

Company registration number 02414430 (England and Wales)

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2022

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ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	T Illiano A Thompson
Company number	02414430
Registered office	Space 6th and 7th Floors 68 Chertsey Road Woking Surrey GU21 5BJ
Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP 400 Capability Green Luton LU1 3LU

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Fair review of the business

The results for the company show a pre-tax loss of £1.88 million (2021: £2.10 million) for the year and revenue of £33.70 million (2021: £28.29 million). The directors note the improvement in revenue and pre-tax loss follows a continued change in business strategy to transition from licensing its software on a one off perpetual licensing basis to a cloud based annual subscription license model. For a period the company will incur losses as it transitions. The underlying business, customer base and opportunities remain strong as well as the companies technology that is continually invested in. Therefore future periods will show a return to growth and ultimately profitability in line and hopefully greater than previous years.

The company has net assets of £228.77 million (2021: £12.48 million) indicating a strong underlying asset base. An issue of share capital provided a cash injection of £218 million has been made in the year by the holding company.

The company has maintained its market position during the year, leaving the company in a good financial position at the end of the year, along with growing revenue from the new product launch of Polar in the Biopharma Lifecycle Management industry.

The directors are encouraged by the results as the licensing transition continues and believe the work exerted in recent years will be of long term benefit to the company, however the company operates in a competitive space and it must continue to innovate and develop new technologies to stay ahead.

As in prior years the company has continued to invest in the future development of its software to remain a leading provider of software to the world's biopharma, research and development functions. Investment in product development so as to advance the company's technological offering is an important part of the company generating future growth.

Employee involvement

The company encourages communication and the involvement of its employees through periodic meetings and communications for the dissemination of information of particular concern to employees and for receiving their views on important matters. The company has an employee share option scheme in which a number of employees participate.

Disabled persons

The company employs individuals with disabilities when they are suitable for a particular vacancy and every effort is made to ensure that they are given full and fair consideration when such vacancies arise. There are programs in place to enable employees who have been injured or disabled in the course of their employment to, where possible, continue in employment with the company. During employment the company seeks to work with employees, taking into account their personal circumstances, to ensure appropriate training, development and advancement opportunities are available to enable them to reach their full potential.

Principal risks and uncertainties

As for many businesses of a similar size, the business environment in which the company operates continues to be challenging. The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks. The key business risks and uncertainties affecting the company are considered to relate to continual cost pressures in the drug discovery markets, customer outsourcing to Asia, customer in-house development, and the highly competitive nature of the software market.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Key performance indicators

Management uses several measures to monitor the performance of the company on a quarterly basis including revenue, operating loss and cash balances.

	2022	2021	Variance	Variance
	£	£	£	%
Revenue	33,702,670	28,291,199	5,411,471	19.1%
Operating loss	(2,061,659)	(2,128,732)	67,073	3.2%
Cash balances	230,959,010	15,005,588	215,953,422	1439.2%

The increase in revenue and reduction in operating loss KPI's are as a result of those factors outlined in the fair review of the business.

Future developments

The external commercial environment is expected to remain competitive in 2023, however the directors remain confident that the company will maintain its market position and continue to improve its operational performance. Bearing in mind the risks and uncertainties above, the directors are conscious any plans for future development of the business may be subject to unforeseen future events outside of their control. This reflects the knowledge and information available to the directors at the date of this review.

On behalf of the board



A Thompson
Director

Date: 25 Sep 2023

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continued to be to develop and sell software and provide consultancy services.

Branches

The financial statements of the company include the results of branches outside of the UK. The company has branches in Hong Kong, Japan, France and Germany. Foreign exchange differences on the translation of assets and liabilities of the branches have been recognised within other comprehensive income.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 9.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

T Illiano

S Murphy

A Thompson

(Resigned 15 May 2023)

Research and development

Research and development costs have been incurred in the company's normal course of business. These costs have been expensed as incurred.

