

Company Registration No. 10312979 (England and Wales)

**GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

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## GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

### BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	3		5,267		7,585
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	4	661,151		259,142	
Cash at bank and in hand		98,943		66,849	
		<u>760,094</u>		<u>325,991</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	5	<u>(464,002)</u>		<u>(210,106)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			296,092		115,885
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u>301,359</u>		<u>123,470</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	6		1		1
Profit and loss reserves			301,358		123,469
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>301,359</u>		<u>123,470</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 17 September 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr A D Green  
Director

Company Registration No. 10312979

# GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

GCE CLIN Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3 Forbury Place, 23 Forbury Road, Reading, United Kingdom, RG1 3JH.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

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

#### 1.2 Going concern

The company is in the process of transferring its trade to another member of the group, after which it is the intention of the directors to leave this company dormant for the foreseeable future. The ultimate parent company will pay for any ongoing costs of maintaining the company. The directors are confident that the ultimate parent company has sufficient cash resources to enable it to support the entity for at least 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements, which it has committed to do. Accordingly, at the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### 1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents the invoiced value of services provided net of VAT. Turnover is generated through recharging costs to its parent company and is recognised as the services are provided.

#### 1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% Reducing balance method
Computers	33.33% Straight line method

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

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

## GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

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#### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

##### 1.6 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

##### *Basic financial assets*

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### *Classification of financial liabilities*

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

##### *Basic financial liabilities*

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

##### 1.7 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

##### *Current tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

# GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### 1.8 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### 1.9 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	29	30

### 3 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings	Computers	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2020	3,013	9,739	12,752
Additions	-	109	109
At 31 December 2020	3,013	9,848	12,861
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2020	1,363	3,804	5,167
Depreciation charged in the year	412	2,015	2,427
At 31 December 2020	1,775	5,819	7,594
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2020	1,238	4,029	5,267
At 31 December 2019	1,650	5,935	7,585

# GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

### 4 Debtors

	2020	2019
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	634,274	232,418
Other debtors	16,726	15,080
Prepayments and accrued income	10,151	11,644
	<u>661,151</u>	<u>259,142</u>

### 5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020	2019
	£	£
Trade creditors	8,158	1,471
Amounts owed to group undertakings	188,161	-
Corporation tax	43,257	20,505
Other taxation and social security	44,296	147,721
Other creditors	18,716	17,030
Accruals and deferred income	161,414	23,379
	<u>464,002</u>	<u>210,106</u>

### 6 Called up share capital

	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Number	Number	£	£
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary share of £1 each	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

### 7 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Mandy Janes.  
The auditor was HW Fisher LLP.

### 8 Operating lease commitments

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, as follows:

2020	2019
£	£
56,415	25,643
<u>56,415</u>	<u>25,643</u>

## **GCE CLIN SOLUTIONS LIMITED**

### **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020***

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**9 Parent company**

The company's results are consolidated into the financial statements of its ultimate parent company IQVIA Holdings, Inc. The registered office of IQVIA Holdings, Inc. is 4820 Emperor Blvd, Durham, North Carolina 27703, United States.

The consolidated financial statements of IQVIA Holdings, Inc. are available to the public and may be obtained from 4820 Emperor Blvd, Durham, North Carolina 27703, United States. No other consolidated financial statements included the results of this company.

The immediate parent company is GCE Solutions International, LLC.



This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.