

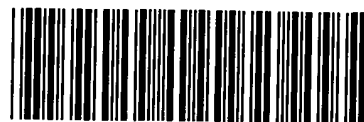
**Company Registration No. 02507035**

**McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**

**Annual report and financial statements**

**For the year ended 31 March 2016**

FRIDAY



\*A5YJIAU9\*

A23

20/01/2017

#197

COMPANIES HOUSE

**McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016**

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
Officers and professional advisers	<b>1</b>
Strategic report	<b>2</b>
Director's report	<b>3-4</b>
Independent auditor's report	<b>5-6</b>
Profit and loss account	<b>7</b>
Statement of comprehensive income	<b>8</b>
Balance sheet	<b>9</b>
Statement of changes in equity	<b>10</b>
Notes to the financial statements	<b>11-31</b>

# **McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**

## **ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2016**

### **OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS**

#### **DIRECTORS**

F Rutley (Resigned 15 December 2015)

N Worne (Resigned 15 December 2015)

R W Estey

#### **SECRETARY**

TMF Corporate Administration Services Ltd

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

5<sup>th</sup> Floor,  
6 St Andrew Street  
London  
EC4A 3AE  
UK

#### **BANKERS**

HSBC Bank Plc  
Canada Square  
London  
E14 5HQ  
UK

#### **SOLICITORS**

McKesson Corporation Law Department  
Post Street  
San Francisco  
CA 94104  
USA

#### **AUDITOR**

Deloitte LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
Nottingham  
UK

# McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

The Director presents his strategic report for McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited (the "Company"). In preparing this strategic report for the year ended 31 March 2016, he has complied with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006.

### Review of the Business

During the year under review the Company ceased to trade. The Company developed, implemented, and supported various software applications for healthcare providers. Since 2001, the Company was the prime contractor to the Department of Health for the Electronic Staff Record (ESR), an integrated HR and payroll system covering over 1.4 million NHS employees in England and Wales. In connection with ESR and its other business, the Company also provided data centre, infrastructure and technical support services.

As reported in the prior year's annual report, all of the Health and Social Care operations of the UK businesses, as held by the Company's immediate parent, were sold to a Private Equity company effective 1 July 2014.

As reported in the prior year's annual report, the Company decided not to participate in the rebid process for the Company's single largest contract with the Department of Health, the ESR contract, and during the period under review, the contract was transitioned to the new replacement contractor.

As detailed in the Company's profit and loss account the Director reports lower pre-tax profits for the current year at £1.9m as compared to £6.4m in the prior year, with turnover reducing by 78% in the year from £54.4m to £12.0m. These adverse movements in turnover and profit were in line with the Director's expectations, as the Company progressed its planned diminution of its UK Workforce operations.

The Balance Sheet reported in these financial statements shows an increase in net assets of £1.1m when compared to the previous year. Current liquidity and Balance Sheet strength remains appropriate for projected business requirements.

### Key performance indicators

The primary financial key performance indicators have been detailed in the preceding section.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

As previously reported the business carried out by the Company has been sold or not rebid for and the Company has ceased to trade. Therefore the principal remaining risk is in relation to the Company's defined benefit pension scheme. The pension scheme is the McKesson Defined Benefits Pension Scheme and McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited is the Principal and Participating Employer for the scheme. There is a risk that actuarial valuations will show that the scheme is underfunded and that the Company may be called upon to fund the shortfall.

20-20 Trustees Limited is the trustee of the scheme and they are responsible for ensuring that the pension scheme is run properly and that member's benefits are secure. McKesson Corporation (Company's ultimate parent) has entered into a guarantee with the Company in favour of the Trustees in respect of the Company's obligations to the Scheme under the Scheme Rules and the relevant legislation.

### Future developments and events after the balance sheet date

There have been no post balance sheet events of note. The Company operates a funded defined benefit pension scheme for former employees. The Company will continue to pay fees arising in respect of the pension scheme.

### Going Concern

The Company's key risks are dealt with in the Strategic and Director's report. The Company has adequate financial resources available to it and as a consequence, the Director believes that the Company is well placed to manage its risks successfully. After making enquiries, the Director has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf on 13 December 2016 by:

  
R W Estey  
Director

# **McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**

## **DIRECTOR'S REPORT**

The Director presents the annual report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditor's report, for the year ended 31 March 2016.

### **Future developments and events after the balance sheet date**

This is covered within the Strategic Report.