Financial risk management

This information is disclosed within the Strategic Report under the sections 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

Going Concern

The company's results for the year and principal risks and uncertainties are disclosed in the strategic report. In order to assess the going concern status of the company, the directors have prepared forecasts for the going concern assessment period to 31 December 2024.

The company is part of the UK group cash pool arrangement. As part of the arrangement, company cash holdings remain in the ownership of each company and are not subject to cash sweeping. All members of cash pool have entered into unlimited cross guarantees in respect of bank borrowing with fellow participating companies.

The company continues to be in a transition period with its licensing model and not currently trading profitably but, due to a cash input in the year from its holding company, the directors are able to forecast a strong balance sheet throughout the assessment period. Whilst not forecasted to be required, the group cash pool arrangement in the UK is also available if the company requires immediate access to cash funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The cash position of the UK group as a whole is strong and therefore the company has access to sufficient operating funds as necessary.

The company is not currently experiencing any significant issues as a result of the macroeconomic inflationary pressures, uncertain geopolitical environment and cost of living challenges but have reflected these factors into their forecasts.

After making due enquiries with the access to funds, potential downside scenarios resulting from global macroeconomic pressures, cross guarantees with fellow members of the group cash pool and strength of the ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation during the assessment period to 31 December 2024. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

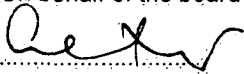
Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Ernst & Young LLP be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board



A Thompson
Director

Date: 25 SEP 2023

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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

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

In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in FRS 101 is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the company financial position and financial performance;
- in respect of the company financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards, including 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 appropriate to presume that the company will not 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 company financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a strategic report, directors' report, that comply with that law and those regulations. The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ID Business Solutions Limited for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise of the Income Statement, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 25, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 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.

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 below. 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 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 to 31 December 2024.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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 this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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 there is 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which 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.

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.

Explanation as to what extent 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 irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), the Companies Act 2006, and United Kingdom direct and indirect tax regulations. In addition, the company must comply with operational and employment laws and regulations including health and safety regulations, environmental regulations, Competition Law, anti-bribery and corruption regulations and General Data Protection Requirements.
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by holding enquiries with management and those charged with governance. We understood the potential incentive and ability to override controls, and employee access to guidance of how to report any instances on non-compliance. We understood any controls put in place by wider group management to reduce the opportunities for fraudulent transactions.

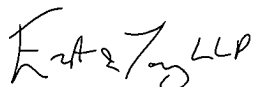
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

- We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur, by obtaining and reading group policies and holding enquiries of management and those charged with governance. Through these procedures we considered the risk of management override in relation to revenue recognition as the key area of focus. We addressed this risk through sample testing of revenue recognized in the year to underlying contracts and other supporting documentation, ensuring such revenue was recognized in accordance with the satisfaction of performance obligations in line with the operating companies revenue recognition policy and UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice. We have also used data analytics and obtained the entire population of journals for the year, and identified specific transactions for further investigation based on certain criteria. We understood the transactions identified for testing and agreed them to source documentation.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved:
 - Enquiry of management and those charged with governance as to any fraud identified or suspected in the period, any actual or potential litigation or claims or breaches of significant laws or regulations applicable to the company;
 - Auditing the risk of management override of controls, through testing of a sample of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness;
 - Enquiry of management, coupled with testing of journal entries, in order to identify and understand any significant transactions outside of the normal course of business;
 - Challenging the judgements made by management through corroborating the basis for those judgments and considering contradicting evidence; and
 - Reading financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

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

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.



