CURIA (SCOTLAND) LIMITED

(Formerly ALBANY MOLECULAR RESEARCH (GLASGOW) LIMITED)

Directors' report and financial statements

Registered number SC181282

Year ended 31 December 2021

Contents

Company information

Directors
MB Coppola
S Phillips
CMD Froggatt

Auditor
RSM UK Audit LLP
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Strategic report

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

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the provision of research and development services into drug formulation and sterile manufacturing supporting clients' drug development activities.

Review of the business and future developments

Curia (Scotland) Limited specialises in pre-clinical pharmaceutical formulation development and in the manufacture of sterile clinical trial supplies.

Its aim is to create a mutually beneficial long-term partnership that facilitates and accelerates customers' pre-clinical development of prospective pharmaceuticals.

The Curia (Scotland) Limited business operates in the fastest growing market segment of the pharmaceutical outsourcing market. Double-digit growth is forecasted to continue for this sector through the coming years driven by the growth in biologics and the oncology market. We are well placed to deliver the growth that we require since we have a service offering that spans both the biologics and cytotoxic/oncology compounds.

The business mix of the site is driven mainly by manufacturing activities that comprise approximately 64% of the revenue with the remainder of the revenue split equally between product development and quality control/stability testing. Manufacturing is the major revenue stream and has operated the same approach since the start of the company. To deliver the growth required, a new strategy has been adopted to meet the needs of the market and to increase sales in this growing market.

The company is developing a global customer base with revenue generated worldwide. The company invoices in three different currencies (GBP, USD and EUR).

The directors continue to focus on growing the company with steady growth over the last five years. The Company has a global sales model with a dedicated sales team for the site which has resulted in an increase of staff serving both the European and North American markets.

The Directors expect the business to continue to grow over the next five years. The impact of COVID-19 has not been significant and following a review of the most recent projections and the expectations of on-going financing, the Directors are comfortable that the Company has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due.

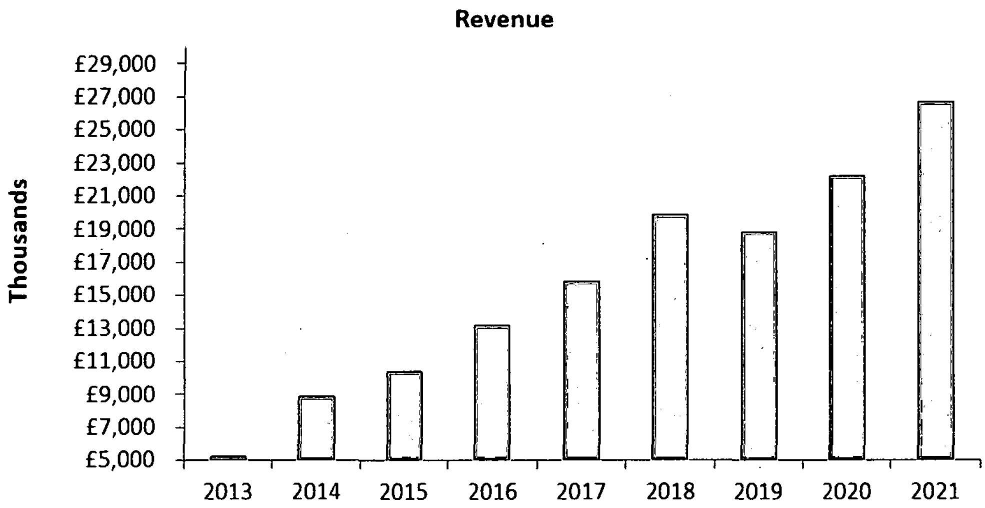
The company financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) as adopted by the EU.

Key performance indicators

	2021	2020
Revenue	£26,664,602	£22,215,682
Operating Profit	£13,607,480	£10,474,108
Equity Shareholders' funds	£151,550,564	£140,986,318
Current assets as a % of current liabilities	110%	102%

Strategic report (Continued)

The Company has seen significant growth in its two main key performance indicators, being the revenue and operating profit.



Research and development

The Company carries out research and development in connection with the principal activity of providing products and services to customers. The majority of the activities pursued by the company are part of customers' research and development programmes.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company carries out credit checks on new customers, when new agreements are entered into. These checks are carried out by a central Group function located at the Head Offices of Curia, Inc. (Curia).

Liquidity Risk

The Directors have considered the cash requirements of the business and they consider that the company is able to generate sufficient cash to ensure that it has funds to meet its obligation as they become due. These include trade payables and employee salary costs.

The Directors consider that the company will continue to have adequate resources to operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk arises from the fluctuation in the exchange rates for transactions that the Company enters into. During the period the Company has had sales in foreign currencies (USD and EUR) and no hedging activity is undertaken to mitigate any exchange risk. Surplus foreign currency is remitted to other Group companies within the US and European regions.

