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by ICON plc and the consolidated financial statements may be obtained from the Companies Registration Office, Parnell Square, Dublin 1, Ireland.

24 Related party transactions

The company has availed of the exemption available in FRS 101 from disclosing details of transactions with group undertakings. Details on the availability of the group consolidated financial statements are given in note 23.

25 Post balance sheet events

On 1 January 2017, the trade of the Company was transferred to ICON Clinical Research (U.K.) Limited, the Company's immediate parent undertaking, at net book value.

There have been no further significant events since the balance sheet date requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

26 Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements on 27 September 2017.