#### Company Registration No. 03550782 (England and Wales)

## **CHARNWOOD MOLECULAR LIMITED**

## REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

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#### **COMPANY INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

S Allin

T Nolan J Handley

Secretary

S Allin

Company number

03550782

Registered office

**Building 42 Charnwood Campus** 

9 Summerpool Road Loughborough Leicestershire LE11 5RD

**Auditor** 

RSM UK Audit LLP

**Chartered Accountants** 

Suite A

7th Floor, East West Building

2 Tollhouse Hill Nottingham NG1 5FS

# STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 July 2021.

#### Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is to provide pre-clinical drug discovery services and process research and development services to the global pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

#### Fair review of the business

Charnwood Molecular Limited (CML) is a contract research organization (CRO) operating from state-of-the-art research facilities to provide medicinal, product research and development, and synthetic chemistry services. CML was acquired by Maxwell Bidco Limited in December 2019, and since then has continued to grow and invest to ensure it delivers the best possible services to its clients. On 14 June 2021 CML acquired Aurelia Bioscience Ltd (AB), a biology CRO providing bioassay development, pharmacological profiling and compound screening biology services that are complimentary to the existing chemistry services. Having achieved this key strategic acquisition, CML and AB will co-locate into new world-class facilities during 2022 which will support both expansion and integration across all our drug discovery services.

In line with our strategic plans, we achieved significant revenue growth during the year as we expanded our capacity and introduced new services, but also invested in our management and support infrastructure to support our future growth, with a resulting increase in administrative expenses and a short term reduction in operating profitability.

The company's key financial and other performance indicators during the period were as follows:

	Unit	Year to 31 July 2021	Year to 31 July 2020
Turnover	£'000	6,737	5,715
EBITDA (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation,			
amortisation and impairment)	£'000	527	1,132
(Loss)/profit before tax	£'000	(65)	769

In addition to financial measures, the board of directors also monitors the Group's operations with the objective of ensuring health and safety is at the core of all working practices. In measuring the success of this, the directors review the level of reported incidents and monitors the training being undertaken by all relevant employees.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

The company's performance is reliant on the continuing trading operations of its subsidiaries, the risks of which are carefully managed within those subsidiaries. Details of these risks, including in connection to COVID-19 and Brexit, are detailed in the group financial statements of the company's ultimate parent company, Maxwell Topco Limited, which are available from Companies House.

# STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### **Future developments**

The company acquired Aurelia Bioscience in June 2021 introducing biology services to the Group, and also added computational chemistry capabilities during the period. These developments, alongside the continued growth of both service capabilities and capacity within our chemistry services, represent considerable progress toward our significant growth plan based around expansion of the existing core business. Future developments will involve further expansion of our operational base both in terms of scientific personnel and facilities to accommodate our target growth.

Alongside this, the board of directors will identify further complimentary services within the drug discovery arena to be introduced into the Group as its capacity grows.

On behalf of the b	oard
steve allin	
S Allin <b>Director</b>	•
Date:	

# DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2021.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of the company is to provide pre-clinical drug discovery services and process research and development services to the global pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries.

#### 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.

#### Directors

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

S Allin

T Nolan

J Handley

#### Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

#### Research and development

The company engaged in research and development, the expenditure is written off to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

#### Post reporting date events

In November 2021 CML secured new world class laboratory facilities at Charnwood Campus in Loughborough, UK. This supports our strategic plan to expand our scientific services in terms of scientific capabilities, growth in capacity and the combination of services to provide integrated drug discovery services with co-located scientific teams.

#### Auditor

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

#### Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report, in respect of principal activities, fair review of the business and its principal risks and uncertainties.

#### 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.

#### Liquidity risk and cashflow risk

The company continuously monitors its bank and cash position to ensure that adequate resources are available both for ongoing operations and anticipated growth investments. Group cash balances at the period end were sufficient in the board's opinion to fund all current activities and forecast growth plans for the foreseeable future.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### Going concern

Cash is managed on a group wide basis. To assist the directors in their assessment of going concern the parent company has provided its subsidiaries with a letter of support.

The directors have prepared detailed budgets and forecasts covering the period to 31 July 2025 which are based on the strategic business plans of the Group. These take into account all reasonably foreseeable circumstances and include consideration of trading results and resulting cash flows required on a month by month basis, taking into account the impact of Covid-19 on the wider economic environment.

Given these forecasts, combined with actual cash levels at the year end and all other information available to them, the directors hold a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to operate for the foreseeable future.

