Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended

31 December 2022

Company Number 03544670

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Annual Report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Company Information

Directors

D Jethwa

C Gauglitz

L M R Couston

Registered office

Chesham House, Deansway, Chesham, England, HP5 2FW

Company number

03544670

Auditors

Rödl & Partner Limited, 170 Edmund Street, Birmingham, B3 2HB

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their strategic report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company in the year under review was the provision of support services to the clinical research industry.

The Company is part of the group of companies which is composed of Pharmalex UK Bidco Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group).

Review of the business and future developments

The 2022 year was successful for the company with some pressure on results from competition in the market. This resulted in a small reduction in revenue and operating profit, further, the business continued to increased investment in the business with a long term view. This investment is expected to provide an expanding customer base and service offerings for future growth.

Phlexglobal Limited works well with its related US and Poland offices to provide seamless, high quality services to its global clients.

The impact of the market pressures on the business had a marginal negative impact on sales resulting in a 4.5% decline in revenue for the year. The company operates within the life sciences sector and whilst the commencement of some clinical trials were delayed from 2020/2021, there has also been an increase in demand since the start of 2022. There is also further growth in overseas markets, such as the USA, whilst demand in the UK and Europe is increasing at a slower rate for the company. However, the company expects cross group synergies to provide further opportunities for the company.

Financial and other key performance indicators

The company uses a range of performance measures to monitor and manage its business effectively. These are both financial and non-financial, and the most significant of these are the key performance indicators (KPIs).

The key financial indicators are turnover, gross profit, operating profit and cash. These KPIs indicate the volume of business the company has undertaken as well as the efficiency and profitability of this business. The key non-financial performance indicator is the number of employees.

KPIs for the year ended 31 December 2022 are set out below:

| | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Turnover Gross profit | 12,390 4,509 | 12,970 5,431 |
| Operating profit Cash | 16 835 | 2,952 1,391 |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| Number of employees Gross profit (%) Operating profit (%) | 139 36.4 0.1 | 162 41.9 22.8 |

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties that the Company encounter include risks from: the war in Ukraine, recent inflationary pressures, liquidity risk and foreign exchange exposures.

One of the Company's subsidiaries is located in Poland close to the border with Ukraine. The war in Ukraine has not had a direct impact on revenue or safety of employees, Nevertheless the company and the Group continues to actively monitor the situation with local management, and support any refugees at the border.

Our employees have all been working from home since Covid-19 in the countries we operate. We have seen no loss in productivity and have increased pro-active employee engagement over this time. This has also allowed the Group to review its office locations and make strategic cost savings. Most of our employees are telling us they prefer a more flexible working pattern which we believe will result in continued increased working from home and therefore we expect productivity to remain at or near current levels as we review longer term working arrangements.

The main financial risks arising from the Group's activities are liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk. These are monitored by the board of directors and the finance team.

The company's policy in respect of liquidity risk is to maintain readily accessible bank deposit accounts to ensure the company has sufficient funds for operations. The cash deposits are held in a mixture of short term deposits and current accounts which earn interest at a floating rate.

The company's policy in respect of foreign exchange risk is to match, where possible, the currency of revenue and costs, to closely monitor foreign exchange movements and to incorporate the ability, in contracts, to renegotiate rates if foreign exchange rates move by more than a certain percentage.

Approval

This strategic report was approved on behalf of the Board on 17 October 2023

D Jethwa Director

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2022

The directors present their report together with their strategic report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Results and dividends

The statement of comprehensive income is set out on page 8 and shows a turnover of £12,390k (2021: £12,970k) and gross profit of £4,509k (2021: £5,431k). The company made a loss before tax of £329k (2021:£2,952k profit) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2021: £Nil).

Directors

The directors of the company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing of the financial statements were:

K J Roy (resigned on 11th February 2022)

A Johnson (resigned on 15th July 2022)

J McNeill (resigned on 22nd February 2023)

T S Dobmeyer (appointed on 24th January 2022; resigned 31st March 2023)

D Jethwa (appointed on 22nd February 2023)

C Gauglitz (appointed 31st March 2023)

L M R Couston (appointed 31st March 2023)

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, 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 year.

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

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

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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.

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

Directors' confirmation

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the group's and company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information needed and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 17 October 2023

D Jethwa Director

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PHLEXGLOBAL LIMITED

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Phlexglobal Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022 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 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 Financial Reporting Standard 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 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. 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. 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.

