ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021



COMPANY INFORMATION

DIRECTORS I. Morgan (resigned 31 December 2021)

W. Tyrrell (resigned 1 April 2022)
V. Bondzulic (appointed 1 April 2022)
K. Orfan (appointed 1 April 2022)
R. P. O'Beirn (appointed 1 April 2022)

A. Serota (appointed 15 Oct 2021)

COMPANY SECRETARY D. Moynagh (resigned 15 October 2021)

REGISTERED NUMBER 02234557

REGISTERED OFFICE Ashfield House

Resolution Road Ashby-de-la-Zouch Leicestershire LE65 1HW

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR Ernst & Young

Harcourt Centre Harcourt Street Dublin 2 Ireland D02 YA40

BANKERS NatWest Bank PLC

Charing Cross Birkenhead Merseyside CH41 4DF

SOLICITORS

Pinsent Mason
1 Redcliff Street

Bristol BS1 6TP

CONTENTS

	Page
Strategic Report	1 - 2
Directors' Report	3 - 4
Directors' Responsibilities Statement	5
Independent Auditor's Report	6 - 9
Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	10
Balance Sheet	11
Statement of Changes in Equity	12 - 13
Notes to the Financial Statements	14 - 28

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company's principal activities during the period have continued to be packaging, storage and distribution of clinical trial supplies for the pharmaceutical and healthcare industry. The Company's activities also include comparator sourcing and Qualified Person (QP) services.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company has continued its commercial capabilities whilst supporting existing customers in the clinical market and additional investment was agreed for this expansion in the service offering.

Some revenue streams were negatively affected by Brexit and COVID. We continued with our plans to ensure that we continue to meet customer and operational demands in light of any events arising from United Kingdom's departure from the EU.

During the year the Company carried out a restructuring programme to reduce its cost base in line with current market conditions and position the Company for future growth.

The ultimate controlling party of the Company through 15 August 2021 was UDG Healthcare plc (UDG Group), an entity registered in the Republic of Ireland, under company registration number 12244 with its registered address at 20 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Citywest, Dublin 24, Ireland. On 16 August 2021, following acceptance of a cash offer by the shareholders of the UDG Group, Clayton, Dubilier & Rice LLC became the new ultimate controlling party of the Company.

The Company has also changed its year-end from 30 September to 31 December to align with the Sharp Group's financial reporting. The financial statements are for the 15 month period ended 31 December 2021.

On 15 December 2021 the Company received a capital contribution of £3,500,000 from its parent company Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Holdings Limited.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Non Financial Risks:

The Company is exposed to the following key risks and uncertainties:

- The impact of the uncertain global economic environment on the health care industry:
- Fluctuation in exchange rates between the pound sterling, U.S. dollar, and Euro;
- Changes in the mix of clinical trial spending by customers, sometimes intended to reduce spending but other times intended to increase outsourcing of services to companies such as Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Limited:
- Consolidation within the pharmaceutical industry that results in customers going through mergers to delay or reduce spending on research and development; and
- Non-compliance with requirements of regulatory agencies or failure to maintain quality standards resulting in loss of licences or customers or fines incurred for breach of standards.

Financial Risks:

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include foreign exchange and credit risk. Foreign exchange rate risk arises from transactions when goods and services are bought or sold in currencies other than Sterling. Significant transactions in foreign currencies are managed by the use of currency bank accounts held by the Company.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

The Company has no significant long term debt which limits the adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company and the related finance costs. Given the size of the Company, the directors have not delegated the responsibility of monitoring financial risk management to a sub-committee of the board. Group management at the Company level provide a required level of monitoring to the Company.

The effects of credit risk are controlled as the Company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. As the majority of the Company's customers are established pharmaceutical companies, Clinical Research Organisations or Government organisations, this is not considered to be a significant risk.

Pandemic Risks:

The COVID-19 outbreak is an unprecedented global event whose impacts and duration are not yet fully known. A prolonged outbreak could negatively impact the economic environment in which the Company operates.

