

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Registered office address:
980 Great West Road
Brentford
Middlesex
TW8 9GS

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GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Annual report

for the year ended 31 December 2022

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GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their strategic report on GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities and future developments

The Company is a member of the GSK Group (the "Group"). The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK (England). The address of the registered office is 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS.

The principal activity of the Company is the sale of pharmaceutical and consumer healthcare products through its branches in Trinidad and Tobago, and in Jamaica. During the year the consumer arm of the business was demerged.

Review of business

The Company made a profit for the financial year of £3,538,000 (2021: loss of £185,000). Increase in profit is driven by the demerger of consumer segment leading to reduced cost of sales compared to prior year. The Directors are of the opinion that the current level of activity and the year end financial position are satisfactory and will remain so in the foreseeable future.

The profit for the year of £3,538,000 will be transferred to reserves (2021: loss for the year of £185,000 transferred from reserves).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Directors of GSK plc manage the risks of the Group at a group level, rather than at an individual statutory entity level. For this reason, the Company's Directors believe that a discussion of the Group's risks would not be appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the Company's business. The principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed in the Group's 2022 annual report which does not form part of this report.

Section 172 Companies Act 2006 statement

The Company's governance architecture and processes are operated to ensure that all relevant matters are considered by the Board in its principal decision-making, as a means of contributing to the delivery of the Company's long-term priorities of Innovation, Performance and Trust.

The Board prioritises human capital as a key element in enhancing the positive influence within communities, with the Code of Conduct defining our purpose, culture, and performance commitments to ensure the realization of the company's aspirations while also ensuring fair treatment of shareholders.

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022

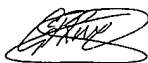
Section 172 Companies Act 2006 statement (continued)

In the performance of its duty to promote the success of the Company and the long-term priorities, the Board has agreed to a number of matters, including listening to and considering the views of shareholders and the Company's other stakeholders to build trust and ensure it fully understands the potential impacts of the decisions it makes for our stakeholders, the environment and the communities in which we operate.

The Company has engaged with its main stakeholder groups, including our patients, shareholders, consumers, customers and Group employees, as further detailed in the stakeholder engagement statements in the Directors' report and the feedback from the engagement has been considered by the Directors during the decision-making process.

Further disclosures detailing how, during the year, the Directors addressed the matters set out in Section 172(1) (a) to (f) of the Companies Act, can be found in the consolidated financial statements of the Group, of which the Company is a member and no additional considerations are deemed necessary for the Company as the relevant matters are all considered in the Group accounts. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, GSK plc, 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS.

On behalf of the Board



G Rivers
Director
25 September 2023

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The Directors present their report on the Company and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Results and dividends

The Company's results for the financial year are shown in the income statement on page 10.

No dividend was paid to the holders of ordinary shares during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

Branches

The Company had the following branches during the year and prior year:

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited - Jamaica

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited - Trinidad and Tobago

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries Limited

Glaxo Group Limited

G Rivers

No Director had, during the year or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance to the Company's business with the exception of the Corporate Directors, where such an interest may arise in the ordinary course of business. A Corporate Director is a legal entity of the Group as opposed to a natural person (an individual) Director.

Directors' indemnity

Each of the Directors benefits from an indemnity given by the Company under its articles of association. This indemnity is in respect of liabilities incurred by the Director in the execution and discharge of their duties. In addition, each of the Directors who is an individual benefits from an indemnity given by another Group Company, GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited. This indemnity is in respect of liabilities arising out of third party proceedings to which the Director is a party by reason of their engagement in the business of the Company.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards, comprising FRS 101, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. The Directors 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.

The following items have been included in the strategic report on pages 1 to 2:

- principal activities and future developments;
- review of business;
- principal risks and uncertainties; and
- section 172 Companies Act 2006 statement.

Stakeholder engagement

The Company aims to build enduring relationships with all its stakeholders in the countries where it operates. The Company works with its business partners in an honest, respectful and responsible way and seeks to work with others who share the Company's commitments to safety, ethics and compliance.