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 or a material misstatement of the other information. 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.

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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 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; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the Directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a Strategic report.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' responsibilities statement (as set out on page 3), 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.

Independent auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

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.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

- Enquiry of management, those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims;
- Enquiry of entity staff to identify any instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management override of controls, including testing of journal entries
 and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions
 outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for bias.

A further description of our responsibilities is available 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.

Imran Farooq (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Rödl & Partner Limited

170 Edmund Street Birmingham B3 2HB

Date: 17 Oct 2023

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Note | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|---|--------|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover | 3 | 12,390 | 12,970 |
| Cost of sales | | (7,881) | (7,539) |
| Gross profit | | 4,509 | 5,431 |
| Administrative expenses | | (4,493) | (2,479) |
| Operating profit | 4 | 16 | 2,952 |
| Interest payable and similar charges Interest receivable and similar income | 7 8 | (533) 188 | - |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation | | (329) | 2,952 |
| Taxation | 9 | (519) | (585) |
| (Loss)/profit for the year | | (848) | 2,367 |

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

There was no other comprehensive income in the current or prior year and therefore no statement of other comprehensive income has been prepared.

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2022

| Company Registration number: 035446 | | | | | |
|--|------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| | Note | | 2022 | | 2021 |
| | | | £'000 | | Restated £'000 |
| Fixed assets | | , | | | |
| Intangible assets | 10 | 6,183 | | | 5,234 |
| Tangible assets | 11 | 60 | | | 77 |
| Fixed asset investments | 12 | 610 | | | 610 |
| | | | 6,853 | | 5,921 |
| Long term assets | 40 | | 0.040 | | |
| Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 13 | | 3,219 | | - |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 14 | 67,387 | | 60,852 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 835 | | 1,391 | |
| | | 68,222 | | 62,243 | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within | | | | | |
| one year | 15 | (33,365) | | (32,386) | |
| Net current assets | | | 34,857 | | 29,857 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 44,929 | | 35,778 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 16 | (9,571) | | - | |
| Provisions for liabilities | 17 | (1,191) | | (763) | |
| Fotal non-current liabilities | | | (10,762) | | (763) |
| | | | | | |
| Net assets | | | 34,167 | | 35,015 |
| | | | · | | |
| Capital and reserves | 18 | | 4 | | 4 |
| Called up share capital | 18 | | 1 852 | | 852 |
| Share premium account Retained earnings | 19 | | | | 34,162 |
| veramen earnings | 18 | | 33,314 | | ———— |
| Shareholders' funds | | | 34,167 | | 35,015 |

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2023.

D Jethwa Director

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

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

| | Called up Share Capital £'000 | Share premium £'000 | Retained earnings Restated £'000 | Total £'000 |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| 31 December 2020 | 1 | 852 | 31,795 | 32,648 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 2,367 | 2,367 |
| 31 December 2021 | . 1 | 852 | 34,162 | 35,015 |
| Loss for the year | - | | (848) | (848) |
| 31 December 2022 | 1 | 852 | 33,314 | 34,167 |

The notes on pages 11 to 23 form part of these financial statements.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

Phlexglobal Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England & Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on the contents page and the nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the strategic report. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard ('FRS 102') the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The presentation currency of these financial statements is pound sterling. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying accounting policies. These critical accounting estimates and judgements are discussed in more detail in note 2.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Going concern

The directors consider that the company has access to sufficient funding to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. In addition, the company is expected to continue to be profitable, generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future, and to experience further growth from wider group synergies in the coming year. In addition, the Group is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows for the foreseeable future based upon a detailed budget prepared for 2023 and a forecast for 2024. As a result the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Turnover and revenue recognition

Turnover represents revenue (excluding VAT) earned under a wide variety of contracts to provide a range of different professional services. Revenue is generally recognised as contract activity progresses so that for incomplete contracts it reflects the partial performance of the contractual obligations. For such contracts the amount of revenue reflects the accrual of the right to consideration by reference to the value of work performed. Revenue not billed to clients is included in debtors as accrued revenue and invoices on account in excess of the relevant amount of revenue are included in creditors as deferred revenue.

Software development, intangible assets and amortisation

Software development costs are recognised as an intangible asset when the company can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development. Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised evenly over the period of expected future benefit. During the period of development the asset is tested for impairment annually.

All costs that the directors consider relate to the ongoing maintenance of the underlying platform are expensed directly to the income statement.