Fraser Bull (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor

Luton

Date: 26 September 2023

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue	3	33,702,670	28,291,199
Administrative expenses		(35,764,329)	(30,419,931)
Operating loss	4	(2,061,659)	(2,128,732)
Finance income	7	273,908	101,962
Finance costs	8	(96,264)	(71,196)
Loss before tax		(1,884,015)	(2,097,966)
Income tax (expense)/credit	9	(80,152)	16,662
Loss for the financial year attributable to the owners of the company		(1,964,167)	(2,081,304)

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss for the year	(1,964,167)	(2,081,304)
Other comprehensive income/(expense):		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	12,805	(12,392)
Movement on deferred tax relating to share option scheme	(103,650)	342,710
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(90,845)	330,318
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to the owners of the parent	(2,055,012)	(1,750,986)

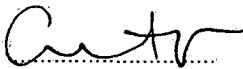
ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	10	227,837	227,837
Property, plant and equipment	11	1,923,248	450,480
Right-of-use assets	12	4,651,014	5,182,559
Deferred tax asset	18	739,349	907,919
Investments	13	89,075	89,075
Total non-current assets		7,630,523	6,857,870
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables falling due after more than one year	14	125,644	184,020
Trade and other receivables	14	13,406,078	12,989,045
Current tax recoverable		119,965	-
Cash and cash equivalents		230,959,010	15,005,588
Total current assets		244,610,697	28,178,653
Total assets		252,241,220	35,036,523
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	19,522	1,990,604
Lease liabilities	17	5,157,306	5,333,440
Total non-current liabilities		5,176,828	7,324,044
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	17,077,902	14,333,859
Taxation and social security		334,996	901,332
Provisions for liabilities	19	617,576	-
Lease liabilities	17	265,346	-
Total current liabilities		18,295,820	15,235,191
Total liabilities		23,472,648	22,559,235
Net assets		228,768,572	12,477,288

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
EQUITY			
Called up share capital	22	38,344	10,625
Share premium account	22	217,973,218	937
Capital redemption reserve		95	95
Retained earnings		10,756,915	12,465,631
Total equity		228,768,572	12,477,288

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 25 Sep 23 and are signed on its behalf by:



A Thompson
Director

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Capital redemption reserve £	Retained earnings £	Total £
Balance at 1 January 2021		10,625	937	95	13,989,393	14,001,050
Year ended 31 December 2021:						
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,081,304)	(2,081,304)
Other comprehensive loss:						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	(12,392)	(12,392)
Movement on deferred tax relating to share option scheme		-	-	-	342,710	342,710
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(1,750,986)	(1,750,986)
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	21	-	-	-	227,224	227,224
Total attributable to the owners of the parent		-	-	-	(1,523,762)	(1,523,762)
Balance at 31 December 2021		10,625	937	95	12,465,631	12,477,288
Year ended 31 December 2022:						
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(1,964,167)	(1,964,167)
Other comprehensive loss:						
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-	-	12,805	12,805
Movement on deferred tax relating to share option scheme		-	-	-	(103,650)	(103,650)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,055,012)	(2,055,012)
Issue of share capital	22	27,719	217,972,281	-	-	218,000,000
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	21	-	-	-	346,296	346,296
Total attributable to the owners of the parent		27,719	217,972,281	-	(1,708,716)	216,291,284
Balance at 31 December 2022		38,344	217,973,218	95	10,756,915	228,768,572

Total equity is attributable to the owners of the parent.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

ID Business Solutions Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Space 6th and 7th Floors, 68 Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey, GU21 5BJ.

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 101: Reduced Disclosure Framework (FRS 101).

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

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

Reduced disclosures

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

- The requirement to disclose the future impact of a new IFRS in issue but not effective at the reporting date.
- The requirement to publish a Statement of Cash Flows.
- The requirement to disclose compensation for key management between short term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and other long term benefits.
- Comparative information has not been given in respect of:
 - a reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of tangible assets at the beginning of the period;
 - a reconciliation of the carrying amount of each class of intangible assets at the beginning of the period,
- The requirement to disclose the valuation techniques applied to assets and liabilities held at fair value.
- The requirement to disclose information relating to the company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
- Disclosure of the categories of financial instrument and nature and extent of risks arising on these financial instruments.
- The requirements to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more, wholly owned, members of a group.
- Comparative period reconciliations for company share capital; and
- Paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52 of IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' (details of the number and weighted-average exercise prices of share options, and how the fair value of goods or services received was determined) this includes the exemption to disclose details of option pricing models used and inputs into that model, plus how volatility was determined.
- The following requirements in respect of share based payment arrangements:
 - To disclose the weighted average exercise prices of share options outstanding, granted, forfeited, exercised and expired during the period, and those outstanding or exercisable at the end of the period.
 - The pricing model and inputs used to determine the fair value of the share options.