### **Principal activity**

As previously reported, the Company has ceased to trade. The Company specialised in software and associated services for healthcare providers in the UK. The Company has either sold its business or in case of its ESR business, it elected not to renew its contract.

### **Financial risk management objectives and policies**

#### ***Foreign currency risk***

The Company is exposed to minimal translation and transaction foreign exchange risk, primarily through its holding of foreign currency deposits or inter group trade balances. The Company regularly reviews its exposure to translation risk and if appropriate manages this risk by minimising related foreign currency balances.

#### ***Liquidity risk***

The Company remains confident that the levels of liquidity in place are sufficient to meet its foreseeable requirements.

#### ***Credit risk***

The Company's principal financial assets are cash at bank and in hand, trade and other receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. The amounts presented in the balance sheet are net of allowances for doubtful receivables.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit-ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk, with exposure spread over a large number of counterparties and customers, or are with fellow group undertakings.

### **Dividends**

There was no dividend payment for year ended 31 March 2016 (2015: £49,500,000).

### **Directors**

The directors who served during the year and up to the date of this report are:

R W Estey

F Rutley (resigned 15 December 2015)

N Worne (resigned 15 December 2015)

### **Directors' indemnities**

The Company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. Following shareholder approval the Company has also provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006.

### **Charitable and political contributions**

During the year, the Company made no charitable donations (2015: £nil). There were no political donations (2015: £nil).

### **Disabled employees**

The Company has ceased to trade. The Company no longer has any employees.

## **McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**

### **DIRECTOR'S REPORT (continued)**

#### **AUDITOR**

The sole person who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Deloitte LLP has expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors of the Company. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte LLP as the Company's auditor will be enacted in due course.

#### **DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The director is responsible for preparing the Annual Report including the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the director has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland". Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is 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 director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting 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 director is 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 him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The director is 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.

Approved by the Board of Directors

and signed on behalf of the Board on 13 December 2016 by:

  
R W Estey  
Director

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited**

We have audited the financial statements of McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 20. 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 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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.

### **Respective responsibilities of director and auditor**

As explained more fully in the Director's Responsibilities Statement, the director is 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 Ethical Standards for Auditors.

### **Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the director; 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.

### **Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its loss 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.

### **Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Director's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

## **Independent auditor's report to the members of McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited (continued)**

### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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.

*David Hall, FCA*

David Hall FCA, (Senior Statutory Auditor),  
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP,  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor,  
Nottingham, UK

16 December 2016



# McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>TURNOVER</b>	3	11,955	54,398
Cost of sales		(5,977)	(47,044)
<b>GROSS PROFIT</b>		5,978	7,354
Administrative expenses		(4,108)	(1,308)
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>		1,870	6,046
Finance (costs)/income (net)	4	(20)	374
<b>PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION</b>	5	1,850	6,420
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	(2,317)	(2,736)
<b>(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR</b>		(467)	3,684

All the above results are derived from discontinued operations.

# **McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED**

## **STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME** **Year ended 31 March 2016**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2016</b> <b>£'000</b>	<b>2015</b> <b>£'000</b>
<b>(Loss)/Profit for the financial year</b>		<b>(467)</b>	<b>3,684</b>
Remeasurement gain/(loss) relating to the pension scheme		1,916	(13,024)
Tax attributable to remeasurement gain/ loss	7	<u>(383)</u>	<u>2,735</u>
<b>Total comprehensive profit/(losses) for the year</b>		<b><u>1,066</u></b>	<b><u>(6,605)</u></b>

# McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

31 March 2016

	Note	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>			
Intangible assets	8	-	557
Tangible assets	9	-	944
Other assets	17	4,391	-
		<u>4,391</u>	<u>1,501</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Debtors – due within one year	10	6,284	11,311
Cash at bank and in hand		23,362	39,640
		<u>29,646</u>	<u>50,951</u>
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year</b>	11	(1,347)	(11,499)
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>		<u>28,299</u>	<u>39,452</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		<u>32,690</u>	<u>40,953</u>
<b>CREDITORS: amounts falling due after more than one year</b>	12	-	(14)
Provisions for liabilities	13	(878)	(10,193)
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>31,812</u>	<u>30,746</u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Called up share capital	15	35,000	35,000
Capital contribution	15	2,000	2,000
Profit and loss account		(5,188)	(6,254)
<b>TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS</b>		<u>31,812</u>	<u>30,746</u>