Economic and Political Risks:

The Russian and Ukraine war is an unprecedented global event whose impacts and duration are not yet fully known. It is unknown how the effects of a prolonged war could impact the economic environment in which the Company operates.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company's strategy is one of growth with improved profitability. The directors monitor progress against this strategy with reference to two key performance indicators. These are 'Value of Production as a percentage of Revenue' and 'Book to Bill Ratio' which are 63.0% and 0.50 respectively (2020: 69.4% and 0.57). Growth and these metrics are supported by monitoring new business from success in developing new accounts; customer visits and on time deliveries ("OTD"); cash conversion metrics representing the performance of cash flow management.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

R. P. O'Beirn

Director

Date: 31 August 2022

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2021.

RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the period, after taxation, amounted to £597,994 (2020: loss £34,708).

The directors do not proposed a dividend to be paid in respect of the financial period (2020: £Nil).

DIRECTORS

The directors who served during the period and subsequently were:

I. Morgan (resigned 31 December 2021)

W. Tyrrell (resigned 1 April 2022)

V. Bondzulic (appointed 1 April 2022)

K. Orfan (appointed 1 April 2022)

R. P. O'Beirn (appointed 1 April 2022)

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During the year the Company did not make any political or charitable donations (2020: £Nil).

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors anticipate that the future global demand/market opportunities for clinical services are very strong. The current confirmed orders in hand and visibility of sales will support further significant growth in sales from continuing operations. The directors hope to maintain momentum by further identifying new customers and strengthening existing customer relationships through consistent and flexible performance.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There have been no significant events affecting the Company since the period end. See Note 20 for further details.

GOING CONCERN

The Company is in a net current liabilities position as at 31 December 2021. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as a result of receipt of a letter of support from the parent company, Sharp Services, LLC.

After making due enquiries, including consideration of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic and political risk, and the letter of support received, the Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Further information is outlined in Note 2.2.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

AUDITOR

The auditors, Ernst & Young, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf.

R. P. O'Beirn

Director

Date: 31 August 2022

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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 applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework'. 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 judgments 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;
- 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 to 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.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements and other information included in Directors' Reports may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the Board

R. P. O'Beirn Director

Date: 31 August 2022



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHARP CLINICAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Limited (the 'company') for the period ended 31 December 2021, which comprise the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 22, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of 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. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHARP CLINICAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (Continued)

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the strategic report and the directors' report. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion 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 period 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.

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 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.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHARP CLINICAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (Continued)

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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are FRS 101, the Companies Act 2006 and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the UK. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to health and safety and employee matters;
- We understood how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated our enquires through reading the minutes of board meetings, and we noted that there was no contradictory evidence;



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SHARP CLINICAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED (Continued)

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by inquiry of management, those charged with governance and others within the company, as to whether they have knowledge of any actual or suspected fraud. Where this risk was considered higher, we performed audit procedures to address the fraud risk. These procedures included testing manual journals and were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error;
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved reading minutes of board meetings to identify any noncompliance with laws and regulations and enquiries of management.

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

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' 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.

00-0.1 07-080-1

Justin Sherwood (Senior statutory auditor) for and on behalf of Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm

Dublin, Ireland

2 September 2022

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	15 months ended 31 December 2021 £	12 months ended 30 September 2020 £
Turnover	3	11,370,031	8,439,321
Cost of sales		(8,862,588)	(5,916,443)
GROSS PROFIT		2,507,443	2,522,878
Administrative expenses		(3,206,597)	(2,299,605)
Exceptional items	8	(76,742)	(170,932)
Other operating income	4	300,000	-
OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT	5	(475,896)	52,341
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	(122,098)	(87,049)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD		(597,994)	(34,708)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2021 or 2020 other than those included in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

SHARP CLINICAL SERVICES (UK) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 02234557