As permitted by FRS 101, the company has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard. Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of Danaher Corporation. The group accounts of Danaher Corporation are available to the public and can be obtained from its registered office, 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue Suite 800 West, Washington DC 20037, USA, and on its website investors.danaher.com/annual-report-and-proxy.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Consolidation

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated accounts. The financial statements present information about the company as an individual entity and not about its group.

ID Business Solutions Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Danaher Corporation and the results of ID Business Solutions Limited are included in the consolidated financial statements of Danaher Corporation which are available from its registered office and its website as disclosed above.

These financial statements present information about the company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

Going concern

The company's results for the year and principal risks and uncertainties are disclosed in the strategic report. In order to assess the going concern status of the company, the directors have prepared forecasts for the going concern assessment period to 31 December 2024.

The company is part of the UK group cash pool arrangement. As part of the arrangement, company cash holdings remain in the ownership of each company and are not subject to cash sweeping. All members of cash pool have entered into unlimited cross guarantees in respect of bank borrowing with fellow participating companies.

The company continues to be in a transition period with its licensing model and not currently trading profitably but, due to a cash input in the year from its holding company, the directors are able to forecast a strong balance sheet throughout the assessment period. Whilst not forecasted to be required, the group cash pool arrangement in the UK is also available if the company requires immediate access to cash funds to meet its liabilities as they fall due. The cash position of the UK group as a whole is strong and therefore the company has access to sufficient operating funds as necessary.

The company is not currently experiencing any significant issues as a result of the macroeconomic inflationary pressures, uncertain geopolitical environment and cost of living challenges but have reflected these factors into their forecasts.

After making due enquiries with the access to funds, potential downside scenarios resulting from global macroeconomic pressures, cross guarantees with fellow members of the group cash pool and strength of the ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operation during the assessment period to 31 December 2024. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue

Revenue is recognised when control of the promised products or services is transferred to the company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration the company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those products or services (the transaction price). A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct product or service to a customer. For equipment, consumables, spare parts and most software licenses sold by the company, control transfers to the customer at a point in time. The company's principal terms of sale are FOB Shipping Point, or equivalent, and, as such, the company primarily transfers control and records revenue for product sales upon shipment.

Sales arrangements with delivery terms that are not FOB Shipping Point are not recognised upon shipment and the transfer of control for revenue recognition is evaluated based on the associated shipping terms and customer obligations. If a performance obligation to the customer with respect to a sales transaction remains to be fulfilled following shipment (typically installation or acceptance by the customer), revenue recognition for that performance obligation is deferred until such commitments have been fulfilled.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Revenue (continued)

Returns for products sold are estimated and recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale. Customer allowances and rebates, consisting primarily of volume discounts and other short-term incentive programs, are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale because these allowances reflect a reduction in the transaction price. Product returns, customer allowances and rebates are estimated based on historical experience and known trends. For extended warranty, service, post contract support ("PCS"), software-as-a-service ("SaaS") and other long-term contracts, control transfers to the customer over the term of the arrangement. Revenue for extended warranty, service, PCS, SaaS and certain software licenses is recognised based upon the period of time elapsed under the arrangement.

For a contract with multiple performance obligations, the company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis using the company's best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct product or service in the contract. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the price observed in standalone sales to customers; however, when prices in standalone sales are not available the company may use third-party pricing for similar products or services or estimate the standalone selling price. Allocation of the transaction price is determined at the contracts' inception. The company does not adjust transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component when the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and payment for that good or service by the customer is expected to be one year or less. This allocation approach also applies to contracts that include a lease component.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not subsequently reversed.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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:

Leasehold improvements	over the lease term
Fixtures and fittings	between 3 and 7 years

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 recognised in the income statement.