Amortisation is recognised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Trademarks and licences - over 10 years
Capitalised software development - over 3 years

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings

life of the lease

Computer equipment

33% on the straight line basis25% on the straight line basis

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provision for diminution in value.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income, except that a charge attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme for the benefit of its employees. Contributions payable are charged to the income statement in the year they are payable.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. All differences are taken to the Statement of comprehensive income within Administrative expenses

Financial assets and liabilities

The company's financial assets and liabilities mainly comprise related party receivables, borrowings and related party payables.

Receivables are non-interest bearing and are recognised at amortised cost as reduced by appropriate allowances for irrecoverable amounts.

Payables are repayable on demand, non-interest bearing and are recognised at fair value on inception and amortised cost in subsequent periods.

Preparation of consolidated financial statements

The financial statements contain information about Phlexglobal Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company has taken the option under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare consolidated financial statements as the results of the company and its subsidiaries are included within the consolidated financial statements of Pharmalex UK Bidco Limited, which has its registered office at Chesham House, Deansway, Chesham, England, HP5 2FW.

Exemption from preparing a cash flow statement

The company has taken the exemption within Chapter 1 of FRS 102, not to prepare a cash flow statement as it is included within the consolidated financial statements of its ultimate parent, Pharmalex UK Bidco Limited, which are publicly available.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to exercise judgement in applying the accounting policies. Estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the financial statements are continually reviewed and revised as necessary.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

• Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the company's tangible and intangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty

Tangible fixed assets (note 11)

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Intangible fixed assets (note 10)

Intangible fixed assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, with no residual value. The actual lives of the assets are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

Development expenditure (note 10)

Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technical and economic feasibility is confirmed. In determining the amounts to be capitalised management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the assets, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

Prior Year Restatements

Post balance sheet an intercompany mis-posting in prior years was identified. The correction of this mis-posting has been reflected in 2021, resulting in a £267k increase in amounts due to group companies and a corresponding £267k decrease in opening reserves at 1st January 2022.

3 Turnover

The company has one class of business and in the year 92% (2021: 91%) of the company's services were rendered to markets outside the United Kingdom.

4 Operating profit

| | 2022 | 2021 Restated* |
|---|-------|-------------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| This is arrived at after charging/(crediting): | | |
| Operating leases: | | |
| - Hire of land and buildings | 159 | 247 |
| - Hire of other assets | 20 | 44 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets | 60 | 84 |
| Amortisation of capitalised software development | 3,919 | 3,123 |
| Defined contribution pension cost | 283 | 275 |
| Auditor's remuneration for statutory audit services | 25 | 63 |
| Auditor's remuneration for taxation services | 4 | 14 |
| Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange movements* | 3,266 | 1,744 |
| | | |

^{*2021} restated to include £1,673k of expenses that were correctly included in operating profit in 2021 but not shown in this note in 2021.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| 5 Employees | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | £'000 | £'000 |
| Staff costs, including directors' remuneration | | |
| Wages and salaries | 7,104 | 6,399 |
| Social security costs | 709 | 705 |
| Other post retirement benefit costs | 283 | 275 |
| | 8,096 | 7,379 |
| | | |
| The average number of employees (includin was as follows: | ig directors) during the year | |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| | No. | No. |
| Clinical services staff | 108 | 113 |
| Administration | 31 | 49 |
| | | 162 |
| | | |

6 Key management personnel

The directors are considered to be the key management personnel and their remuneration is set out below:

| | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Directors' emoluments Company contributions to money purchase pension schemes | 198 7 | 638 8 |
| · | 205 | 646 |

The total amount payable to the highest paid director during the year was £197,628 (2021: £240,000). Company contributions to the defined contribution scheme for the highest paid director amounted to £7,235 (2021: £7,826).