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	No4-	31 December 2021	30 September 2020
;	Note _.	£	£
Non-current assets	-		
Intangible assets Tangible assets	10 11	205,107 12,798,085	280,823 10,295,608
		13,003,192	10,576,431
Current assets			
Stocks Debtors: amounts falling due within one year Cash and cash equivalents	12 13	351,324 2,210,023 1,414,163	322,516 2,739,305 78,479
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	3,975,510 (8,790,691)	3,140,300 (10,851,730)
Net current liabilities		(4,815,181)	(7,711,430)
Total assets less current liabilities		8,188,011	2,865,001
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year Deferred taxation Other provisions	16 17 18	(2,000,000) (760,751) (100,000)	(410,622) (100,000)
Net assets		5,327,260	2,354,379
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital Share premium account Capital redemption reserve Other reserves Profit and loss account	19	24,500 15,750 2,250 3,828,425 1,456,335	24,500 15,750 2,250 257,550 2,054,329
•		5,327,260	2.354.379

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 31 August 2022.

R. P. O'Beirn

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£ .	£	£	£	: £	£
At 1 October 2020	24,500	15,750	2,250	257,550	2,054,329	2,354,379
Loss for the period			-	-	(597,994)	(597,994)
Equity settled share based payment transactions		-	·' -	70,875	-	70,875
Additional capital contribution	-	<u>-</u>	-	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
At 31 December 2021	24,500	15,750	2,250	3,828,425	1,456,335	5,327,260

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital	Share premium account	Capital redemption reserve	Other reserves	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£	£	£	,£	£	£
At 1 October 2019	24,500	15,750	2,250	154,778	2,089,037	2,286,315
Loss for the year			·		(34,708)	(34,708)
Equity settled share based payment transactions	-	-	-	102,772	•	102,772
At 30 September 2020	24.500	15,750	2,250	257,550	2,054,329	2,354,379

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Limited (the "Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the UK with a registered office at Ashfield House, Resolution Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire, LE65 1HW.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIÉS

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101"). The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as it applies in the European Union, but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The ultimate controlling party of the Sharp Group, where the Company is part of, through 15 August 2021 was UDG Healthcare plc (UDG Group), an entity registered in the Republic of Ireland, under company registration number 12244 with its registered address at 20 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Citywest, Dublin 24, Ireland. On 16 August 2021, following acceptance of a cash offer by the shareholders of the UDG Group, Clayton, Dubilier & Rice LLC became the new ultimate controlling party of the Sharp Group.

The Company has changed its year-end from 30 September to 31 December to align with the Sharp Group's financial reporting. The financial statements are for the 15 month period ended 31 December 2021.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- · Comparative year reconciliations for share capital, tangible fixed assets and intangible assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- · Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- · The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.
- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 Impairment of Assets in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Going Concern

The Company is in a net current liabilities position as at 31 December 2021. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as a result of receipt of a letter of support from the parent company, Sharp Services, LLC.

After making due enquiries, including consideration of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic and political risk, and the letter of support received, the Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and accordingly continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised for identified contracts with customers. The Company's revenue is derived from providing expert commercial packaging and clinical services in the healthcare industry. Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration receivable for goods and services sold to third party customers in the ordinary course of business. It excludes sales-based taxes and is net of allowances for volume-based rebates and early settlement discounts.

It is the Company's policy and customary business practice to receive a valid order from the customer in which each parties' rights and payment terms are established. The Company assesses revenue contracts to determine the transaction price and performance obligations to be delivered to customers under contract. The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price is allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling price. The Company's contracts with customers generally include a single performance obligation and do not contain multiple performance obligations or bundled pricing arrangements.

If the consideration in a revenue contract includes a variable amount (including volume rebates), the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for discounts and rebates, using the most likely amount estimation method for contracts with a single-volume threshold and the expected value method for contracts with more than one volume threshold. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur. In some of the Company's revenue contracts, the Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in IFRS 15, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company recognises revenue as the amount of the transaction price expected to be received for goods and services supplied at a point in time or over time as the contractual performance obligations are satisfied and control passes to the customer. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and therefore has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. Revenue is recognised over time where (i) there is a continuous transfer of control to the customer; or (ii) there is no alternative use for any asset created and there is an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Other revenue contracts are recognised at a point in time when control of the good or service transfers to the customer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Where the contractual performance obligations are satisfied over time and revenue is recognised over time, the Company recognises revenue by reference to the estimated stage of completion of the performance obligations. The primary method of estimating stage of completion of over time revenue contracts is the input method of cost incurred to date over the estimated total cost to complete the revenue contract. Estimates of revenues, costs and stage of completion during the performance of a contract are revised where circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known. Where performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer. This is at the point where the product is delivered to the customer and there are no unfulfilled obligations that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product.