On be	half of the board
steve .	allin
S Allin Direct	or
Date:	28/04/22

# DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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. 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARNWOOD MOLECULAR LIMITED

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Charnwood Molecular Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 July 2021 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (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 July 2021 and of its loss for the year then ended:
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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. 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 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.

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.

#### 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARNWOOD MOLECULAR 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 or the 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 set out on page 5, 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.

#### The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework:
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment
  of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CHARNWOOD MOLECULAR LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and evaluating advice received from external tax advisors.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to health and safety. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management and those charged with governance whether the group is in compliance with these laws and regulations.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls and revenue recognition as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to:

- · Testing manual journal entries and other adjustments using data analytics software;
- Evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business; and
- Cut-off testing and substantive testing procedures using financial data analytics software to validate revenue recognition throughout the year.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a> 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.

Neil Stephenson

Neil Stephenson (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
Suite A
7th Floor, East West Building
2 Tollhouse Hill
Nottingham
NG1 5FS

28/04/22

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Notes	2021 £	2020 £
Turnover	3	6,736,757	5,715,213
Cost of sales		(3,135,116)	(2,596,319)
Gross profit	·	3,601,641	3,118,894
Administrative expenses		(3,769,517)	(2,519,427)
Other operating income	3	333,746	264,932
Operating profit	6	165,870	864,399
Interest receivable and similar income	8	6,568	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	9	(237,224)	(95,883)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(64,786)	768,516
Tax on (loss)/profit	10	(40,335)	13,235
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(105,121)	781,751
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# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 JULY 2021

		20	21	20	20
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	12		-		16,580
Tangible assets	13		1,377,831		1,399,351
Investments	14		4,774,633		-
			6,152,464		1,415,931
Current assets					
Stocks	16	71,592		54,075	
Debtors	17	1,715,525		1,295,493	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,244,398		2,868,614	
		5,031,515		4,218,182	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	18	(7,132,081)		(2,139,934)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(2,100,566)		2,078,248
Total assets less current liabilities			4,051,898		3,494,179
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	19		(779,489)		(156,984)
more than one year	13		(113,403)		(130,304)
Provisions for liabilities	22		(152,116)		(111,781)
Net assets			3,120,293		3,225,414
			====		====
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	25		78		78
Capital redemption reserve	26		22		22
Profit and loss reserves	26		3,120,193		3,225,314
Total equity			3,120,293		3,225,414
· -					

steve allin	
S Allin	 
Director	

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

	Share capital re	Capital edemption reserve £	Profit and loss reserves £	Total
Balance at 1 August 2019	89	11	3,023,563	3,023,663
Year ended 31 July 2020:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	- /11)	- 11	781,751 (580,000)	781,751
Own shares acquired	<u>(11)</u>		(580,000)	(580,000)
Balance at 31 July 2020	78	22	3,225,314	3,225,414
Year ended 31 July 2021:				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(105,121)	(105,121)
Balance at 31 July 2021	78	22	3,120,193	3,120,293

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Charnwood Molecular Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Building 42 Charnwood Campus, 9 Summerpool Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5RD.

The company's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

#### **Accounting convention**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, including provisions of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

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

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

#### Reduced disclosures

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares:
- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Carrying amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income:
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Maxwell Topco Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Building 42 Charnwood Campus, 9 Summerpool Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, LE11 5RD.

#### **Group accounts**

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under section 400 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.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Going concern

Cash is managed on a group wide basis. To assist the directors in their assessment of going concern the parent company has provided its subsidiaries with a letter of support.

The directors have prepared detailed budgets and forecasts covering the period to 31 July 2025 which are based on the strategic business plans of the Group. These take into account all reasonably foreseeable circumstances and include consideration of trading results and resulting cash flows required on a month by month basis, taking into account the impact of Covid-19 on the wider economic environment.

Given these forecasts, combined with actual cash levels at the year end and all other information available to them, the directors hold a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to operate for the foreseeable future.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation 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:

Software

33% straight line basis

#### Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Freehold buildings

2% straight line basis

Short leasehold land and buildings

10% straight line basis or over the period of the lease if

shorter

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings Office equipment

20% straight line basis 10% straight line basis 33% straight line basis

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Assets not yet brought into economic use are not depreciated.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

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

#### Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries 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.

#### Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period 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.

#### Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

#### Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### Classification of financial liabilities

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

#### Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and amounts due to fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of transaction 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 current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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.