On behalf of the Company, the Group participates in industry associations that offer opportunities to share good practices and collaborate on issues of importance. Additionally, the Group works with stakeholders on a range of issues that are relevant to its business and relating to regulatory compliance matters.

Disclosure of information to auditor

As far as each of the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware, and the Directors have taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director to make themselves 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 provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Going concern

Having assessed the principal risks of the Company and other matters the Directors are of the opinion that the current level of activity remains sustainable. The Directors in their considerations have included the potential risks related to services provided by the Company. The Directors have taken into account that as part of the Group, the Company has the support from the Group through the access to the Group cash pooling mechanism and can take actions to ensure business continuity through operational channels, as well as the ability to manage variable costs. On the basis of those considerations, the Directors believe that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

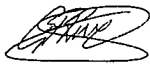
GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Independent auditor

Deloitte LLP were deemed to be re-appointed as the Company's auditor pursuant to section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'G Rivers', enclosed within a simple oval border.

G Rivers
Director
25 September 2023

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Independent auditor's report to the members of GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements of GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited (the 'company'):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the income statement;
- the statement of other comprehensive income;
- the balance sheet;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the statement of accounting policies; and
- the related notes 1 to 21, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out in Note 2.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

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

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Independent auditor's report to the members of GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(continued)

Other information (continued)

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

We considered the nature of the company's industry and its control environment, and reviewed the company's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to fraud and compliance with laws and regulations. We also enquired of management and the directors about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including those that are specific to the company's business sector.

We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the company operates in, and identified the key laws and regulations that:

- had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. These included UK Companies Act and tax legislation; and
- do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the company's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included General Data Protection requirements, Anti-bribery and corruption policy and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Independent auditor's report to the members of GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(continued)

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

We discussed among the audit engagement team regarding the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override. In addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, we tested the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessed whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and evaluated the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to the risks identified included the following:

- reviewing financial statement disclosures by testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- enquiring of management and in-house legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims, and instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 strategic report or the directors' report.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters if, in our opinion:

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

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Use of our report

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

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Independent auditor's report to the members of GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(continued)

The Company has passed a resolution in accordance with section 506 of the Companies Act that the senior statutory auditor's name should not be stated.

Deloitte LLP

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom
26 September 2023

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Income statement
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Turnover	4	23,828	26,249
Cost of sales		(14,745)	(21,822)
Gross profit		9,083	4,427
Selling and distribution costs		(156)	(176)
Administrative expenses		(5,749)	(4,948)
Other operating income		313	632
Operating profit/(loss)	5	3,491	(65)
Profit/(loss) before interest and taxation		3,491	(65)
Finance income	7	416	37
Finance expense	8	(5)	(3)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		3,902	(31)
Taxation	9	(364)	(154)
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,538	(185)

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Statement of other comprehensive income
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,538	(185)
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to the income statement:			
Exchange movements on overseas net assets		1,003	(128)
Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement:			
Actuarial gain/(loss) on pension schemes	18	927	(77)
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		1,930	(205)
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		5,468	(390)

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Balance sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	3
Right of use assets	11	4	24
Deferred tax assets	9	71	154
Pensions and other post employment benefits	18	-	349
Trade and other receivables	13	31,257	-
Total non-current assets		31,332	530
Current assets			
Inventories	12	533	1,862
Trade and other receivables	13	5,667	35,631
Cash and cash equivalents		2,233	2,015
Corporation tax - overseas		-	16
Total current assets		8,433	39,524
Total assets		39,765	40,054
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	14	(1,102)	(6,540)
Short-term borrowings	15	(3)	(20)
Corporation tax - UK		(66)	(6)
Corporation tax - overseas		(139)	-
Accruals and deferred income	16	(656)	(1,152)
Total current liabilities		(1,966)	(7,718)
Net current assets		6,467	31,806
Total assets less current liabilities		37,799	32,336
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	9	-	-
Long-term borrowings	15	-	(5)
Total non-current liabilities		-	(5)
Total liabilities		(1,966)	(7,723)
Net assets		37,799	32,331
Equity			
Share capital	17	5,300	5,300
Retained earnings		32,499	27,031
Shareholder's equity		37,799	32,331

