REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 December 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Company Registration No. 03861669

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DIRECTORS AND ADVISERS

DIRECTORS Dr GS Baxter PJ Reason DM Sherwin NJ Goldsmith

REGISTERED OFFICE Diamond Way Stone Business Park Stone Staffordshire ST15 0SD

AUDITOR RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants 14th Floor Chapel Street Liverpool L3 9AG

BANKER National Westminster Bank plc 1 Spinningfields Square Manchester M2 3AP

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit their report and the Company financial statements of Instem Scientific Limited for the year ended 31 December 2016.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is the development, sales and marketing of software and services that connect, harmonise, align and visualise intelligence in data, including the provision of solutions in respect of SEND (Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data).

DIRECTORS

The following directors have held office since 1 January 2016:

Dr GS Baxter PJ Reason DM Sherwin NJ Goldsmith

THIRD PARTY INDEMNITY PROVISION FOR DIRECTORS

Qualifying third party indemnity provision is in place for the benefit of all directors of the Company.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO THE AUDITOR

The directors who were in office on the date of approval of these financial statements have confirmed, as far as they are aware, that there is no relevant audit information of which the auditor is unaware. Each of the directors has confirmed that they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that it has been communicated to the auditor.

AUDITOR

RSM UK Audit LLP has indicated its willingness to continue in office.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the board

NJ Goldsmith

Director

Diamond Way Stone Business Park Stone Staffordshire ST15 0SD

٦٩ September 2017

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 Accounting Standards and applicable law (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

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 those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- c. 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 INSTEM SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

Opinion on financial statements

We have audited the financial statements on pages 6 to 21. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the Financial Reporting Council's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/auditscopeukprivate

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit, the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report or in preparing the directors' report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF INSTEM SCIENTIFIC LIMITED

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As more fully explained 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. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

GRAHAM BOND FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

RSMUL PET UP

For and on behalf of RSM UK AUDIT LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

14th Floor

Chapel Street

Liverpool

L3 9AG

29 September 2017

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2016

	Note	2016 £000	2015 £000
REVENUE Operating expenses Share based payment	1	2,752 (2,241) (21)	1,716 (2,182) (14)
EARNINGS/(LOSS) BEFORE INTEREST, TAXATION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION (EBITDA) Depreciation Amortisation of internally generated intangibles		490 (17) (36)	(480) (25) (24)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE FINANCE INCOME Finance income	3 2	437 10	(529)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION Taxation	6	· 447 363	(529) 247
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		810	(282)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(EXPENSE)		810	(282)
			

All amounts above relate to continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2016

	Note	201	6	201:	5
		£000	£000	£000	£000
ASSETS					
NON CURRENT ASSETS Intangible assets	7	95		131	
Property, plant and equipment	8	6		22	
Investments	9	100		100	
Deferred tax asset	13	609		246	
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS			810		499
CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	10	1,040		649	
Cash and cash equivalents		93		27	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS			1,133		676
					
TOTAL ASSETS			1,943		1,175
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	11	912		901	
Deferred income		77		151	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES			989		1,052
EQUITY					
Share capital	12	5		5	
Share premium		8,083		8,083	
Capital redemption reserve		2,975		2,975	
Capital contribution reserve		86		65	
Retained earnings		(10,195)		(11,005)	
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE					
TO OWNER OF THE COMPANY			954		123
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			1,943		1,175

The financial statements on pages 6 to 21 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 September 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