Non-current investments

Non-current investments are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At each reporting end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under IFRS when fair value is required or permitted. The company is exempt under FRS 101 from the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets are classified into specified categories. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of recognition.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss, which are measured at fair value.

Loans and receivables

Trade Receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the debt instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the expected credit losses on financial assets when there is an increased probability that the counterparty will be unable to settle an instrument's contractual cash flows on the contractual due dates, a reduction in the amounts expected to be recovered, or both.

The probability of default and expected amounts recoverable are assessed using reasonable and supportable past and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. The expected credit loss is a probability-weighted amount determined from a range of outcomes and takes into account the time value of money.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

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

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement 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.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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 inventories or non-current 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.

Retirement benefits

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

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee redundancies) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Leases

The company's lease commitments relate mainly to properties. Leases are typically negotiated on an individual basis and thus contain a wide range of terms and conditions, including options to extend or terminate. The lease liability is considered to be an indicator of the future cash outflows, there are no significant restrictions or covenants, residual value guarantees or sale and leaseback transactions.

The company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. The company initially recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets is equal to the aggregate lease liabilities recognised on day 1, adjusted for any initial direct costs incurred, any lease incentives received and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight line basis over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment at each year end.

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives received and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Following recognition, the liability is reduced for the lease payments made and increased by the interest accrued. Moreover, the carrying amount of the lease liability is re-measured in the event of a modification, such as a change in the lease term or change in the lease payments. The interest cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining liability for each period.

The company applies the short-term lease exemption to those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and also applies the exemption for leases of low value assets to office equipment. Lease payments relating to these exemptions are recognised in operating expenses on a straight line basis over the lease term. These exemptions are not applied to property leases and any short term property leases are accounted for as above.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the income statement for the period.

The company's financial statements are presented in Sterling ("GBP") and the company's functional currency is also GBP. All values are rounded to the nearest pound except where otherwise stated.

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount 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.

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are outlined below.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2 Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Goodwill

The recoverable amount of goodwill is based on value in use which requires estimates in respect of the allocation of goodwill to cash generating units, the future cash flows and an appropriate discount rate. The key inputs to the value in use calculations are the discount rate and the future earnings growth.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are assessed on the basis of assumptions regarding the future, the likelihood that assets will be realised and liabilities will be settled, and estimates as to the timing of those future events and as to the future tax rates that will be applicable.

Dilapidations provision

The company has provided for the expected liability existing with respect of land and buildings held under a lease by way of a dilapidations provision. The liability represents the expected costs associated with bringing the relevant property into an acceptable state agreed by both parties at the conclusion of the lease. This is reviewed annually by the directors and will be adjusted annually should estimated costs materially change. The provision at 31 December 2022 was £552,949 (2021: £Nil).

IFRS 16

The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease where this is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease where this is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Many of the company's leases, in particular property leases, contain options for the company to extend and/or terminate the lease term. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise these options, taking account of all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to do so. After the lease commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there has been a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and which affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew and/or to terminate (e.g. a change in business strategy).

The company uses judgements to assess whether the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable. When the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the company estimates the incremental borrowing rate.

The company has determined that all leases of assets with an absolute value, when new, of £5,000 or less, will be classified and accounted for as 'low-value' leases.

3 Revenue

	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue analysed by class of business		
Software and consultancy services	33,702,670	28,291,199
	<u>33,702,670</u>	<u>28,291,199</u>
	2022 £	2021 £
Revenue analysed by geographical market		
United Kingdom	6,228,720	3,971,824
United States	13,540,608	11,403,200
Rest of the World	13,933,342	12,916,175
	<u>33,702,670</u>	<u>28,291,199</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

4 Operating loss

	2022 £	2021 £
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange (gains)/losses	(365,537)	184,413
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	49,711	48,124
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	315,051	63,971
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	531,545	132,886
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	48,192
Share-based payments	346,296	227,224
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