The financial statements on pages 10 to 28 were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 September 2023 and signed on its behalf by:



G Rivers
Director

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share Capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021	5,300	27,421	32,721
Loss for the year	-	(185)	(185)
Other comprehensive expense	-	(205)	(205)
Total comprehensive expense for the year	-	(390)	(390)
At 31 December 2021	5,300	27,031	32,331
Profit for the year	-	3,538	3,538
Other comprehensive income	-	1,930	1,930
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	5,468	5,468
At 31 December 2022	5,300	32,499	37,799

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Presentation of the financial statements

General Information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK (England). The address of the registered office is 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS.

The principal activity of the Company is the sale of pharmaceutical products through its branches in Trinidad and Tobago, and in Jamaica. Post separation of the Consumer Healthcare business from the Group in 2022, the Company does not have activity in the consumer sector.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements ("FRS 100") and Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

Going concern

Having assessed the principal risks of the Company and other matters the Directors are of the opinion that the current level of activity remains sustainable. The Directors in their considerations have included the potential risks related to services provided by the Company. The Directors have taken into account that as part of the Group, the Company has the support from the Group through the access to the Group cash pooling mechanism and can take actions to ensure business continuity through operational channels, as well as the ability to manage variable costs. On the basis of those considerations, the Directors believe that it remains appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Disclosure exemptions adopted

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101 to requirements set by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Therefore these financial statements do not include:

- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payments' (details of the number and weighted average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined);
- The requirements of paragraphs 62, B64(d), B64(e), B64(g), B64(h), B64(j) to B64(m), B64(n)(ii), B64(o)(ii), B64(p), B64(q)(ii), B66 and B67 of IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations';
- The requirements of paragraph 33(c) of IFRS 5, 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations';
- IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: disclosures';
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers';
- 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);

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Disclosure exemptions adopted (continued)

- Paragraph 38 of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' comparative information requirements in respect of:
 - (i) paragraph 79(a) (iv) of IAS 1;
 - (ii) paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16, 'Property, plant and equipment';
 - (iii) paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38, 'Intangible assets' (reconciliations between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period);
 - (iv) paragraph 76 and 79(d) of IAS 40, 'Investment property'; and
 - (v) paragraph 50 of IAS 41, 'Agriculture'.
- The following paragraphs of IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements':
 - 10(d)- (statement of cash flows);
 - 10(f) (a balance sheet as at the beginning of the preceding period when an entity applies an accounting policy retrospectively or make a retrospective restatement of items in its financial statements, or when it reclassifies items in its financial statements);
 - 16 (statement of compliance with all IFRS);
 - 38A (requirements for minimum of two primary statements, including cash flow statements);
 - 38B-D (additional comparative information);
 - 40A-D (requirements for a third balance sheet);
 - 111 (cash flow statement information); and
 - 134 - 136 (capital management disclosures).
- IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows';
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16, 'Leases';
- The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details of indebtedness required by paragraph 61(1) of Schedule 1 to the Regulations is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total;
- 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 and 18A 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 wholly owned members of a group; and
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135(c) to 135(e) of IAS 36, 'Impairment of Assets'.

The financial statements of GSK plc can be obtained as described in note 2(b) below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

GlaxoSmithKline Caribbean Limited
(Registered number: 00522215)

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Ultimate and immediate parent undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, GSK plc, a company registered in United Kingdom (England), is the Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. The largest and smallest group of undertakings for which group financial statements are prepared and which include the results of the Company are the consolidated financial statements of GSK plc. Copies of the consolidated financial statements can be obtained from the Company Secretary, GSK plc, 980 Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, TW8 9GS. The immediate parent undertaking is SmithKline Beecham Limited. These financial statements are separate financial statements.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are booked in the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate ruling on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences are included in the income statement. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Pounds Sterling.