NJ Goldsmith

N'amer

Director

Company Registration No. 03861669

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2016

Share capital	Share premium	Capital redemption	Capital contribution	Retained earnings	Total
£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
5	8,083	2,975	51	(10,723)	391
-	-	-	-	(282)	(282)
-	-	-		(282)	(282)
-	-	-	14	-	14
5	8,083	2,975	65	(11,005)	123
-	-	-	-	810	810
-		-	-	810	810
-	-	-	21	-	21
5	8,083	2,975	86	(10,195)	954
	capital £000 5	capital premium £000 £000 5 8,083 5 8,083	capital premium redemption reserve £000 £000 £000 £000 5 8,083 2,975 - - - - - - 5 8,083 2,975 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	capital premium redemption reserve £000 contribution reserve £000 5 8,083 2,975 51 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <td< td=""><td>capital premium redemption reserve £000 contribution reserve £000 earnings £000 5 8,083 2,975 51 (10,723) - - - (282) - - - (282) - - - (282) - - - - (282) - - - - - - - 5 8,083 2,975 65 (11,005) - - - - 810 - - - - - 810</td></td<>	capital premium redemption reserve £000 contribution reserve £000 earnings £000 5 8,083 2,975 51 (10,723) - - - (282) - - - (282) - - - (282) - - - - (282) - - - - - - - 5 8,083 2,975 65 (11,005) - - - - 810 - - - - - 810

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GENERAL INFORMATION

Instem Scientific Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The principal activity and nature of operations of the Company is the development, sales and marketing of software and services that connect, harmonise, align and visualise intelligence in data, including the provision of solutions in respect of SEND (Standard for Exchange of Nonclinical Data).

The address of the Company's registered office is Diamond Way, Stone Business Park, Stone, Staffordshire, ST15 0SD.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under Financial Reporting Standard 100 (FRS 100) 'Application of Financial Reporting Requirements' issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), amended where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006.

These financial statements of Instem Scientific Limited have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101). This framework is issued by the FRC incorporating The Amendments to FRS 101 issued by the FRC in July 2015 other than those relating to legal changes and has not applied the amendments to company law made by The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015 that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £1,000, except where otherwise indicated.

REDUCED DISCLOSURE

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments; Disclosures'.
- Paragraphs 91 to 99 of IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (disclosure of valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value measurement of assets and liabilities).
- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements';
 - 10(d), (statement of cash flows),
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS),
 - 38A (requirement for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements),
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information),
 - 111 (cash flow statement information),
 - 134-136 (capital management disclosures),
 - 10(f) (a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or makes a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements), and
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third statement of financial position).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REDUCED DISCLOSURE (continued)

- Paragraph 30 and 31 of IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' (requirement for the disclosure of information when an entity has not applied a new IFRS that has been issued but is not yet effective).
- Paragraph 17 of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' (key management compensation).
- The requirements in IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures' to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group.
- The requirement of IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards' to present a statement of financial position at the date of transition.
- Paragraphs 46 to 52 of IFRS 2 'Share-based Payment' (shared based payment disclosure).
- The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(iii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' may be omitted provided that equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of the group in which the entity is consolidated.
- Paragraph 18A of IAS 24, 'Related party disclosures', related to key management services provided by a separate management entity.
- Paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets' (disclosures when the recoverable amount is fair value less costs of disposal, assumptions involved in estimating recoverable amounts of cash generating units containing goodwill or intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and management's approach to determining these amounts).

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group as the Company has taken advantage of the exemption provided by s400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertakings are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Instem plc, a company incorporated in England and Wales.

GOING CONCERN

The Company's principal activities are set out on page 2. The Company, and the group of which the company is a member, has a significant proportion of recurring revenue from a well-established, global customer base supported by a largely fixed cost base. A group working capital facility has been put in place to support its working capital needs through 2017 and beyond. The company is reliant on its parent for continued financial support, and the directors of the parent undertaking have confirmed that they will continue to make such support available to the company to enable it to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

The directors, therefore, have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Consequently, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

REVENUE RECOGNITION

The Company follows the principles of IAS 18 'Revenue Recognition' in determining appropriate revenue recognition principles. In general, revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

Revenue comprises the value of software licence sales, SaaS subscription, installation, training, and maintenance and support services. Revenue is recognised when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (iii) the sales price is fixed and determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

For software arrangements with multiple elements revenue is recognised dependent on whether vendorspecific objective evidence ('VSOE') of fair value exists for each of the elements. VSOE is determined by reference to sales made to customers on a stand-alone basis. Where there is no VSOE, revenue is recognised over the full term of each contract.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REVENUE RECOGNITION (continued)

Revenue from licence based products is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership of the product are transferred to the customer i.e. when licence keys are delivered to the customer, the sales price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue from software maintenance, SaaS and other time based contracts are recognised over the invoiced contract period.