The financial statements of McKesson Information Solutions UK Ltd, registered number 02507035 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 March 2016.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

R W Estey  
Director

# McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the Financial Year ended 31 March 2016

	Called up share capital £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Profit and Loss £'000	Total £'000
At 31 March 2014 as previously stated	75,000	2,000	9,851	86,851
Changes on transition to FRS 102	-	-	-	-
At 1 April 2014 as restated	75,000	2,000	9,851	86,851
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(6,605)	(6,605)
Capital reduction	(40,000)	-	40,000	-
Dividend paid	-	-	(49,500)	(49,500)
At 31 March 2015	35,000	2,000	(6,254)	30,746
Total comprehensive profit	-	-	1,066	1,066
At 31 March 2016	35,000	2,000	(5,188)	31,812

## McKESSON INFORMATION SOLUTIONS UK LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Year ended 31 March 2016

#### 1. Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently in both the current and prior year.

##### *a. General information and basis of accounting*

McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited is a company incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the director's report on pages 3 to 4.

The Company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1 April 2014. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 102 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance is given in note 20.

The functional currency of McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited is considered to be pounds sterling because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has therefore taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available to it in respect of its separate financial statements. The Company is consolidated in the financial statements of its parent, McKesson Corporation, which prepares consolidated financial statements that are publicly available. Exemptions have been taken in these separate Company financial statements in relation to presentation of a cash-flow statement, intra-group transactions and remuneration of key management personnel.

##### *b. Going concern*

The Company's key risks are dealt with in the Strategic and Director's report. The company has adequate financial resources available to it and as a consequence, the director believes that the company is well placed to manage its risks successfully. After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least 12 months from the date of this report. Accordingly, he continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

##### *c. Intangible assets - goodwill*

Goodwill arising on acquisition, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over 3 to 12 years, the period which the director believes the benefits of the acquisition will accrue.

##### *d. Intangible assets – research and development*

Capitalised development costs, which are capitalised where the director is satisfied as to the technical, commercial and financial viability of individual projects, are amortised over 3 to 12 years, the period during which the director believes the Company is expected to benefit.

Other than those capitalised as noted above, expenditure on research and development is charged to the profit and loss account as incurred.

##### *e. Tangible fixed assets*

Tangible fixed assets are held at cost less accumulated depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost in equal annual instalments over the estimated useful economic lives of the assets. The estimated useful economic lives are as follows:

Computer equipment	3-6 years
Fixtures and fittings	3-5 years

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 1. Accounting Policies (continued)

##### *f. Financial instruments*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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 entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

##### (i) Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Non-current debt instruments which meet the following conditions, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method:

- (a) Returns to the holder are (i) a fixed amount; or (ii) a fixed rate of return over the life of the instrument; or (iii) a variable return that, throughout the life of the instrument, is equal to a single referenced quoted or observable interest rate; or (iv) some combination of such fixed rate and variable rates, providing that both rates are positive.
- (b) There is no contractual provision that could, by its terms, result in the holder losing the principal amount or any interest attributable to the current period or prior periods.
- (c) Contractual provisions that permit the issuer to prepay a debt instrument or permit the holder to put it back to the issuer before maturity are not contingent on future events, other than to protect the holder against the credit deterioration of the issuer or a change in control of the issuer, or to protect the holder or issuer against changes in relevant taxation or law.
- (d) There are no conditional returns or repayment provisions except for the variable rate return described in (a) and prepayment provisions described in (c).

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year and which meet the above conditions are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Other debt instruments not meeting these conditions are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Commitments to make and receive loans which meet the conditions mentioned above are measured at cost (which may be nil) less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, b) the Group transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or c) the Group, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

##### (ii) Investments

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares (where shares are publicly traded or their fair value is reliably measurable) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Where fair value cannot be measured reliably, investments are measured at cost less impairment.

## **McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

For the year 31 March 2016

#### **1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **f. Financial instruments (continued)**

###### **(iii) Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs.

###### **(iv) Fair value measurement**

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the market is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, an entity estimates the fair value by using a valuation technique.

##### **g. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The carrying amount of these assets is approximately equal to their fair value.

##### **h. Impairment of assets**

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss as described below.