On consolidation of assets and liabilities of the overseas branches are translated into Sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange adjustments arising when the opening net assets and profits for the year retained by the branch are translated into Sterling are recorded in reserves. The Company retranslated its overseas branch results using the following rates (i) average rate of £1: TTD\$8.4130 (2021: TTD\$9.3347), (ii) period end rate of £1: TTD\$8.1821 (2021: TTD\$9.1535), (iii) average rate of £1: JAM\$190.11 (2021: JAM\$206.84) and (iv) period end rate of £1: JAM\$182.64 (2021: JAM\$207.48).

(d) Turnover

The Company recognises turnover for supply of goods and services to other Group companies against orders received. The majority of contracts that the Company enters into relate to sales orders containing single performance obligations for the delivery of pharmaceutical products. The average duration of a sales order is less than 12 months.

Turnover is recognised when control of the goods is passed to the customer. The point at which control passes is determined by each customer arrangement.

Product turnover represents net invoice value including fixed and variable consideration. Variable consideration arises on the sale of goods as a result of discounts and allowances given and accruals for estimated future returns and rebates. Turnover is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative turnover recognised will not occur. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in the light of contractual and legal obligations, historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions. Once the uncertainty associated with the returns and rebates is resolved, turnover is adjusted accordingly. Value added tax and other sales taxes are excluded from turnover.

(e) Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised in respect of goods and services received when supplied in accordance with contractual terms. A provision is made when an obligation exists for a future liability in respect of a past event and where the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Advertising and promotion expenditure is charged to the income statement as incurred. Distribution costs on sales to customers are included in selling and distribution costs in the Income statement.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Finance income and expense

Finance income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at the cost of purchase or construction less residual value and provisions for depreciation and impairment. Financing costs are capitalised within the cost of qualifying assets in construction.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, using the straight-line basis over their expected useful lives. The normal expected useful lives of the major categories of property, plant and equipment are:

Freehold buildings	20 to 50 years
Leasehold land and buildings	The shorter of lease term or 50 years
Plant, equipment and vehicles	3 to 20 years

On disposal of the property, plant and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and impairment are removed from the financial statements and the net amount, less any proceeds, is taken to the income statement.

(h) Leases

The Company recognises right of use assets under lease arrangements in which it is the lessee. Rights to use assets owned by other parties under lease agreements are capitalised at the inception of the lease and recognised on the balance sheet. The corresponding liability to the lessor is recognised as a lease obligation within short and long-term borrowings. The carrying amount is subsequently increased to reflect interest on the lease liability and reduced by lease payments made. For calculating the discounted lease liability on material leases (leases with annual payments of £2 million or more), the implicit rate in the lease is used. If this is not available, the incremental borrowing rate with a lease specific adjustment is used. If neither of these is available, and for leases with immaterial annual payments, the incremental borrowing rate is used. The incremental borrowing rate is calculated at the rate of interest at which the Group would have been able to borrow for a similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain a similar asset in a similar market.

Finance expenses are charged to the income statement so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the remaining balance of the obligations for each accounting period. Variable rents are not part of the lease liability and the right of use asset. These payments are charged to the income statement as incurred. Short-term and low value leases are not capitalised and lease rentals are also charged to the income statement as incurred. Non-lease components are accounted for separately from the lease components in plant and equipment leases but are not separately accounted for in land and buildings or vehicle leases. If modifications or reassessments occur, the lease liability and right of use asset are re-measured. Right of use assets where title is expected to pass to the Company at a point in the future are depreciated on a basis consistent with similar owned assets. In other cases, right of use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the lease term.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Inventories