Other operating risks

The Directors have considered the impact of the UK decision to leave the European Union (Brexit), but at this stage do not consider that any actions are necessary. As the impact of the Brexit decision becomes clearer the Directors will consider what options they have in negotiating future contracts with customers, in particular the currency of contractual arrangements.

Strategic report (Continued)

Future developments

The Company has shown steady growth in recent years and the Directors are planning to maintain that growth in the future, including various capital investment projects over the coming years to increase the capacity of the Glasgow site and renew ageing equipment. The site leadership team will also continue to review the services provided to clients and look for opportunities to provide a broader offering to the client.

S. 414C(11) Statement

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of likely future developments.

C Froggatt

Director

Date 08/07/22

Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

MB Coppola
S Phillips
CMD Froggatt

None of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year had any notifiable interest in the shares of the Company. Only one of the directors, Chris Froggatt received remuneration from the Company. The remaining Directors are remunerated directly by Curia Inc, the ultimate parent company.

Political and charitable donations

The Company made charitable or political donations during the year of £ nil (2020: £nil).

Proposed dividends

The Directors paid an interim dividend of £nil in the year (2020: £12,255,959 interim dividend paid). No final dividends are planned.

Research and Development

The Company is not actively involved in its own research and development activities. The Company is actively providing services to support clients with their own research and development activities.

Financial instruments

Details of the use of financial instruments and financial risk management are included in Note 13 to the Accounts contained in these financial statements, which details are incorporated by reference into this Directors' Report.

Workforce engagement

The Company puts a lot of focus on trying to attract and retain talent within the organisation. The Human Resources team work closely with departments within the Company to ensure that where there is need to recruit that the right people are selected. There has been continued success within the Company in retaining employees with emphasis on employee surveys, regular employee engagement events and ensuring that success is rewarded. Finally the Company is continually evolving and monitoring its training needs to ensure that employees are appropriately skilled to carry out their role and have support to help them develop within the business.

Customer and supplier engagement

The Company values our customers and their feedback and places great importance on the responses that are collected on a quarterly basis through the customer survey.

Our suppliers are also key to ensuring the success in meeting the Company's deliverables by working closely with the suppliers to develop effective long standing relationships to ensure that the quality and timing of delivery are met.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors have elected under Company Law to prepare the financial statements of the company in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are required by law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards to present fairly the financial position and performance of the company. The Companies Act 2006 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

a. select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;

b. make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;

c. state whether they have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;

d. prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

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 that director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and

• that director has taken all the steps that ought to be taken as a director in order to be aware of any

relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Auditor

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and RSM UK Audit LLP will therefore continue in office.

By order of the board,

C Froggatt
Director
Date: 08/07/22

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CURIA (SCOTLAND) LIMITED (FORMERLY ALBANY MOLECULAR RESEACH (GLASGOW) LIMITED)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Curia (Scotland) Limited (Formerly Albany Molecular Research (Glasgow) Limited) (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK-adopted International Accounting Standards

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 profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted International Accounting Standards;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

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

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CURIA (SCOTLAND) LIMITED (FORMERLY ALBANY MOLECULAR RESEACH (GLASGOW) LIMITED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CURIA (SCOTLAND) LIMITED (FORMERLY ALBANY MOLECULAR RESEACH (GLASGOW) LIMITED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are IFRS/UK-adopted IAS and the Companies Act 2006. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to government regulatory standards for the pharmaceutical industry. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations, we documented management's processes to ensure compliance, including the work of the internal compliance team, and reviewed the results of inspections by regulatory authorities.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of controls, the completeness and valuation of revenue and the valuation of investments as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries and other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to any significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business for management override of controls. Audit procedures in relation to revenue included but were not limited to controls testing to ensure that invoices were matched off to a contract and reconciled on a daily basis and substantive testing to ensure that amounts recorded in the system agreed to supporting contracts or invoices. Audit procedures in relation to investments included but were not limited to considering the value of investments held against the most recent financial statements of the entity which they relate to assess for potential impairment.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: http://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.

Linda Gray

Linda Gray (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

Third Floor

Centenary House

69 Wellington Street

G2 6HG

25/07/22

Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	**Year ended 31 December 2021**	Year ended 31 December 2020
		Total	Total
		£	£
Revenue	2	**26,664,602**	22,215,682
Cost of sales		**(10,803,390)**	(9,005,226)
Gross profit		**15,861,212**	13,210,456
Administrative expenses		**(2,253,732)**	(2,736,348)
Results from operating activities	3	**13,607,480**	10,474,108
Finance income		**4,606,615**	4,907,115
Finance costs			
-Interest expenses on lease liabilities		**(216,646)**	(228,790)
-Other finance costs		**(5,043,512)**	(5,235,015)
Total finance costs		**(5,260,158)**	(5,463,805)
Net finance costs	5	**(653,543)**	(556,690)
Profit before taxation		**12,953,937**	9,917,418
Taxation	6	**(2,389,691)**	(2,029,035)
Profit after taxation		10,564,246	7,888,383

There was no other comprehensive income in the current or prior financial period, as a result no separate statement of other comprehensive income has been disclosed.