Revenue from installation and training is recognised on a percentage completion basis on fixed price contracts or as services are provided in respect of time and materials contracts.

The excess of amounts invoiced over revenue is included in accruals and deferred income. If the amount of revenue recognised exceeds the amounts invoiced the excess amount is included within amounts recoverable on contracts.

EARNINGS BEFORE INTEREST, TAXATION, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION ('EBITDA')

Earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation and non-recurring costs (EBITDA) is profit/(loss) arising from the Company's normal trading activities stated before depreciation, amortisation, non-recurring costs, finance income and finance costs, and shown in this way to provide a clearer measure of underlying operating performance.

FOREIGN CURRENCIES

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in profit or loss.

FINANCE INCOME

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount. Finance income includes exchange gains (including exchange gains on the translation of intra-group funding balances).

LEASING

All leases are "operating leases" and the annual rentals are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS

The Group issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value determined at the grant date of equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of the number of instruments that will eventually vest with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Fair values are measured by use of the Binomial, Monte Carlo or Black Scholes models. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Non-vesting and market vesting conditions are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the option at grant date. Service and non-market vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of options expected to vest at each reporting date. Market vesting conditions are linked to the Group's share price performance relative to the performance of the AIM All share index. Non-market vesting conditions are linked to trading performance and service over defined time periods.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Cancelled or settled options are accounted for as an acceleration of vesting. The unrecognised grant date fair value is recognised in profit or loss in the year that the options are cancelled or settled. Where the terms of the options are modified and the modification increases the fair value or number of equity instruments granted, measured immediately before and after the modification, the incremental fair value is spread over the remaining vesting period.

Options over the Group's shares granted to employees of subsidiaries are recognised as a capital contribution by the Company to the subsidiaries.

TAXATION

Taxation expense includes the amount of current income tax payable and the charge for the year in respect of deferred taxation.

The income tax payable is based on an estimation of the amount due on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit is different from profit before tax as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expenditure which are not taxable or deductible in the year as a result of either the nature of the item or the fact that it is taxable or deductible in another year. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated by using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax credits for research and development activities are recognised on a cash basis or when their receipt is reasonably certain. Deferred tax is accounted for on the basis of temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax base and accounting base of assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent where it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited to the statement of comprehensive income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case it is dealt with within equity. It is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Computer Software

Computer software is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss. Externally acquired computer software and software licences are capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over their useful economic lives of three years. Costs relating to development of computer software for internal use are capitalised once the recognition criteria of IAS 38 "Intangible Assets" are met. When the software is available for its use, these costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the software.

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

Expenditure arising from the Company's development of software for sale to third parties is recognised only if all of the following conditions are met:

- an asset is created that can be identified;
- it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits;
- the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably;
- the Company has the intention to complete the asset and the ability and intention to use or sell it;
- the product or process is technically and commercially feasible; and
- sufficient resources are available to complete the development and to either sell or use the asset.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Where these criteria have not been achieved, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Internally-generated intangible assets are amortised, once the product is available for use, on a straight-line basis over their useful lives (five to eight years).

PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairments.

Depreciation is provided on all assets so as to write off the cost less estimated residual value on a straight line basis as follows:

Short leasehold land and buildings

Straight line over 2-3 years

Computer equipment

Straight line over 3-4 years

Office equipment, fixtures and fittings -

Straight line over 3 years

The expected useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed on an annual basis and, if necessary, changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively. Residual value is calculated on prices prevailing at the reporting date, after estimated costs of disposal, for the assets as if it were at the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Classification of financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments.

Recognition and valuation of financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at their fair value net of transaction costs. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying value of its financial assets to determine whether there is objective evidence of an indication of impairment. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount is estimated and any identified impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost in the statement of financial position. They are tested for impairment when there is objective evidence of impairment. Any impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period they occur.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash deposits which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash.