Contract assets: A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are presented within trade and other receivables on the Company Balance Sheet. Amounts previously classified as accrued income are now classified as contract assets.

Contract liabilities: A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Contract liabilities are presented within trade and other payables on the Company Balance Sheet. Amounts previously classified as deferred income are now classified as contract liabilities.

Contract fulfilment assets: For certain contracts, the Company incurs costs necessary to fulfil obligations under a contract once it is obtained but before transferring goods or services to the customer. Costs to fulfil a contract are recognised on the Company Balance Sheet where the costs relate directly to a contract, generate or enhance Company resources that will be used in satisfying future performance obligations, and the costs are expected to be recovered. Contract fulfilment assets are amortised to cost of sales on a systematic basis, consistent with the pattern of transfer of the goods or services to which the asset relates.

2.4 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are transactions which fall within the ordinary activities of the Company but in managements' judgement, should be disclosed separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income due to their size or by virtue of their nature. An analysis of exceptional items is disclosed in Note 8.

2.5 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and 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 balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.5 Taxation (continued)

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

- 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; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

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 tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Computer Software

6 to 10 years

2.7 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings/ Leasehold property - 20%
Plant and equipment - 10%
Fixtures and fittings - 10%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.9 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.10 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.12 Creditors

Creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers.

Creditors are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Company's functional currencies at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss account.

2.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

3. TURNOVER

An analysis of turnover by class of business is as follows:

	15 months ended 31 December 2021	ended 30 September 2020
Sale of Goods	863,940	1,128,508
Sale of Services	10,506,091	7,310,813
	11,370,031	8,439,32 <u>1</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

15 months ended 3	4.	OTHER OPERATING INCOME		
Income from commercial partner 300,000 2			ended	ended
5. OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT 15 months ended 31 December 2021 £ 12 months ended 31 December 2021 £ 14,000 December 2021 £ 14,000 December 2021 £ 12 months ended 31 December 2020 £ 12 months ended 31 December 2021 £ 12 months ended 32 December 2021 E 12 months ended 32 December 2021 E 12 months ended 22 December			December 2021	September 2020
15 months ended 31 30 30 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5		Income from commercial partner	300,000	
15 months ended 31 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 3	5.	OPERATING (LOSS)/PROFIT		
Bended 31 September 2021 2020 E		Operating (loss)/profit is stated after charging the following:		
December 2021 2020 E E E			ended	ended
Amortisation (Note 10) 85,525 85,531 Auditor's remuneration 27,231 14,000 Loss on disposal of fixed assets 8,726 Loss on foreign exchange 52,656 17,205 6. EMPLOYEES Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended 31 30 December 2021 2020 £ £ Wages and salaries 4,037,829 2,484,660 Social security costs 321,864 223,710			December 2021	September 2020
Auditor's remuneration 27,231 14,000 Loss on disposal of fixed assets 8,726 17,205 Loss on foreign exchange 52,656 17,205 6. EMPLOYEES Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended anded ended and sold		Depreciation (Note 11)	528,925	374,569
Loss on disposal of fixed assets 8,726 Loss on foreign exchange 52,656 17,205 6. EMPLOYEES Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended 31 30 12 months ended 31 30 December 2021 £ September 2021 2020 £ E £ Wages and salaries 4,037,829 2,484,660 Social security costs 321,864 223,710		Amortisation (Note 10)	85,525	85,531
Loss on foreign exchange 52,656 17,205 6. EMPLOYEES Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended 31 30 December 2021 2021 £ 2021 2020 £ 2020 £ Wages and salaries 4,037,829 2,484,660 Social security costs 321,864 223,710		Auditor's remuneration	27,231	14,000
6. EMPLOYEES Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended and ended ended and solution and selection are also september 2021 and and selection are also september and selection are also selection sele		Loss on disposal of fixed assets	8,726	-
Staff costs were as follows: 15 months ended 31 30 December 2021 2020 £ £ Wages and salaries 4,037,829 2,484,660 Social security costs 321,864 223,710		Loss on foreign exchange	52,656	17,205
15 months ended ended 31 30	6.	EMPLOYEES		
ended 31 ended 31 30 December 2021 September 2020 September 2020 £ £ £ Wages and salaries 4,037,829 2,484,660 Social security costs 321,864 223,710		Staff costs were as follows:		
Wages and salaries 4,037,829 September 2020 £ £ Social security costs 321,864 223,710			ended	ended
Social security costs 321,864 223,710			December 2021	September 2020
		Wages and salaries	4,037,829	2,484,660
Cost of defined contribution scheme 245,232 162,609		Social security costs	321,864	223,710
		Cost of defined contribution scheme	245,232	162,609
			4,604,925	2,870,979