#### **Employee benefits**

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

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

#### **Retirement benefits**

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

#### Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessees. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance leases are recognised as assets at the lower of the assets fair value at the date of inception and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The related liability is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation. Lease payments are treated as consisting of capital and interest elements. The interest is charged to profit or loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

#### **Government grants**

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

#### Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

#### Critical judgements

The directors do not consider there are any critical judgements (apart from those involving estimates) that will have a significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (Continued)

#### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

#### Contingent consideration

The company measures the contingent consideration payable on a business combination at amortised cost using the effective interest method, which measure the contingent consideration at the present value of future payments discounted at an appropriate rate of interest. Management judgement is required in deriving a number of assumptions which are used in assessing the value of deferred consideration including the timing and amount of future incremental cash flows expected to be paid. The company has utilised a discount rate of 0.53%, being its weighted average cost of capital. The carrying value of contingent consideration at the year end is £600,126 (2020: £nil) and is included within other creditors due within and over one year.

#### Depreciation

The assessment of the useful economic lives and the method of depreciating tangible fixed assets requires judgement. Depreciation is charged to profit or loss based on the useful economic life selected, which requires an estimation of the period and profile over which the company expects to consume the future economic benefits embodied in the assets. At 31 July 2021 the carrying value of tangible fixed assets was £1,377,831 (2020: £1,399,351) and depreciation of £311,473 (2020: £261,206) was charged in the period.

#### 3 Turnover and other revenue

	2021	2020
	£	£
Turnover analysed by class of business		
Sale of goods	1,313,932	706,233
Rendering of services	5,422,825	5,008,980
	6,736,757	5,715,213
	2021	2020
	£	£
Other operating income		
Grants received - UK government coronavirus job retention scheme	12,529	13,542
Grants received - UK government R&D enhanced credit scheme	320,721	251,390
Grants received - UK government coronavirus business interruption loan		
scheme	496	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 4 Employees

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

		2021	2020
		Number	Number
	Laboratory operations	62	54
	Management and administration	10	7
	Executive	4	3
	Total	76	64
	Their aggregate remuneration comprised:		
		2021	2020
		3	£
	Wages and salaries	2,660,674	2,237,876
	Social security costs	282,649	217,953
	Pension costs	165,978	130,732
		3,109,301	2,586,561
5	Directors' remuneration		
		2021	2020
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	-	81,237
	Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	<u>-</u>	3,720
		-	84,957
			<del></del>

The directors receive no remuneration from the company in the current year, and are instead remunerated through the company's immediate parent, Maxwell Bidco Limited.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

6	Operating profit	2021	2020
	Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):	£	£020
	Exchange losses	24,841	13,943
	Research and development costs	2,485,111	2,038,450
	Government grants	(333,746)	(264,932)
	Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	311,473	261,206
	Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	6,200
	Impairment of intangible assets	49,450	_
	Operating lease charges	290,670	256,760 ———
	More information on government grants is given in note 3.		
7	Auditor's remuneration		
		2021	2020
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:	£	£
	For audit services	25.000	25.000
	Audit of the financial statements of the company	35,000 ———	25,000 ======
8	Interest receivable and similar income		
		2021	2020
	Interest income	£	£
	Interest on bank deposits	6,568 	
9	Interest payable and similar expenses		
•	morot payable and olimar expenses	2021	2020
		£	£
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	6,417	7,189
	Interest payable to group undertakings	230,409	88,694
	Unwinding of discount on contingent consideration	398	-
		237,224	95,883
	Interest on bank overdrafts and loans includes £496 (2020: £nil) which relates been subsidised by government grants in the year as shown in note 3.	to a CBIL load	n which has
10	Taxation		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	•	
			(125,016)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

10	Taxation (Continued)		
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	40,335	111,781
	Total tax charge/(credit)	40,335	(13,235)

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

	2021 £	2020 £
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(64,786)	768,516
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in		
the UK of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(12,309)	146,018
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12,349	9,574
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(166,553)
Group relief	6,013	(26,603)
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	25,963	49,395
Fixed asset differences	(28,634)	3,499
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in rates	36,508	5,811
Change in accounting policy	-	(34,376)
Other	445	-
Taxation charge/(credit) for the year	40,335	(13,235)

#### Factors that may affect future tax charge

Following the March 2021 budget, legislation had been substantively enacted before the year end date for the main rate of corporation tax to increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. The deferred tax balances within these financial statements have therefore been recalculated to reflect the rate increasing to 25%.