There was 1 director (2021: 1) in the company's defined contribution scheme during the year.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| 7 Interest payable and similar charges | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Bank interest Intra Group Loans Payable | 17 516 | - |
| | 533 | - |

On the 24 January 2022 Overture Topco Limited and its subsidiaries were acquired by PharmaLex UK Bidco Limited. As part of the acquisition, the company received an intercompany loan payable to PharmaLex UK Bidco Limited for £9,055,238. Interest accrues annually at a rate of 6% and the loan is repayable on 31 December 2026. On receipt of this loan, the company issued a loan to its subsidiary, Phlexglobal Inc for £3,218,597 with the same loan terms.

| 8 | Interest receivable and similar income | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|---|--|---------------|---------------|
| | Intra Group Loans Receivable | 188 | - |

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| Taxation | | |
|---|--|--|
| raxation | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
| UK corporation tax | | |
| Current charge/(credit) for the year | | (166) |
| | - | (166) |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous year | 465 54 | 550 201 |
| Taxation on ordinary activities | 519 | 585 |
| The tax assessed for the year differs to the standard rate of corpor | ation tax in the UK applied | d to the resul |
| The tax assessed for the year differs to the standard rate of corpor before tax. The differences are explained below: | ration tax in the UK applied 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
| before tax. The differences are explained below: | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
| before tax. The differences are explained below: (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: | 2022 £'000 (329) | 2021 £'000 2,952 |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 2022 £'000 (329) ———————————————————————————————————— | 2021 £'000 2,952 ———————————————————————————————————— |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Fixed asset differences | 2022 £'000 (329) ———————————————————————————————————— | 2021 £'000 2,952 ———————————————————————————————————— |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Fixed asset differences Differences in tax rates | 2022 £'000 (329) ———————————————————————————————————— | 2021 £'000 2,952 ———————————————————————————————————— |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Fixed asset differences | 2022 £'000 (329) ———————————————————————————————————— | 2021 £'000 2,952 ———————————————————————————————————— |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax Tax charge calculated at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Fixed asset differences Differences in tax rates R&D expenditure credits | 2022 £'000 (329) ———————————————————————————————————— | 2021 £'000 2,952 ———————————————————————————————————— |

An increase in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% (effective 1 April 2023) was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021. Therefore, the 25% rate has been used to calculate the deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 31 December 2021 and as at 31 December 2022

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 *(continued)*

9 Taxation (continued)

| The deferred tax balances comprise: | Deferred tax Liability £'000 |
|--|------------------------------------|
| At 1 January 2022 Prior year adjustment Short term timing differences Fixed asset timing differences | 708 54 (10) 384 |
| At 31 December 2022 | 1,136 |
| The deferred tax liability is made up as follows: | |
| | £'000 |
| Short term timing differences Fixed asset timing differences | (20) 1,156 ——— |
| | 1,136 |

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| 10 | Intangible fixed assets | | Capitalised software | Trademarks | |
|----|--|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | development £'000 | and licences | Total £'000 |
| | Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions | | 14,893 4,868 | 116 | 15,009 4,868 |
| | At 31 December 2022 | | 19,761 | 116 | 19,877 |
| | Amortisation At 1 January 2022 Charge for the year | | 9,659 3,919 | 116 | 9,775 3,919 |
| | 31 December 2022 | | 13,578 | 116 | 13,694 |
| | Net book value At 31 December 2022 | | 6,183 | | 6,183 |
| | At 31 December 2021 | | 5,234 | - | 5,234 |
| 11 | Tangible assets | Leasehold land and Buildings £'000 | Computer equipment £'000 | Fixtures, fittings and Equipment £'000 | Total £'000 |
| | Cost At 1 January 2022 Additions | 498 - | 1,189 43 | 250 - | 1,937 43 |
| | At 31 December 2022 | 498 | 1,232 | 250 | 1,980 |
| | Depreciation At 1 January 2022 Charge for the year | 468 24 | 1,142 36 | 250 | 1,860 60 |
| | At 31 December 2022 | 492 | 1,178 | 250 | 1,920 |
| | Net book value At 31 December 2022 | 6 | 54 | | 60 |
| | At 31 December 2021 | 30 | 47 | - | 77 |

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| 12 | Fixed asset investments | | | 2022 £'000 | 2021 £'000 |
|----|--|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Subsidiary undertakings a | t cost | - | 610 | 610 |
| | The company has the following subsidiary undertakings: | | | | |
| | Name | Address and country of Incorporation or registration | Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held | Nature of I | ousiness |
| | Subsidiary undertakings | | | | |
| | Phlexglobal Inc | 200 Lindenwood Drive Malvern, PA 19355, USA | Ordinary, 100% | The provisi research se | on of clinical ervices |
| | Phlexglobal Poland SP Zoo | 4th Floor, Building A, 6 Szeligowskiego St., Lublin, Poland | Ordinary, 100% | The provisi research se | on of clinical ervices |
| | Phlexglobal GmbH | Luise-Ullrich-Strasse 20 80636 Munich, Germany | Ordinary, 100% | Holding cor | mpany |
| 13 | Debtors: amounts falling | due after more than one year | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | Intra group loans receivab | le after more than one year | _ | £'000 3,219 | £'000 |
| | Interest accrues annually a | at a rate of 6% and the loan is rep | ayable on 31 Decemb | er 2026. | |
| 14 | Debtors | | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | | | £'000 | £'000 |
| | Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued Amounts due from group of Taxation and social security | companies | | 2,506 954 63,605 322 | 3,094 585 57,074 99 |
| | | | _ | 67,387 | 60,852 |