Inventories are included in the financial statements at the lower of cost (including raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, where appropriate) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses. Cost is generally determined on a first in, first out basis. Pre-launch inventory is held as an asset when there is a high probability of regulatory approval for the product. Before that point a provision is made against the carrying value to its recoverable amount; the provision is then reversed at the point when a high probability of regulatory approval is determined.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount less allowance for expected credit losses. Expected credit losses are calculated in accordance with the approaches permitted by IFRS 9. For trade receivables, the simplified approach is used by using a provision matrix applying lifetime historical credit loss experience to the trade receivables. The expected credit loss rate varies depending on whether and the extent to which settlement of the trade receivables is overdue and it is also adjusted as appropriate to reflect current economic conditions and estimates of future conditions. For the purpose of determining credit loss rates, customers are classified into groupings that have similar loss patterns. The key drivers of the loss rate are the nature of the business unit and the location and type of customer.

For other receivables, the general approach is used where the entity recognises the losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the receivable has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the entity measures the expected loss allowance based on losses that are expected to result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. When a trade and other receivable is determined to be uncollectable it is written off, firstly against any expected credit loss allowance available and then to the income statement.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously provided for are credited to the income statement. Long-term receivables are discounted where the effect is material.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, current balances with banks and similar institutions and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less. They are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and then held at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Long-term payables are discounted where the effect is material.

(m) Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid or refunded applying the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is provided using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(n) Pensions

The Company participates in Group operated hybrid pension schemes for the benefit of the majority of its employees, the assets of which are held separately from those of the Company in independently administered funds. As the Company is unable to identify its share of the assets and liabilities of the Group scheme, it accounts for contributions as if they were to a defined pension scheme. Contributions are charged to the income statements in the year to which they relate.

The branch in Trinidad and Tobago operates a defined contribution scheme, the assets of which are held separately in a trustee administered fund.

The Jamaica branch operated a new pension scheme for its employees effective 1 November 2022. The scheme is based on defined contributions, and the assets are held separately in a trustee administered fund. Until 31 October 2022, the branch operated a defined benefit scheme based on final pensionable pay. The scheme assets were held separately in a trustee administered fund. The costs of providing pensions under the defined benefit scheme are calculated using the projected unit credit method and spread over the period during which benefit is expected to be derived from the employees' services, consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. Pension obligations are measured as the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at rates reflecting the yields of high quality corporate bonds. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value at the balance sheet date.

The costs of other post-employment liabilities are calculated in a similar way to defined benefit pension schemes and spread over the period during which benefit is expected to be derived from the employees' services, in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries.

Actuarial gains and losses and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charges to the income statement as incurred.

(o) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual amounts and results could differ from those estimates.

The Directors do not consider that there are any critical accounting judgements, apart from those involving estimations (which are dealt with separately below), that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(a) Taxation estimates

Deferred tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax is provided using rates of tax that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

(b) Pensions and other post-employment benefits

The costs of providing pensions and other post-employment benefits are charged to the income statement in accordance with IAS 19 'Employee benefits' over the period during which benefit is derived from the employee's services. The costs are assessed on the basis of assumptions selected by management. These assumptions include future earnings and pension increases, discount rates, expected long-term rates of return on assets and mortality rates, and are disclosed in note 18. Where a surplus on a defined benefit scheme arises, or there is potential for a surplus to arise from committed future contributions, the rights of the Trustees to prevent the Company from obtaining a refund of that surplus in the future are considered in determining whether it is necessary to restrict the amount of the surplus that is recognised.

4 Turnover

Analysis of turnover by geography:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Jamaica	11,200	11,576
Trinidad and Tobago	12,628	14,673
	23,828	26,249

Analysis of turnover by category:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Pharmaceuticals	16,506	12,648
Consumer Healthcare	7,322	13,601
	23,828	26,249

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Operating profit/(loss)

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
The following items have been charged / (credited) in operating profit/(loss):		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment:		
Owned assets	48	17
Leased assets	23	37
Exchange (gain)/loss on foreign currency transactions	30	25
Inventories:		
Cost of inventories included in cost of sales	14,745	21,834
Reversal of prior year write-down of inventories	-	(12)
Management fee	33	31
Audit fees:		
Auditor's overseas firm	65	30

GlaxoSmithKline Services Unlimited provides various services and facilities to the Company including finance and administrative services for which a management fee is charged. Included in the management fee is a charge for auditor's remuneration of £19,000 (2021: £17,300).