###### **Non-financial assets**

An asset is impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, the estimated recoverable value of the asset has been reduced. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is derived from measurement of the present value of the future cash flows of the cash-generating units of which the goodwill is a part. Any impairment loss in respect of a CGU is allocated first to the goodwill attached to that CGU, and then to other assets within that CGU on a pro-rata basis.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised. Where a reversal of impairment occurs in respect of a CGU, the reversal is applied first to the assets (other than goodwill) of the CGU on a pro-rata basis and then to any goodwill allocated to that CGU.

###### **Financial assets**

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of an impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. For financial assets carried at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Where indicators exist for a decrease in impairment loss, and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the prior impairment loss is tested to determine reversal. An impairment loss is reversed on an individual impaired financial asset to the extent that the revised recoverable value does not lead to a revised carrying amount higher than the carrying value had no impairment been recognised.

## **McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

For the year 31 March 2016

#### **1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### ***i. Taxation***

Current UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred taxation is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation at the balance sheet date to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expense or income.

##### ***j. Turnover***

Turnover is stated net of VAT and trade discounts. The company's turnover is derived from software licence and associated hardware sales, installation fees, maintenance and support fees and facilities management fees. The company's revenue recognition policy in respect of each is detailed below:

###### ***Software licence sales***

For large projects revenue from the sale of software licences is recognised in the profit and loss account as the system modules are installed. Typically the sale will match the project implementation timescale in accordance with specified contract milestones. For all other software turnover is recognised upon delivery and acceptance by the customers of the software.

###### ***Hardware sales***

For large projects hardware revenue is recognised upon system go-live, for all other hardware sales revenue is recognised upon delivery and acceptance by customer.

###### ***Installation fees***

Turnover represents the proportion of contract value applicable to the activity in the year, ascertained by reference to the stage of completion in terms of the manpower required to fulfil the contract.

###### ***Support and facilities***

Support and facilities management services are provided on fixed fee management fees contracts. Turnover is recognised over the period of the contract.

Revenue which has been recognised by the company but has not been invoiced as at the period end is included within accrued income.

Invoices raised in advance of the provision of goods/services to customers are recorded in the balance sheet as deferred income and included within accruals and deferred income. Such amounts are recognised in the profit and loss account as those goods/services are provided to the customer.



## **McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

For the year 31 March 2016

#### **1. Accounting Policies (continued)**

##### **i. Turnover (continued)**

###### ***Long term contracts***

Turnover and related costs on each long term contract are recorded in the profit and loss account as contract activity progresses. Attributable profit is calculated for each contract by reference to the contract's cumulative turnover, total contract value and total profit estimated for the completed contract. Full provision is made for losses on a contract immediately.

"Amounts recoverable on long term contracts" comprises any excess of cumulative turnover for a contract over cumulative payments on account for that contract. "Long term contract balances" are stated, on a contract by contract basis, at net cost less foreseeable losses and applicable payments on account. Any resulting excesses, for a particular contract, of foreseeable losses or payments on account are included under creditors.

###### ***k. Retirement Benefits***

McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited makes contributions into individual's personal pension plans and also operates a defined benefit scheme for certain employees, which was set up on 1 April 1997. For the personal pension plans, pension costs are charged to the profit and loss account as they arise.

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account, if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised over the period until vesting occurs. The net interest cost on the net defined benefit liability and the expected return on assets is shown as a net amount within other finance costs or credits adjacent to interest. Remeasurement comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on scheme assets (excluding interest) are Actuarial gains and losses and are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Defined benefit schemes are funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the Group, in separate trustee administered funds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. The actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately within fixed assets or after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

###### ***L. Foreign currency***

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated at the rates ruling at that date. These translation differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

###### ***m. Leases***

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where the period to the review date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate is shorter than the full lease term, in which case the shorter period is used.

## **McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited**

### **Notes to the financial statements**

For the year 31 March 2016

#### **2. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty**

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### ***Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies***

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that the director has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

#### ***Retirement Benefits***

Employee Benefits requires that certain assumptions are made in order to determine the amount to be recorded for retirement benefit obligations and pension plan assets, in particular for defined benefit plans. These are mainly actuarial assumptions such as expected inflation rates, mortality assumptions, future pensions increases and discount rates. Substantial changes in the assumed development of any one of these variables may significantly change the Company's retirement benefit obligation and pension assets (see note 17).

#### ***Key sources of estimation uncertainty***

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

#### ***Impairment of goodwill***

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. The carrying amount of goodwill at the balance sheet date was £nil after an impairment loss of £535k was recognised during the current year.