#### 11 Impairments

Impairment tests have been carried out where appropriate and the following impairment losses have been recognised in profit or loss:

		2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
In respect of:			
Intangible assets	12	49,450	-
			<del></del>
Recognised in:			
Administrative expenses		49,450	-

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

12	Intangible fixed assets						Software
	Cost						£
	At 1 August 2020 Additions						16,580 32,870
	At 31 July 2021	•					49,450
	Amortisation and impairm Impairment losses	ent					49,450
	At 31 July 2021						49,450
	Carrying amount At 31 July 2021						
	At 31 July 2020						16,580
13	Tangible fixed assets		Short asehold land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Office equipment	Total
		£	£	£	£.	£	£
	Cost		•				
	At 1 August 2020 Additions	527,621	325,119	1,694,903 133,808	58,159	171,468 156,145	2,777,270 289,953
	At 31 July 2021	527,621	325,119	1,828,711	58,159	327,613	3,067,223
	Depreciation and impairment						
	At 1 August 2020 Depreciation charged in	63,312	45,172	1,107,668	50,467	111,300	1,377,919
	the year	10,552	30,380	234,937	1,136	34,468	311,473
	At 31 July 2021	73,864	75,552	1,342,605	51,603	145,768	1,689,392
	Carrying amount						
	At 31 July 2021	453,757 	249,567	486,106	6,556	181,845	1,377,831
	At 31 July 2020	464,309	279,947	587,235	7,692	60,168	1,399,351

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 13 Tangible fixed assets (Continued)

	The net carrying value of tangible finance leases:	fixed assets	includes th	ne following in	n respect of assets	held under
					2021	2020
					£	. <b>£</b>
	Office equipment				128,278	-
					<del></del>	
14	Fixed asset investments					
					2021	2020
				Notes	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries			15	4,774,633	-

Additions in the year relate to the purchase of the entire issued share capital of Aurelia Bioscience Ltd on 22 June 2021. Further details of the acquisition can be found in Maxwell Topco Limited consolidated accounts.

#### Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost or valuation At 1 August 2020 Additions	4,774,633
At 31 July 2021	4,774,633
Carrying amount At 31 July 2021	4,774,633
At 31 July 2020	<u>-</u>

#### 15 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 July 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Aurelia Bioscience Ltd	Building 42 Charnwood Campus, 9 Summerpool Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, LE11 5RD	Pre clinical research and biological screening	Ordinary shares	100.00

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

16	Stocks		
		2021 £	2020 £
	Raw materials and consumables	71,592	54,075 ———
17	Debtors		
	Amounts falling due within one year:	2021 £	2020 £
	Trade debtors	. 750,037	736,636
	Corporation tax recoverable	-	166,552
	Other debtors	583,325	221,973
	Prepayments and accrued income	350,074	142,432
		1,683,436	1,267,593
		2021	2020
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
	Other debtors	32,089	27,900
	Total debtors	1,715,525	1,295,493

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

18	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	•		
			2021	2020
		Notes	£	£
	Bank loans	20	27,409	34,489
	Obligations under finance leases	21	35,209	-
	Trade creditors		401,988	247,189
	Amounts owed to group undertakings		5,901,654	1,378,170
	Taxation and social security		115,240	325,653
	Other creditors		300,790	1,945
	Accruals and deferred income		349,791	152,488
			7,132,081	2,139,934
			=======================================	

Bank loans are secured, details of which are given in note 20.

Finance leases are secured against the assets to which they relate, further details are given in note 21.

Interest has been charged at a rate of 12% on £5,871,654 (2020: £1,348,170) of amounts owed to group undertakings. The remaining £30,000 (2020: £30,000) is provided on an interest free basis.

Included in other creditors is £300,790 (2020: £nil) of contingent consideration related to the purchase of Aurelia Bioscience Ltd, see note 14.

#### 19 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

•	•	2021	2020
	Notes	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	20	387,084	156,984
Obligations under finance leases	21	93,069	-
Obligations under finance leases Other creditors		299,336	-
		779,489	156,984

Bank loans are secured, details of which are given in note 20.

Finance leases are secured against the assets to which they relate, further details are given in note 21.

Other creditors represent contingent consideration related to the purchase of Aurelia Bioscience Ltd, see note 14.