Depreciation is recorded within administrative expenses in the income statement.

6 Employees

Employee costs	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Wages and salaries	1,942	2,228
Social security costs	117	106
Other post retirement costs	69	73
	2,128	2,407
The average number of persons providing services to the Company (including Directors)	2022 number	2021 number
Selling, general and administration	28	38

7 Finance income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
On loans with Group undertakings	390	-
On pensions	26	37
	416	37

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

8 Finance expense

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
On loans with Group undertakings	(4)	(2)
Interest expense arising on lease liabilities	(1)	(1)
	(5)	(3)

9 Taxation

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Income tax charge / (credit) on profit		
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax at 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	66	(6)
Overseas tax	227	174
Adjustments in respect of previous years	(12)	(122)
Total current tax	281	46
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	83	39
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	69
Total deferred tax	83	108
Total tax charge for the year	364	154

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2022 of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Reconciliation of total tax charge		
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	3,902	(31)
Tax on ordinary activities at the UK statutory rate 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	741	(6)
Effects of:		
Overseas tax	227	174
Income not taxable (exempt branches)	(592)	39
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years - deferred tax	-	69
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous years - current tax	(12)	(122)
Total tax charge for the year	364	154

Factors that may affect future tax charges:

An increase in the UK corporation rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. This will increase the Company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax asset at 31 December 2022 has been calculated, reflecting the rates at the expected timing of reversal of the related temporary differences.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Taxation (continued)

Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Other temporary differences £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2021	(262)	(262)
Credit to income statement	96	96
Foreign exchange	12	12
At 31 December 2021	(154)	(154)
Credit to income statement	83	83
Foreign exchange	-	-
At 31 December 2022	(71)	(71)

After offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities where appropriate, the net deferred tax asset comprises:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Deferred tax assets classified as non-current assets	71	154
Deferred tax liabilities classified as non-current liabilities	-	-

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available to utilise the losses.

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Plant, equipment and furniture £'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	64
Additions	46
Disposals and write-offs	(64)
Exchange adjustments	10
At 31 December 2022	56
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2022	(61)
Charge for the year	(48)
Disposals and write-offs	63
Exchange adjustments	(10)
At 31 December 2022	(56)
Net book value at 1 January 2022	3
Net book value at 31 December 2022	-

Depreciation is recorded within administrative expenses in the income statement.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

11 Right of use assets

	Vehicles £'000
Net book value	
At 1 January 2022	24
Additions	-
Depreciation expense for the year	(23)
Exchange differences	3
At 31 December 2022	4

The total cash outflow for leases amounted to £245,000.

There were no significant lease commitments for leases not commenced at the year-end.

12 Inventories

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Finished goods	533	1,862

13 Trade and other receivables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts due within one year		
Trade receivables	4,144	6,078
Reversal of loss allowance of trade receivables	23	15
Trade receivables - net	4,167	6,093
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	6	27,613
Other receivables	1,495	1,925
	5,668	35,631
Amounts due after more than one year		
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	31,257	-
	31,257	-

The amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand except for a call account balance with GlaxoSmithKline Finance plc of £31,257,000 (2021: £27,613,000) which is unsecured and repayable on demand with interest received at SONIA rate minus 0.05% per annum (2021: LIBOR rate minus 0.125% per annum up to 1 November 2021. From 1 November 2021, the interest rate changed to SONIA rate minus 0.05% per annum).