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 3. Turnover

All turnover of £11,955k (2015: £54,398k) arose in the UK from the provision of services relating to healthcare information systems.

### 4. Finance (costs)/income (net)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest payable and similar charges	-	(346)
Less: Investment income	98	274
Other finance (costs)/income	(118)	446
	<u>(20)</u>	<u>374</u>
<b>Investment income</b>		
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest receivable on bank deposits	(98)	(274)
Dividend received	-	-
	<u>(98)</u>	<u>(274)</u>
<b>Interest payable and similar charges</b>		
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	-	334
Other interest cost	-	12
	<u>-</u>	<u>346</u>
<b>Other finance costs/(income)</b>		
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Net interest on defined benefit liability	118	(446)
	<u>118</u>	<u>(446)</u>

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 5. Profit on ordinary activities before taxation

Profit on ordinary activities before taxation is after charging/(crediting):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Depreciation of tangible assets	807	6,926
Amortisation of goodwill	22	136
Impairment of goodwill	535	-
Staff costs	4,449	16,295
Operating lease rentals	326	1,134
Foreign exchange gain	(7)	(91)
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

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

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the company's annual accounts	28	45
Fees payable to the company's auditors and their associates for other services to the company	-	-
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total audit fees</b>	<u>28</u>	<u>45</u>
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of associated pension schemes	9	9
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total audit fees</b>	<u>37</u>	<u>54</u>

### 6. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees (including executive directors) was:

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Operations	49	292
Administration	10	44
Marketing	1	9
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<u>60</u>	<u>345</u>

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 6. Staff costs (continued)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Staff costs during the year</b>		
Wages and salaries	3,031	13,879
Social security costs	377	1,862
Other pension costs	188	554
Restructuring/severance	853	-
	<u>4,449</u>	<u>16,295</u>

The above amounts include directors' costs, and do not include any gains made on the exercise of share options or the value of any shares or share options received under long-term incentive schemes. The director did not exercise share options in the year (2015: none) and no shares were received under long-term incentive schemes by the director (2015: none).

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Directors' emoluments</b>		
Emoluments	474	1,710
	<u>474</u>	<u>1,710</u>

Number	Number
--------	--------

The number of directors who were members of pension schemes was as follows:

Personal Pension Plans	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

### Highest paid director

The above amounts for remuneration include the following in respect of the highest paid director:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Emoluments	359	1,067
	<u>359</u>	<u>1,067</u>

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 7. Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities

The tax charge is based on the result for the year and comprises:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Current tax</b>		
United Kingdom corporation tax at 20% (2015: 21%)	-	88
Adjustments in respect of prior period	943	185
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current tax	943	273
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Deferred tax charge	1,374	2,463
Adjustment in respect of prior period	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total deferred tax	1,374	2,463
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total tax on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,736</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
 Total current and deferred tax relating to items of other comprehensive income	 383	 (2,735)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	383	(2,735)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The standard rate of tax applied to reported profit on ordinary activities is 20% (2015: 21%). The government has announced that the UK corporation tax rate will reduce to 18% by 1 April 2020. Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) and to 18% (effective 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. These reductions will further reduce the company's current tax charge.

The deferred tax balances at 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 have been calculated based on the rates that were substantively enacted at the balance sheet dates that will apply when the timing differences are expected to reverse. Accordingly a rate of 20% has been used as at 31 March 2016 and 21% as at 31 March 2015.

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 7. Tax on Profit on Ordinary Activities (continued)

The differences between the total current tax charge shown above and the amount calculated by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax to the profit before tax is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	1,850	6,420
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 20% (2015: 21%)	370	1,348
Effects of:		
Amounts not (taxable)/deductible for tax purposes	(188)	8
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	(5,778)	216
Movement in short term timing differences	(3,856)	(1,489)
Adjustments in respect of prior period	943	185
Group relief claimed for no charge	3,394	5
Fixed Asset timing differences	4,967	(279)
Short term timing differences	43	(26)
Asset not provided	(1,338)	1,338
Pension movements	3,760	1,430
<b>Total tax for the year</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,736</b>

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year 31 March 2016

#### 8. Intangible Assets

	<b>Goodwill £'000</b>	<b>Development costs £'000</b>	<b>Total £'000</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 31 March 2015	16,565	1,610	18,175
Disposals	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	16,565	1,610	18,175
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>			
At 31 March 2015	16,008	1,610	17,618
Charge for the year	22	-	22
Impairment loss	535	-	535
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	16,565	1,610	18,175
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2015	557	-	557
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 9. Tangible Assets