Amounts included above which fall due after five years are as follows:

Payable by instalments		79,830	55,422
	•		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

20	Borrowings			
		2021	2020	
		£	£	
	Bank loans	414,493	191,473	
		•		
	Payable within one year	27,409	34,489	
	Payable after one year	387,084	156,984	
		<del></del>		

Bank loans consist of three arrangements; a Variable Rate Bank Loan; a Fixed Rate Bank Loan; and a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan Scheme (CBILS).

The Variable Rate Bank Loan is denominated in £ with a nominal interest rate of 2.4% over base rate%, and the final instalment is due on 31 January 2025. The carrying amount at year end is £51,840 (2020 - £65,504).

The Fixed Rate Bank Loan is denominated in £ with a nominal interest rate of 4%, and the final instalment is due on 31 January 2030. The carrying amount at year end is £112,653 (2020 - £125,969).

These bank borrowings are secured by a fixed charge over The Heritage Building, 7 Beaumont Court, Prince William Road, Loughborough, LE11 5DA and a fixed and floating charge over other assets and undertakings.

The CBILS was taken out during the year to assist with cash flow during the coronavirus pandemic. The loan is denominated in £ with a nominal interest rate of 2.28% and the final instalment is due on 30 June 2027. Interest on the loan is to be paid by the government for the first 12 months, as shown in note 9. The carrying amount at the year end is £250,000. The UK government has guaranteed 80% of the loan value as part of the CBIL scheme.

#### 21 Finance lease obligations

-	2021	2020
Future minimum lease payments due under finance leases:	£	£
Less than one year	50,434	-
Between one and five years	100,800	-
	151,234	
Less: future finance charges	(22,956)	-
	128,278	
	====	

Finance lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain items of office equipment. Leases include purchase options at the end of the lease period, and no restrictions are placed on the use of the assets. The average lease term is 3 years. All leases are on a fixed repayment basis and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rental payments.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

22	Provisions for liabilities			2021	2020
			Notes	£	£
	Deferred tax liabilities		23	152,116 ———	111,781
23	Deferred taxation				
•	The major deferred tax liabilities and ass	ets recognised by the co	ompany are:		
	Balances:			Liabilities 2021 £	Liabilities 2020 £
	Accelerated capital allowances			152,116 ———	111,781
	Movements in the year				2021 £
	Movements in the year:				£
	Liability at 1 August 2020 Charge to profit or loss				111,781 40,335
	-				
	Liability at 31 July 2021				152,116 ———
24	Retirement benefit schemes			0004	2000
	Defined contribution schemes			2021 £	2020 £
	Charge to profit or loss in respect of defin	ned contribution scheme	s	165,978	130,732
	The company operates a defined contribute scheme are held separately from the				
25	Share capital		2020	0004	2022
	Ordinary share capital	2021 Number	2020 Number	2021 £	2020 £
	Issued and fully paid				
	Ordinary shares of £1 each	78	78	78	78

The shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights. They do not confer any rights of redemption.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 26 Reserves

#### Profit and loss reserves

Profit and loss reserves represent cumulative profit and loss net of distribution to owners.

#### Capital redemption reserve

The capital redemption reserve represents the nominal value of the company's own shares that have been redeemed.

#### 27 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

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

	2021	2020
	£	£
Within one year	390,832	299,313
Between one and five years	3,013,625	370,092
In over five years	3,632,160	-
	7.026.617	660 405
	7,036,617	669,405
	= <u></u>	

#### 28 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:	2021 £	2020 £
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	1,110,582 ======	-

Of the capital commitments above £965,115 will be funded via new finance leases which will commence after the 31 July 2021.

#### 29 Related party transactions

During the year management charges of £42,000 (2020: £36,822) were payable to Synova Capital LLP. No amounts were outstanding at the year end (2020: £nil).

During the year services were acquired of £15,470 (2020: £16,994) and salary payments via payroll were made of £nil (2020: £10,752) to the spouse of a director.

#### 30 Events after the reporting date

In November 2021 CML secured new world class laboratory facilities at Charnwood Campus in Loughborough, UK. This supports our strategic plan to expand our scientific services in terms of scientific capabilities, growth in capacity and the combination of services to provide integrated drug discovery services with co-located scientific teams.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JULY 2021

#### 31 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Maxwell Bidco Limited, a company registered in England and Wales.

Maxwell Topco Limited is the ultimate parent company, and is the smallest and largest group which prepares group financial statements which include the results of the company. The consolidated accounts of Maxwell Topco Limited are available from its registered office: Building 42 Charnwood Campus, 9 Summerpool Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, LE11 5RD.

The ultimate controlling party is Synova Capital GP III LLP.