5 Employees

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

	2022 Number	2021 Number
Office and management	34	28
Sales	40	40
Research and development services	148	140
	<u>222</u>	<u>208</u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2022 £	2021 £
Wages and salaries	17,267,391	13,978,595
Social security costs	2,253,226	1,979,305
Pension costs	673,011	575,971
Share-based payment expenses	346,296	227,224
	<u>20,539,924</u>	<u>16,761,095</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6 Directors' remuneration

	2022 £	2021 £
Remuneration for qualifying services	162,466	-
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	6,105	-
	<u>168,571</u>	<u>-</u>

During the year, remuneration costs for 2 directors (2021: 2) was borne by other group companies. The directors do not believe that it is practicable to apportion this amount between their qualifying services as directors of the company and their qualifying services as directors of other group companies, and no recharge was made.

1 director is accruing retirement benefits under defined contribution pension schemes (2021: none). 1 director received payments under long term incentive schemes (2021: none).

7 Finance income

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on bank deposits	242,156	87,662
Interest receivable from group companies	31,752	14,300
	<u>273,908</u>	<u>101,962</u>

Total interest income for financial assets that are not held at fair value through profit or loss is £273,908 (2021: £101,962).

8 Finance costs

	2022 £	2021 £
Interest on lease liabilities	89,212	69,907
Interest on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	7,052	1,289
	<u>96,264</u>	<u>71,196</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Income tax expense

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	-
Total UK current tax	-	-
Foreign taxes and reliefs	15,232	16,873
Total foreign current tax	15,232	16,873
	15,232	16,873
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	29,264	(33,535)
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	35,656	-
	64,920	(33,535)
Total tax charge/(credit)	80,152	(16,662)

The total tax charge/(credit) for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Loss before taxation	(1,884,015)	(2,097,966)
Expected tax credit based on a corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2021: 19.00%)	(357,963)	(398,614)
Income not taxable	15,596	134,250
Adjustment in respect of prior years	35,656	-
Effect of change in UK corporation tax rate	7,024	(217,900)
Group relief	364,607	448,729
Effect of overseas tax rates	15,232	16,873
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	80,152	(16,662)

In addition to the amount charged to the income statement, the following amounts relating to tax have been recognised directly in other comprehensive income:

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax arising on:		
Share options	103,650	(342,710)

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

9 Income tax expense (Continued)

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted by the Finance Bill 2021 on 24 May 2021. These included an increase of the corporation tax rate to 25% from 1 April 2023. This change has had no impact on these financial statements as deferred tax balances were already calculated at 25% as at the prior year end following the enactment.

10 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
At 1 January 2022	227,837
At 31 December 2022	227,837
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	227,837
At 31 December 2021	227,837

11 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold improvements	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2022	332,158	435,646	767,804
Additions	1,503,945	283,874	1,787,819
At 31 December 2022	1,836,103	719,520	2,555,623
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2022	25,172	292,152	317,324
Charge for the year	203,913	111,138	315,051
At 31 December 2022	229,085	403,290	632,375
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	1,607,018	316,230	1,923,248
At 31 December 2021	306,986	143,494	450,480

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12 Right-of-use assets

	Land and buildings £
Cost	
At 1 January 2021	5,315,445
At 31 December 2021	5,315,445
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
At 1 January 2022	132,886
Charge for the year	531,545
At 31 December 2022	664,431
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2022	4,651,014
At 31 December 2021	5,182,559

13 Investments

	2022 £	2021 £
Investments in subsidiaries	87,075	87,075
Other investments	2,000	2,000
	<u>89,075</u>	<u>89,075</u>

The company has not designated any financial assets that are not classified as held for trading as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost

The directors believe that the carrying amounts of financial assets carried at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate to their fair values.

Movements in non-current investments

	Shares in group undertakings £	Other investments other than loans £	Total £
Cost or valuation			
At 1 January 2022 & 31 December 2022	87,075	2,000	89,075
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2022	87,075	2,000	89,075
At 31 December 2021	87,075	2,000	89,075

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

13 Investments (Continued)

The company owns 100% of the share capital of Inforsense Limited, a company registered in the United Kingdom with the same registered office as the company.