	Computer equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
<b>Cost</b>			
At 31 March 2015	98,134	7,348	105,482
Additions	41	-	41
Disposals	(98,175)	(7,348)	(105,523)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>			
At 31 March 2015	97,520	7,018	104,538
Charge for the year	515	292	807
Disposals	(98,035)	(7,310)	(105,345)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At 31 March 2016	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2015	614	330	944
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 10. Debtors

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Amounts falling due within one year</b>		
Trade debtors	5	861
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	-	285
Amounts owed by group undertakings	45	778
Other debtors	172	-
Deferred tax	-	6,937
Prepayments and accrued income	4	2,450
Tax recoverable	6,058	-
	<u>6,284</u>	<u>11,311</u>

The balance of amounts owed by group undertaking is non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

### Deferred tax

The amount of deferred tax provided and not provided in the accounts are as follows:

	Provided 2016 £'000	Provided 2015 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	-	4,967
Short term timing differences	-	43
Asset not provided	-	(1,338)
Deferred tax arising on pension contributions made by the Company		1,226
Deferred tax arising in relation to retirement benefit deficit	-	2,039
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,937</u>

Deferred tax is provided where there is certainty over the recovery of the asset, and is provided on the basis of future anticipated short term profits and the availability of terminal losses for carry back against prior years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where the Company has a legally enforceable right to do so and where the assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

There is no unprovided deferred tax (2015: £nil).

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 10. Debtors (continued)

Movement on deferred tax asset in the year:	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
At 1 April	6,937	6,665
Charge to profit and loss account (note 7)	(1,374)	(2,463)
(Charge)/credit to other comprehensive income (note 7)	(383)	2,735
Reclassified as current tax receivable asset	(6,058)	-
Reclassified to provision for liabilities (note 13)	878	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March	-	6,937
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year, the Company ceased to trade and as a result deferred tax was reclassified as a current tax receivable asset.

#### 11. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	27	629
Corporation tax	940	38
Other taxation and social security	16	1,839
Amounts owed to group undertakings	16	13
Accruals and deferred income	348	8,980
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,347	11,499
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The balance of amounts owed to group undertaking is non-interest bearing and repayable on demand.

#### 12. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More Than One Year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Other	-	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 13. Provisions for liabilities

	Deferred Taxation £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2015	-	-
Reclassified from deferred tax assets (note 10)	878	878
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2016	878	878
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Provision for net defined benefit scheme deficit (see note 17)		-
		<hr/>
<b>Total</b>		<b>878</b>
		<hr/> <hr/>

	Deferred Taxation £'000	Total £'000
At 1 April 2014	-	-
Charged to profit and loss account	-	-
Charged to other comprehensive income	-	-
Utilisation of Provision	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 2015	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Provision for defined benefit scheme deficit (see note 17)		10,193
		<hr/> <hr/>

### Defined benefit scheme liability

The provision for the defined benefit scheme liability is discussed in greater detail in note 17.

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 14. Financial instruments

The carrying values of the Group and Company's financial assets and liabilities are summarised by category below:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Trade and other debtors	6,239	8,494
Amounts due from related undertakings	45	778
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,284	9,272
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Trade and other creditors	27	629
Amounts owed to related undertakings	16	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	43	642
	<hr/>	<hr/>

There was no interest income or expense for the financial assets and liabilities listed above.

#### 15. Called up share capital and reserves

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
35,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	35,000	35,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Company's other reserves are as follows:

The capital contribution of £2m is non distributable.

The profit and loss reserve represents cumulative profits or losses.

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 16. Financial Commitments

Total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and machinery £'000
<b>31 March 2016</b>		
Operating leases which expire		
Within one year	-	-
Within two to five years	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>31 March 2015</b>		
Operating leases which expire		
Within one year	101	17
Within two to five years	716	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	817	73
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the period under review the Company transitioned its ESR contract to a new replacement contractor. As part of this process, all of the non-cancellable operating leases were novated to this new replacement contractor.

#### Capital commitments

At the year end, no capital commitments contracted but not provided for (2015: £0k) were outstanding.

#### 17. Retirement benefit schemes

##### Defined contribution schemes

The Company operated defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees during the year by contributing to Personal Pension Plans. The total expense charged to the profit or loss in the period ended 31 March 2016 was £188k (2015: £812k).