14 Trade and other payables

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade payables	35	468
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	996	5,975
Other taxation and social security	71	97
	1,102	6,540

Amounts owed to Group undertakings related to call account balance with GlaxoSmithKline IHC Limited of £648,000 (2021: £307,000) which is unsecured and repayable on demand with interest paid at SONIA rate plus 0.1% per annum (2021: LIBOR rate plus 0.25% per annum up to 1 November 2021. From 1 November 2021, the interest rate changed to SONIA rate plus 0.1% per annum).

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Borrowings

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Lease liabilities	3	20
Amounts falling due after more than one year		
Lease liabilities	-	5
	3	25

16 Accruals and deferred income

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year	656	1,152

Accruals falling due within one year mainly relate to trading balances.

17 Share capital

	2022 Number of shares	2021 Number of shares	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary Shares of £1 each (2021: £1 each)	5,300,000	5,300,000	5,300	5,300

18 Pensions

(a) Trinidad and Tobago branch

The Trinidad and Tobago branch operates a defined contribution scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately in a trustee administered fund. Contributions to the fund are charged to the income statement in the period to which the contributions relate. The charge for the year was £42,567 (2021: £44,083). There was no outstanding credit balance in respect of the scheme as at 31 December 2022 (2021: £nil).

(b) Jamaica branch

The Jamaica branch operated a new pension scheme for its employees effective 1 November 2022, with sponsor Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited. The scheme is based on defined contributions, and the assets are held separately in a trustee administered fund. The company and employee contribute 6% and 5% respectively of the employees' annual taxable income. The contribution balances are reflected as units which are revalued at least monthly and the number of units held by an employee are dependent on the value of the unit at the time of the contribution made. The benefits are based on the amount contributed and depend on how the investments perform. There are three main types of benefits under the scheme – retirement, disability and death benefits. Contributions to the fund are charged to the income statement in the period to which the contributions relate. There was no outstanding credit balance in respect of the scheme as at 31 December 2022 as the fund is maintained by third party.

Until 31 October 2022, the branch operated a defined benefit scheme based on final pensionable pay. The Plan was wound up on 31 October 2022 and application for the wind-up has been filed with the Regulator (the Financial Services Commission). Under this scheme, the assets were held separately in a trustee administered fund. Contributions to the scheme were charged to the income statement so as to spread the cost of pensions over the employees' working lives with the Company. The contributions were determined by a qualified actuary on the basis of annual valuations using the projected unit method. The most recent valuation was at 30 September 2022. The assumptions which have the most significant effect on the results of the valuation are those relating to the rate of return on investments and the rates of increase in salaries and pensions. It was assumed that the expected investment returns would be 11.5% per annum, salary increases would be 5.0% and pension contribution increases would be 0%.

The total amount charged to the income statement during the period was £1,282,000 (2021: £19,000).

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Pensions (continued)

The Company accounts for pension arrangements in accordance with IAS 19, 'Employee Benefits'. Certain disclosures are required on the basis of the valuation methodology adopted by IAS 19. For defined benefit schemes the fair values of pension scheme assets at 31 October 2022 are compared with the future pension liabilities calculated under the projected unit method applying the following assumptions:

Principal financial assumptions

	2022 % pa	2021 % pa
Rate of increase of future earnings	5.0	5.0
Discount rate	11.5	8.0
Expected pension increases	-	-
Inflation rate	5.0	5.0

Mortality Assumptions

Mortality for all members is based on the RP-2014 Employee and Healthy Annuitant Mortality Rates projected to the Measurement Date, using the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2014.

The fair values of the assets and liabilities of the defined benefit schemes are as follows:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Equity	764	1,050
Bonds	1,180	747
Money Market	157	118
Mortgage and Real Estate	543	506
Diversified Investment	6	-
Fair value of assets 31 october 2022	2,650	2,421
2022 October Contributions paid in November	6	-
Assets in respect of the Members who joined after 2009 July 31 (DC Members)	(456)	-
Winding-up expense reserve	(82)	-
Adjusted Fair value of assets at 31 october 2022	2,118	-
Present value of funded scheme obligations	(2,118)	(1,140)
Effect of asset ceiling	-	(932)
Surplus in the scheme	-	349

The actual return on scheme assets was loss of £217,470 (2021: profit of £158,090).