14 Trade and other receivables

	Current 2022 £	2021 £	Non-current 2022 £	2021 £
Trade receivables	6,752,679	9,357,123	-	-
Provision for expected credit losses	-	(26,400)	-	-
	<u>6,752,679</u>	<u>9,330,723</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Contract assets (note 15)	235,638	175,797	125,644	184,020
Other receivables	73,825	119,048	-	-
Amount owed by parent undertaking	1,406,234	1,374,396	-	-
Amounts owed by fellow group undertakings	426,054	193,233	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	4,511,648	1,795,848	-	-
	<u>13,406,078</u>	<u>12,989,045</u>	<u>125,644</u>	<u>184,020</u>

15 Contracts with customers

	2022 £	2021 £
Contracts in progress at the reporting end date		
Contract assets	<u>361,282</u>	<u>359,817</u>
Analysis of contract assets		
	2022 £	2021 £
Staff commissions	<u>361,282</u>	<u>359,817</u>

Contract assets have been recognised in respect of staff commissions payable on specific revenue contracts as incremental costs to obtain a contract in accordance with IFRS 15. The commissions are recognised over the length of the contract on a straight line basis and are recognised in the profit and loss account.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

16 Trade and other payables

	Current 2022 £	2021 £	Non-current 2022 £	2021 £
Trade payables	1,728,939	2,202,024	-	-
Amounts owed to fellow group undertakings	421,881	37,810	-	-
Accruals and deferred income	13,004,374	10,920,296	19,522	1,990,604
Other payables	1,922,708	1,173,729	-	-
	<u>17,077,902</u>	<u>14,333,859</u>	<u>19,522</u>	<u>1,990,604</u>

17 Lease liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £
Maturity analysis		
Within one year	354,821	-
Over one year but within five years	2,838,568	2,483,747
After five years	2,661,158	3,370,800
	<u>5,854,547</u>	<u>5,854,547</u>
Future finance charges and other adjustments	(431,895)	(521,107)
Lease liabilities in the financial statements	<u>5,422,652</u>	<u>5,333,440</u>

Minimum lease payments under lease liabilities:

	2022 £	2021 £
Current liabilities	265,346	-
Non-current liabilities	5,157,306	5,333,440
	<u>5,422,652</u>	<u>5,333,440</u>
	2022	2021
	£	£
Amounts recognised in profit or loss include the following:		
Interest on lease liabilities	89,212	69,907

The incremental borrowing rate for the leases disclosed above was 1.66%. The company's lease contracts includes termination options through a break clause. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased asset portfolio and adapt to the company's business needs. Management exercised judgement in determining whether termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The company's lease arrangements relate to 2 property leases. The leases are scheduled to terminate in 105 months. The interest rate implicit in the lease was not readily determinable and therefore the incremental borrowing rate for these leases has been estimated to be 1.66%.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

18 Deferred taxation

	2022 £	2021 £
Deferred tax assets	739,349	907,919

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon during the current and prior reporting period.

	Accelerated capital allowances £	Short term timing differences £	Total £
Asset at 1 January 2021	178,929	352,745	531,674
Deferred tax movements in prior year			
Credit to profit or loss	31,769	1,766	33,535
Credit to other comprehensive income	-	342,710	342,710
Asset at 1 January 2022	210,698	697,221	907,919
Deferred tax movements in current year			
(Charge)/credit to profit or loss	(66,538)	1,618	(64,920)
Charge to other comprehensive income	-	(103,650)	(103,650)
Asset at 31 December 2022	144,160	595,189	739,349

It is not known how much of the deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months. This relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits and accelerated capital allowances that are expected to mature within the same period.