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
at 31 December 2021

	Note	**31 December 2021 £**	31 December 2020 £
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7		
-owned assets		**4,406,823**	3,637,101
-right of use assets		**2,825,123**	3,031,367
Total property, plant and equipment		**7,231,946**	6,668,468
Investment in subsidiary		**136,169,384**	135,954,611
		143,401,330	142,623,079
Current assets			
Inventories	10	**871,476**	641,772
Trade and other receivables	11	**130,990,434**	120,657,475
		131,861,910	121,299,247
		275,263,240	263,922,326
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	**(3,302,248)**	(3,563,899)
Deferred tax liability	15	**(473,527)**	(255,555)
		(3,775,775)	(3,819,454)
Current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	12	**(261,650)**	(235,949)
Trade and other payables	12	**(119,675,251)**	(118,880,605)
Net assets		**151,550,564**	**140,986,318**
Shareholder's Equity			
Issued Capital	17	**126,066,108**	**126,066,108**
Retained Earnings		**24,403,599**	**13,839,353**
Share Premium	18	**1,080,857**	**1,080,857**
Total Equity		**151,550,564**	**140,986,318**

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 08/07/22 and were signed on its behalf by:

C Froggatt
Director

Date 08/07/22

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form part of the financial statements

Statement of Changes in Equity
at 31 December 2021

	Share Capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2020	126,066,108	1,080,857	18,206,929	145,353,894
Total comprehensive loss for the period				
Profit for the year	-	-	7,888,383	7,888,383
Dividends paid in the year			(12,255,959)	(12,255,959)
Total comprehensive profit for the period	-	-	(4,367,576)	(4,367,576)
Balance at 31 December 2020	126,066,108	1,080,857	13,839,353	140,986,318

	Share Capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total Equity £
Balance at 1 January 2021	126,066,108	1,080,857	13,839,353	140,986,318
Total comprehensive loss for the period				
Profit for the year	-	-	10,564,246	10,564,246
Total comprehensive profit for the period	-	-	10,564,246	10,564,246
Balance at 31 December 2021	126,066,108	1,080,857	24,403,599	151,550,564

The notes on pages 16 to 30 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cashflows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Year ended 31 December 2021 £	Year ended 31 December 2020 £
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	12,953,937	9,917,418
Adjustments for non-cash income and expenses:		
- Depreciation & impairment	826,563	689,032
- Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	41,667	-
- Government Grants	(16,431)	(16,432)
Profit before tax before changes in working capital & provisions	13,805,736	10,590,018
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(780,303)	(1,273,970)
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(229,704)	10,708
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(1,596,592)	(1,933,173)
Cash generated from operations	11,199,137	7,393,583
Net cash from operating activities	11,199,137	7,393,583
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant & equipment	(1,431,708)	(748,278)
Investment in subsidiary undertaking	(214,773)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,646,481)	(748,278)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid to ordinary shareholders	-	(12,255,959)
Loan (to) / from intercompany party	(9,552,656)	5,610,654
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,552,656)	(6,645,305)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	-	-

Reconciliation of net cashflow to movement in net debt

Net decrease in cash for the period	-
Change in net debt resulting from cashflows	-
Net debt at 31 December 2020	-
Net debt at 31 December 2021	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-

Notes to the Financial statements

As at 31 December 2021

1. Accounting policies

The Company is a Limited company domiciled in Scotland and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements except as noted below.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention and comply with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.
These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking. The Company has subsidiary undertakings, but has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing consolidated accounts which is permitted under S 401 of the Companies Act 2006. The consolidated financial statements of Curia Inc, within which this company is included, can be obtained from the details given in note 21.

The preparation of financial statements requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from those estimates.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The company made a profit before tax of £12,953,937 for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Company in 2022 is forecasted to make a profit before tax in the region of £17.2m and as a result continues to be very cash generative. All cash that is generated is swept daily and consolidated into an intercompany loan balance with Curia Sarl Luxembourg.