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

6. EMPLOYEES (CONTINUED)

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the period was as follows:

15	12
months	months
ended	ended
31	30
December	September
2021	2020
No.	No.
Marketing, selling, and distribution 8	8
Manufacturing 65	55
Administration 9	10
	73

7. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	15 months ended	12 months ended
	31	30
	December 2021	September 2020
	£ 2021	£
Aggregate remuneration in respect of qualifying services	271,620	206,275
Aggregate remuneration receivable under long term incentive plans	226,627	٠ -
	498,247	206,275

The aggregate remuneration for the highest payment director is £498,247 (2020: £206,275).

8. EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

	15 months ended 31 December 2021 £	12 months ended 30 September 2020 £
Accelerated share-based payment expense	76,742	30,365
Staff severance	• •	140,567
	76,742	170,932

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. TAXATION

	nonths ended 31 ember 2021 £	12 months ended 30 September 2020 £
Current tax on profits for the year Adjustments in respect of previous periods (23)	32,551) 4,520	(72,822) (107,585)
TOTAL CURRENT TAX (22	28,031)	(180,407)
DEFERRED TAX		
Impact of change in UK tax rate	26,880 25,598 (2,349)	97,394 32,971 137,091
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX 3	550,129	267,456
TAXATION ON PROFIT1	22,098	87,049

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR

The tax assessed for the period/year is higher than (2020 - higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	15 months ended 31 December 2021 £	12 months ended 30 September 2020 £
(Loss)/profit before tax	(475,896)	52,341
(Loss)/profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.0% (2020 - 19.0%)	(90,420)	9,945
EFFECTS OF:		•
(Income not taxable)/Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Remeasurement of deferred tax - change in UK tax rate	(15,251) 225,598	14,628 32,970
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	2,171	29,506
TOTAL TAX CHARGE FOR THE PERIOD/YEAR	122,098	87,049

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

9. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. This is substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and its effects are included in these financial statements.

10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software £
Cost	
At 1 October 2020 Additions - external Additions - internal	815,877 5,133 4,676
At 31 December 2021	825,686
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2020 Charge for the period on owned assets	535,054 85,525
At 31 December 2021	620,579
Net book value	
At 31 December 2021	205,107
At 30 September 2020	280,823

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Constructio n in progress £	Long-term leasehold property/ Buildings £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings	Total £
Cost or valuation				,	
At 1 October 2020	883,161	8,164,845	1,826,972	654,551	11,529,529
Additions	2,661,898	56,534	278,398	47,474	3,044,304
Disposals	-		(32,675)	-	(32,675)
Transfers between classes	(861,412)	803,495	53,241	-	(4,676)
At 31 December 2021	2,683,647	9,024,874	2,125,936	702,025	14,536,482
Depreciation	·				
At 1 October 2020	-	239,028	750,856	244,037	1,233,921
Charge for the period on owned assets	-	194,522	216,678	117,725	528,925
Disposals	-	-	(24,449)	-	(24,449)
At 31 December 2021	-	433,550	943,085	361,762	1,738,397
Net book value					
At 31 December 2021	2,683,647	<u>8,591,324</u>	1,182,851	340,263	12,798,085
At 30 September 2020	<u>883,161</u> _	7.925,817	1,076,116	410,514	10,295,608
Construction in progress relates to the Rhymney Investment Project. Included in building is £450,000 related to freehold land at Rhymney.					