19 Provisions for liabilities

	2022 £	2021 £	
Dilapidations	552,949	-	
Downtime	64,627	-	
	<u>617,576</u>	<u>-</u>	
	<u><u>617,576</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	
Movements on provisions:	Dilapidations £	Downtime £	Total £
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Additional provisions in the year	552,949	64,627	617,576
	<u>552,949</u>	<u>64,627</u>	<u>617,576</u>
At 31 December 2022	552,949	64,627	617,576
	<u>552,949</u>	<u>64,627</u>	<u>617,576</u>

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

19 Provisions for liabilities (Continued)

During the prior year, the company moved premises but payments on the lease did not begin until the current year. A dilapidations provision was created for the new leases in respect of the estimated cost of returning leasehold properties to the original state at the end of the lease in accordance with the lease terms.

During the year, the company made a provision for downtime in relation to a specific client.

20 Retirement benefit schemes

	2022	2021
Defined contribution schemes	£	£
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	673,011	575,971

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. At the balance sheet date, there were contributions payable by the company to the scheme totalling £105,523 (2021: £108,073).

21 Share-based payments

Group equity-settled share option plan

Certain employees of the company, along with other group employees, have been granted options over the shares in the company's ultimate parent undertaking, Danaher Corporation. The options are granted with a fixed exercise price, are exercisable either 5 years or 3 years after the date of the grant, and expire 10 years after the date of the grant. Employees are required to remain in employment with the group until the options become exercisable.

The company recognises a share-based payment expense based on the fair value of the awards granted, and an equivalent credit directly in equity as a capital contribution.

On exercise of the shares by the employees, the company is charged the intrinsic value of the shares by Danaher Corporation. This amount is treated as a reduction of the capital contribution, and it is recognised directly in equity.

Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant-vest	Expiry date	Exercise price in \$ per option	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
2018	2028	97.78-101.65	99.58	10,608	5.2
2019	2029	111.72-113.48	113.48	4,626	6.2
2020	2030	154.76-156.82	156.82	4,045	7.2
2021	2031	220.50-299.68	239.84	3,461	8.2
2022	2032	220.50-299.68	270.32	3,021	6.6

The charge for the year included in these financial statements is £346,296 (2021: £227,224).

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

22	Share capital	2022 £	2021 £
	Ordinary share capital		
	Authorised		
	850,000 'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	8,500
	106,250 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	1,062
	106,250 'C' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	1,063
	3,834,381 Ordinary shares of 1p each	38,344	-
		<u>38,344</u>	<u>10,625</u>
	Issued and fully paid		
	850,000 'A' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	8,500
	106,250 'B' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	1,062
	106,250 'C' ordinary shares of 1p each	-	1,063
	3,834,381 Ordinary shares of 1p each	38,344	-
		<u>38,344</u>	<u>10,625</u>

During the year, the company issued 2,771,881 Ordinary shares of £0.01 each for a total consideration of £218,000,000 resulting in share premium of £217,972,281.

During the year the company reclassified all of its ordinary 'A', 'B' and 'C' shares into 'Ordinary shares'.

Ordinary 'A' share rights

The company's ordinary 'A' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, each carry the right to one vote at general meetings of the company.

Ordinary 'B' share rights

The company's ordinary 'B' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, do not carry the right to vote at general meetings of the company.

Ordinary 'C' share rights

The company's ordinary 'C' shares, which carry no right to fixed income, do not carry the right to vote at general meetings of the company.

Ordinary share rights

The company's Ordinary shares, which carry the right to vote at general meetings of the company, the right to receive dividends but no right to fixed income.

23 Reserves

Share premium account

The share premium account represents consideration received for shares issued above their nominal value net of transaction costs.

Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of shares repurchased and still held at the end of the reporting period.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the cumulative profit and loss of the company, net of distributions to owners.

ID BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

24 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions provided by Section 8 of FRS 101 'Related Party Disclosures' and has not disclosed transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary undertaking which is party to the transaction is wholly owned by a member of that group.

25 Controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Launchchange Operations Limited, a company incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Danaher Corporation, a company incorporated in the USA.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated is headed up by Danaher Corporation. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from 2200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Suite 800 West, Washington DC 20037, USA.