Trade receivables, Group receivables and Other receivables

Receivables are classified as loans and receivables and are initially recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is made where there is objective evidence that amounts will not be recovered in accordance with original terms of the agreement. A provision for impairment is established when the carrying value of the receivable exceeds the present value of the future cash flows discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying value of the receivable is reduced through the use of an impairment provision account and any impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity

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.

Trade, payables, Group payables and Other payables

Trade and other payables are not interest bearing and are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

Ordinary share capital

For ordinary share capital, the par value is recognised in share capital and the premium in the share premium reserve.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Defined contribution schemes

A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Company pays a fixed contribution to a scheme with an external provider. The amount charged to the statement of comprehensive income in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the total of contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either other payables or other receivables in the statement of financial position. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

CAPITAL REDEMPTION RESERVE

The capital redemption reserve represents the redemption of non-equity shares.

RETAINED EARNINGS

The retained earnings reserve includes the accumulated profits and losses arising from the 'Statement of Comprehensive Income' and certain items from 'Other Comprehensive Income' attributable to equity shareholders net of distributions to shareholders.

CAPITAL CONTRIBUTION RESERVE

The Company contributes towards equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees, made by its parent company, Instem plc. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. A cost is recognised in the Company relating to the employees of the Company who hold these instruments and an equivalent amount is recognised as a movement in the capital contribution reserve.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Certain year end asset and liability amounts reported in the financial information are based on management estimates and assumptions. There is therefore a risk of significant changes to the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The estimates and assumptions are made on the basis of information and conditions that existed at the time of the valuation.

Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets shown in the notes is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits. The amounts recognised in the financial statements is derived from the Director's best estimation and judgement incorporating forecasts and all available information.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

1 TURNOVER

1	TURNOVER		
	The directors believe that the Company operates in one business segment of turnover is as follows:		
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	United Kingdom	361 664	588
	Rest of Europe USA and Canada	004 1,694	178 948
	Rest of World	33	2
		2,752	1,716
2	FINANCE INCOME	2017	2015
		2016 £000	2015 £000
	Foreign exchange gains	10	-
3	PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION		
	11.0111/(2003) 222 0122 1122111011	2016	2015
		£000	£000
	Profit/(loss) before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):		
	Depreciation and amounts written off property, plant and equipment:		
	Charge for the year – owned assets Amortisation	17 36	25 24
	Foreign exchange gain	(10)	(6)
	Operating lease rentals:	(10)	(0)
	Land and buildings	25	25
	Audit services: Statutory audit of Company	7	7
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

4	EMPLOYEES The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the Company during the year was:	2016 Number	2015 Number
	Directors and administration Scientific and technical Sales and business development	10	5 5 1
	Staff costs for the above persons:	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs	406 45 21	445 46 22
		472	513
5	DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Emoluments Defined contribution pension contributions	111 6	112 6
		117	118
	Number of directors to whom relevant benefits are accruing under:	2016 Number	2015 Number
	Defined contribution schemes	1	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

6	TAXATION		
	Income taxes recognised in profit or loss	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Current tax: UK corporation tax on profit/(loss) of the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods	:	17
*	Total current tax	-	17
	Deferred tax: Current year credit	(363)	(264)
	Total deferred tax	(363)	(264)
	Total income tax credit recognised in the current year	(363)	(247)
	The income tax credit can be reconciled to the accounting profit/(loss) as follows:	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Profit/(loss) before tax	447	(529)
	Profit/(loss) before tax multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 20.0% (2015: 20.25%)	89	(107)
	Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Other timing differences Group relief Losses utilised	1 (15) - (90)	(3) 103
	Effects of domestic tax rate charge on opening balances Tax losses carried forward Adjustments in respect of prior periods	20 (368)	(257) 17
	Total income tax credit recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(363)	(247)