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

12. STOCKS

	31 December 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Raw materials and consumables	308,589	286,484
Work in progress (goods to be sold)	42,735	36,032
	351,324	322,516

The difference between the purchase price or production cost of stocks and their replacement cost is not material.

13. DEBTORS

	31 December 2021 £	30 September 2020
	L	
Trade debtors	894,875	959,170
Amounts owed by group undertakings	446,541	425,644
Other debtors	1,304	258,759
Prepayments	301,963	344,503
Accrued income -Contract Assets	332,789	371,228
Corporation tax	232,551	380,001
	2,210,023	2,739,305

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade debtors are non-interest bearing and repayable on 30 day terms.

During the year, no impairment loss was recognised on trade debtors (2020: £Nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

14. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31 December 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Cash at bank and in hand Loans and overdrafts	1,414,163	78,479 (3,129,396)
	<u> 1,414,163</u>	(3,050,917)

15. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
Bank overdrafts Contract liabilities Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Other taxation and social security Other creditors Accruals	1,023,494 685,246 6,427,206 121,627 53,330 479,788	3,129,396 14,248 538,064 6,466,409 16,296 - 687,317
	8,790,691	10.851.730

Amounts owed to group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade creditors are non-interest bearing and settled on 30 day terms.

16. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

	31	30
	December	September
	2021	2020
•	£	£
Deferred income	2,000,000	

Deferred income relates to funding provided by a customer for fit out of facility for a 3 years period contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

17.	DEFERRED TAXATION		-
		2021 £	2020 £
	At beginning of year Charged to the profit or loss account	(410,622) (350,129)	(143,165) (267,457)
	At end of year	(760,751)	(410,622)
	The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:		
		31 December 2021 £	30 September 2020 £
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences	(776,738) 15,987	(441,714) 31,092
		(760,751)	(410,622)
18.	PROVISIONS		
			Employee Redundancy provision £
	At 1 October 2020		100,000
	At 31 December 2021	•	100,000
19.	CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL		
		31 December 2021	30 September 2020
	Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid	£	, £
	24,500 (2020 - 24,500) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	24,500	24,500

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

19. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

Share Capital: Called up share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued. Share Premium: Share premium represents the difference between the par value of the share issued and the issue price.

Profit and Loss account: Profit and loss account includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Other Reserves: The capital contribution reserve represents capital contributions from UDG Healthcare Limited in relation to share based payment charges and capital contributions received from Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Holdings Limited.

20. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

There were no subsequent events to year end and up to the date of approval of the financial statements, that require disclosure in, or adjustment to, these financial statements. The Company continues to operate, and the directors are actively monitoring the impact of COVID-19 on the company. The directors have assessed the carrying value of the Company's assets and liabilities at 31 December 2021 and have not determined there to be any adjustment required to the carrying values.

21. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sharp Clinical Services (UK) Holdings Limited, a company registered and operating in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent company of the Sharp Group is CD&R Ulysses US Topco LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

The ultimate controlling party of the Company through 15 August 2021 was UDG Healthcare plc (UDG Group), an entity registered in the Republic of Ireland, under company registration number 12244 with its registered address at 20 Riverwalk, Citywest Business Campus, Citywest, Dublin 24, Ireland. On 16 August 2021, following acceptance of a cash offer by the shareholders of the UDG Group, Clayton, Dubilier & Rice LLC became the new ultimate controlling party of the Company.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of which the company is a member and for which group accounts are prepared is CD&R Ulysses US Holdco 1 LLC, a company incorporated in the United States of America.

22. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 31 August 2022.