The following amounts were recorded in the income statement and statement of other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022:

Amounts charged to operating profit	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current service cost	12	14
Admin Expenses	2	3
Curtailment loss	1,294	-
Total charged to operating profit	1,308	17
Amounts (credited) / charged to net finance costs	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	(177)	(199)
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	83	88
Interest on effect of asset ceiling	68	75
Total	(26)	(36)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Pensions (continued)

Amounts recorded in statement of other comprehensive income	2022	2021
£'000	£'000	£'000
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	(395)	(41)
Experience gain/(loss) arising on the scheme liabilities	150	(2)
Gain/(loss) on changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	42	(6)
Gain/(loss) on change in Effect of Asset Ceiling	1,130	(28)
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognised	927	(77)
Changes to the present value of the defined obligation are as follows:	2022	2021
£'000	£'000	£'000
Obligation in schemes at 1 January	1,140	1,077
Effect on retranslation of surplus at current year exchange rates	159	(64)
Movement in year:		
Current service cost	12	14
Contributions by plan participants	17	17
Benefits paid	(447)	-
Interest cost	82	88
Curtailment Loss	1,347	
Actuarial (loss)/gain recognised in statement of comprehensive income	(192)	8
Obligation in schemes at 31 December	2,118	1,140
Changes to the fair value of plan assets during the year are as follows:	2022	2021
£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets at 1 January	2,421	2,379
Effect on retranslation of surplus at current year exchange rates	337	(142)
Movement in year:		
Contributions by plan participants	17	18
Contributions by plan employer	10	11
Benefits paid	(447)	-
Interest income on plan assets	177	199
Admin expenses	(2)	(3)
Actuarial loss recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	(395)	(41)
Assets at 31 December	2,118	2,421
Funded status reconciliation at end of year:	2022	2021
£'000	£'000	£'000
Present value of the obligation	2,118	1,140
Fair value of plan assets	(2,118)	(2,421)
Unfunded/(Overfunded) obligation	-	(1,281)
Effect of asset ceiling	-	932
Asset recognised in balance sheet	-	(349)

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

18 Pensions (continued)

Sensitivity Analysis on Present Value of Obligation

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted assumption is:	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
A 1% decrease in discount rate would have the following approximate effect:		
Increase in projected benefit obligation	N.A	21
A 1% increase in discount rate would have the following approximate effect:		
Decrease in projected benefit obligation	N.A	16
A 1% decrease in Salary Escalation rate would have the following approximate effect:		
Decrease in projected benefit obligation	N.A	11
A 1% increase in Salary Escalation rate would have the following approximate effect:		
Increase in projected benefit obligation	N.A	13

Sensitivity analysis has not been performed as the plan has been wound up on 31st October 2022.

Liability Duration

Average liability duration as at 31 December 2022 for the Active Members is nil years (2021: 4.08 years), Deferred Pensioners is nil years (2021: nil years) and all Participants is nil years (2021: 1.57 years).

19 Contingent liabilities

Group banking arrangement

The Company, together with fellow Group undertakings, has entered into a Group banking arrangement with the Company's principal bank. The bank holds the right to pay and apply funds from any account of the Company to settle any indebtedness to the bank of any other party to this agreement. The Company's maximum potential liability as at 31 December 2022 is limited to the amount held on its accounts with the bank. No loss is expected to accrue to the Company from the agreement.

20 Directors' remuneration

During the year the Directors of the Company, with the exception of the Corporate Directors, were remunerated as executives of the Group and received no remuneration in respect of their services to the Company (2021: £nil). Corporate Directors received no remuneration during the year, either as executives of the Group or in respect of their services to the Company (2021: £nil).

21 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent company, GSK plc, advantage has been taken of the exemption afforded by FRS 101 'Reduced disclosure framework' not to disclose any related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the Group, or information around remuneration of key management personnel compensation. There are no other related party transactions.