Balances with subsidiary undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand. All amounts fall due for repayment in less than one year.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

| 15 | Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | |
|----|---|--------|--|
| | - | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | £'000 | Restated £'000 |
| | Trade creditors | 626 | 629 |
| | Corporation tax | - | 298 |
| | Other creditors | 440 | 574 |
| | Accruals and deferred income | 1,772 | 2,071 |
| | Taxation and social security | 3 | _ |
| | Amounts due to group companies | 30,524 | 28,814 |
| | | | |
| | | 33,365 | 32,386 |
| 40 | O Promote fall and the offermore there are used | | ······································ |
| 16 | Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 0000 | 2024 |
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| | | £'000 | £'000 |
| | Intra group loans due after more than one year | 9,571 | - |
| | | | |

On 24 January 2022 Overture Topco Limited and its subsidiaries were acquired by PharmaLex UK Bidco Limited. As part of the acquisition, the company received an intercompany loan payable to PharmaLex UK Bidco Limited for £9,055,238 to fund the settlement of costs associated with the acquisition. This intercompany loan accrues interest at a rate of 6% per annum and is repayable on 31 December 2026.

17 Provisions for liabilities

| | Property provisions £'000 | Deferred tax liability £'000 | Total £'000 |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| At 1 January 2022 Charged to the income statement in the year | 55 - | 708 519 | 763 519 |
| Other timing differences | - | (91) | (91) |
| At 31 December 2022 | 55 | 1,136 | 1,191 |
| | | | |

Property provisions relate to the directors' estimate of dilapidations payable on expiry of property leases held by the group.

18 Share capital

| | Allotted, called up and fully paid | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| • | 2022 Number | 2021 Number | 2022 £ | 2021 £ |
| Ordinary shares of £0.01 each | 16,951 | 16,951 | 170 | 170 |

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

19 Reserves

The Company's reserves are as follows:

- Share premium reserve represents the amount in excess of the nominal value of the shares issued.
- Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses.

20 Commitments under operating leases

The fair value of minimum lease payments payable on the company's operating leases were as follows:

| | Land and buildings 2022 £'000 | Land and buildings 2021 £'000 |
|--|--|--|
| Within one year In two to five years In more than five years | · 22 - - | 185 34 - |
| | 22 | 219 |

21 Related party transactions and ultimate controlling party

The company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the Group headed by Pharmalex UK Bidco Limited, since that company publishes consolidated financial statements.

The company's immediate parent company is Emerald Bidco Limited. On 24 January 2022 the Group and Company were acquired by PharmaLex GmbH, which was the ultimate controlling party from 24 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. On 1 January 2023 the PharmaLex Group were acquired by AmerisourceBergen Corporation, which is now the ultimate controlling party (refer to note 23).

22 Post retirement benefit costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the group to the fund and amounted to £283k (2021: £275k). Contributions totalling £49k (2021: £42k) were payable to the fund at the year end and are included in creditors.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

23 Post balance sheet events

On 24 January 2022 Overture Topco Limited and its subsidiaries were acquired by PharmaLex UK Bidco Limited. The PharmaLex Group are a leading provider of specialized services for the pharma, biotech and medtech industries worldwide.

On 12 September 2022, the PharmaLex Group announced that AmerisourceBergen Corporation has signed a definitive agreement to acquire the Group. The transaction will advance AmerisourceBergen's role as partner of choice for biopharmaceutical manufacturers by enhancing AmerisourceBergen's global portfolio of solutions to support manufacturer partners across the pharmaceutical development and commercialisation journey. The transaction was closed on 1 January 2023.

Following the AmerisourceBergen (AB) acquisition, there was an organisational restructure in January 2023, that entailed the company selling its investments in Phlexglobal Inc and Phlexglobal GmbH (see note 12) to AB affiliates in the US and Germany respectively.

An estimate cannot be made of the financial impact of the above events.