##### Defined benefit scheme

The Company operates a defined benefit scheme for qualifying employees, this scheme was closed to new entrants in August 2002. Under the scheme, employees are entitled to retirement benefits varying between 3 and 67 per cent of final salary on attainment of a retirement ages between 60 and 65. No other post-retirement benefits are provided. The scheme is funded scheme. The Company is exposed to investment and other experience risks and may need to make some additional contributions where it is estimated that the benefits will not be met from expected investment income and assets held.

A draft actuarial valuation at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 was completed in August 2016. The actuarial valuation of scheme assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation disclosed in these financial statements was carried out as at 31 March 2013 by Mr P J Clark Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries rolled forward to 31 March 2016. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the projected unit credit method.

# McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

### 17. Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

The key financial assumptions used to calculate scheme liabilities were:

	Valuation at	
	2016	2015
Discount rate	3.4%	3.1%
Medical cost trends	n/a	n/a
Expected rate of salary increases	n/a	n/a
Future pension increases	3.1%	3.0%
Inflation	3.2%	3.1%

### Mortality assumptions:

The mortality tables adopted for retired members are the "S1 SAPS All" tables. Future improvements on longevity are assumed to be in line with the CMI 2009 projections, with a long-term improvement in life expectancies of 1.25% per annum. The assumed life expectations on retirement at age 65 are:

	Valuation at	
	2016	2015
	years	years
Retiring today:		
Males	23.6	23.5
Females	25.9	25.8
Retiring in 20 years:		
Males	25.4	25.3
Females	27.9	27.8

Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account in respect of these defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2016	2015
	£'000	£'000
Net Interest cost/(income)	118	(446)
	<u>118</u>	<u>(446)</u>

## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 17. Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the Group's obligations in respect of its defined benefit retirement benefit schemes is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Present value of defined benefit obligations	(106,321)	(110,394)
Fair value of scheme assets	110,712	100,201
Scheme surplus/(deficit) recognised in the balance sheet	4,391	(10,193)
Related deferred tax (liability)/asset	(878)	2,039
Net asset/(liability)	3,513	(8,154)

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligations were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
At 1 April	110,394	87,442
Interest cost	3,385	3,730
Contributions from scheme members	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/ losses	(5,038)	21,302
Benefits paid	(2,420)	(2,080)
At 31 March	106,321	110,394

Movements in the fair value of scheme assets were as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
At 1 April	100,201	77,642
Expected return on scheme assets	3,267	4,176
Actuarial (losses)/gains	(3,122)	8,278
Contributions from the sponsoring companies	13,060	12,185
Administration expenses	(274)	-
Benefits paid	(2,420)	(2,080)
At 31 March	110,712	100,201



## McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited

### Notes to the financial statements

For the year 31 March 2016

#### 17. Retirement benefit schemes (continued)

The analysis of the scheme assets at the balance sheet date was as follows:

	Fair value of assets	
	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Equities	24,956	25,744
Bonds	55,685	43,459
Property	4,799	4,380
Cash	24,897	25,470
Multi Asset Funds	375	1,148
	<u>110,712</u>	<u>100,201</u>

#### 18. Ultimate Parent Company

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is McKesson UK Holdings Limited. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is McKesson Corporation, a company which is incorporated in the State of Delaware, USA.

The largest group of which McKesson Information Solutions UK Limited is a member and for which group accounts are prepared is that headed by McKesson Corporation. The consolidated accounts for McKesson Corporation are available to the public and may be obtained from Investor Information, McKesson Corporation, Corporate Headquarters, One Post Street, California, 94104, USA.

#### 19. Related Party Transactions

Advantage has been taken of the exemptions for transactions entered into between two or more members of other 100% owned group companies as contained within FRS 102.

During the year the company purchased goods and services from JKHC Limited, a company owned by Lord P Carter, a former director of the company (resigned 31 July 2014, as follows):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Purchases	-	33

At the year-end there were no amounts outstanding to JKHC Limited (2015: £nil).

#### 20. Explanation of transition to FRS 102

This is the first year that the Company has presented its financial statements under Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) issued by the Financial Reporting Council. The last financial statements under previous UK GAAP were for the year ended 31 March 2015 and the date of transition to FRS 102 was therefore 1 April 2014.

There have been no adjustments to equity as previously reported at 1 April 2014 or 31 March 2015 or to profit for the year ending 31 March 2016 as a result of adopting FRS 102.

On transition to FRS102 from previous UK GAAP, the Company has not taken advantage of any transitional relief.