The reduction in the applicable tax rate is due to legislation included in the Finance Act 2013 to reduce the main rate of UK corporation tax from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014 and to 20% from 1 April 2015. The tax rate which has been substantively enacted as at 31 December 2016 is 17% in respect of periods from 1 April 2020 following legislation in the Finance Act 2015.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

7	INTANGIBLE ASSETS			,	Software £000	
	Cost At beginning and end of year	ar			180	
	Amortisation At beginning of year Amortisation				49 36	
	At end of year				85	
	Net book value At 31 December 2016				95	
	At 31 December 2015				131	
	The above Software relates for	ully to internally genera	ited assets.			
8	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT					
		Short leasehold land and buildings	Computer equipment	Office equipment, fixtures and fittings	Total	
		£000	£000	£000	£000	
	Cost At beginning of year Additions	33	260 1	43	336 1	
	At end of year	33	261	43	337	
	Depreciation At beginning of year Charged in the year	22 10	254	38 5	314 17	
	At end of year	32	256	43	331	
	Net book value At 31 December 2016	1	5		6	
	At 31 December 2015	11	6	5	22	
			=======================================	-		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

9 FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

Shares in subsidiary undertakings £000

Cost and Net book value
At beginning and end of year

10

100

The Company holds more than 20% of the equity (and no other share or loan capital) of the following undertakings:

Subsidiary undertakings	Registered address	Principal activity	Class and percentage shares held	-
Instem Scientific Solutions Limited (company number 03861669) England and Wales	Diamond Way Stone Business Park Stone, Staffordshire ST15 0SD	Dormant	100% Ord	inary
Instem Scientific Inc USA	Suite 1550 161 Washington Street 8 Tower Bridge Conshohocken PA 19428	Leading provider of software solutions for extracting intelligence from R&D related healthcare data	100% Ord	inary
TRADE AND OT	HER RECEIVABLES		2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade receivables Amounts owed by Other debtors	group undertakings		112 908 20	70 553 26
			1,040	649

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

Trade receivables are stated after provisions for impairment of £nil (2015: £30,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

11	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
11	TRADE AND OTHER PATABLES	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Trade payables Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxation and social security costs Accruals	19 828 5 60	30 808 6 57
		912	901
	Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free a	and repayable on deman	nd.
12	SHARE CAPITAL	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid: 462,076 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each	5	5
	The Company's ordinary shares, which carry no right to fixed incovote at general meetings of the Company.	ome, each carry the righ	nt to one
13	DEFERRED TAX		
	Deferred tax asset	2016 £000	2015 £000
	Amounts due to be recovered after 12 months	609	246
	The following are the major deferred tax assets and liabilities recomovements thereon during the year:	ognised by the Compar	y and the
	Deferred tax asset/(liability)		

		Other	Accelerated	
	Tax	timing	tax	
	losses	difference	depreciation	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 January 2016	257	(18)	7	246
Credit to profit or loss for the year	352	11	-	363
At 31 December 2016	609	(7)	7	609
•		=======================================		

The Company has unprovided deferred tax assets of £124,720 (2015: £708,492). The Company does not recognise deferred tax assets unless sufficient taxable profits to utilise the assets can be forecasted.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2016

14 PENSION COMMITMENTS

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £21,000 (2015: £22,000). Contributions totalling £4,000 (2015: £4,000) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors.

15 OPERATING LEASES PAYABLE

At the reporting date, the Company had future aggregate minimum lease payments, which fall due as follows:	2016 £000	2015 £000
Land and buildings		
Within one year	25	25
In the second to fifth year	50	75
	75	100

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable the Company for property leases. Leases have varying terms and renewal rights. The above leasing arrangements do not contain any restrictive covenants, contingent rents or purchase options.

16 CONTINGENT LIABILITY

The assets of the Company are used as security for the borrowings of Instem Life Science Systems Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Instem plc.

17 ULTIMATE PARENT COMPANY

The ultimate and immediate parent company is Instem plc, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales. This is both the smallest and largest group in which the company's financial statements are consolidated.

Copies of the group financial statements may be obtained from:

Diamond Way Stone Business Park Stone Staffordshire ST15 0SD