The Directors expect the business to continue to grow over the next five years. The impact of COVID-19 has been considered and the Directors do not believe this will have a material impact on the business with the business expecting to benefit from COVID-19 drug development projects. Following a review of the most recent cash flow forecasts, the Directors believe that the Company has sufficient resources to settle its obligations as they fall due. The Directors therefore believe it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

In adopting IFRS15 for the treatment of revenue earned from customer contracts, the Company has applied the following five step model;

1. Identification of the contract - agreement signed by both parties, must identify each party's rights and be both enforceable and have commercial substance.
2. Identify the performance obligations - the Company's contracts identify a list of tasks within each project. The Company reviews these to identify the tasks which are distinct and which need to be bundled together. In addition the Company identifies the tasks which should be recognised over time and those that should be recognised at a point in time.
3. Determine the transaction price - as outlined in the Company's customer agreement pricing table.
4. Allocation of price to performance obligations - as outlined in the Company's customer agreement pricing table.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

5. Recognition of revenue - A performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time unless it meets one of the following criteria, in which case, it is deemed to be satisfied over time: (i) the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company's performs. (ii) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced. (iii) the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date. Where revenue is recognised on a contract over time, judgement must be made to determine how complete a task is at a point of time by comparing the time and cost spent on the task compared to the planned time and cost as well as estimating the future time and cost to be spent to complete the task. The Directors believe that the methods used provide a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods or services.

The Company may recognise revenue on a task over several months. The payment terms for revenue recognised by the business ranges from 30-60 days from date of invoice.

Taxation

Current tax is calculated as the expected tax credit or payable on the taxable loss or income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustments to the tax payable or credit in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided, without discounting, using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and used for taxation purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Current and deferred tax movements are recognised directly in the income statement as part of the net profit or loss for the period, except where the tax arises from a transaction that is accounted for directly in equity and is therefore likewise recognised directly in the equity of the company.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at the cost of acquisition or development cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost assigned to the asset includes, where relevant, the cost of the asset, direct labour and other costs involved in bringing the asset into working condition and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have materially different useful economic lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property plant & equipment.

Depreciation is provided by the Company to write off the cost less the estimated residual value of tangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Leasehold land and buildings	- Shorter of related lease term or estimated useful life
Plant and laboratory fixtures	- Shorter of related lease term and 20 years
Machinery and equipment	- 5 to 7 years
Computer equipment and software	- 3 to 7 years

Depreciable leased assets were initially measured at an amount equal to the lease liability and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Leased assets were depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the asset.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

Investment in subsidiary
Investments in subsidiary undertakings are reported at cost less any amounts written off.

Impairment
The carrying value of the Company's assets, other than stocks and deferred tax, are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

Where the Directors identify a reduction in the recoverable amount of an asset below its carrying value the carrying value of the asset is impaired to its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its net realisable value and value in use. The calculation of the value in use of the affected asset reflects the Directors' and executive management's best current estimate of the present value of future cash flows obtainable as a result of the asset's continued use, including those resulting from its ultimate disposal. Where possible the affected asset is considered separately as an income-generating unit.

Where future cash flows have not accounted for inflation a discounting factor is not applied in the calculation of the present value of future cash flows. Where material to the accounts the impairment of an asset is disclosed separately in the income statement under the statutory heading to which it relates.

Leases
Under IFRS 16 a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognised for all leases except 'low-value' and 'short' term leases where lease payments are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial and subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset
A right-of-use asset is recognised at commencement of the lease and initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, plus any incremental costs of obtaining the lease and any lease payments made at or before the leased asset are available for use by the company.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The depreciation methods applied are as follows:

Leased property – On a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of 15 years
The right-of-use asset is adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability and lease modifications, as set out below.
The right-of-use asset is adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability and lease modifications, as set out below.
An estimate of costs to be incurred in restoring the leased asset to the condition required under the terms and conditions of the lease is recognised as part of the cost of the right-of-use asset when the company incurs the obligation for these costs.
The costs are incurred at the start of the lease or over the lease term. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation.

Leases – The Company as lessee
On commencement of a contract (or part of a contract) which gives the company the right to use an asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration, the group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability unless the lease qualifies as a 'short-term' lease or a 'low-value' lease.
The group uses judgement to assess whether the interest rate implicit in the lease is readily determinable.
When the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the group estimates the incremental borrowing rate based on its external
borrowings secured against similar asset, adjusted for the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded using the rate of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date and the gains or losses on translation are included in the income statement.
Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value and denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated using the rate of exchange ruling at the dates on which fair value is determined and the gains or losses on translation are included in the income statement.

Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the individual private pension schemes of the employees. The amount charged against income represents the contributions payable to the private pension schemes of the Company employees in respect of the accounting period.

Inventories

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Work in progress and finished goods cost is taken as production cost, which includes an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads. In the Statement of financial position (SOFP) stocks are valued at historical cost determined on a first-in first-out basis, and this value is used for the costs of goods sold in the income statement.

Financial assets

Financial assets and liabilities held for purposes of short term profit are classified as held for trading and are recognised at fair value and subsequent to initial recognition are re-valued to their fair value at each balance sheet date. Any difference between carrying value and the fair value is immediately recognised in the income statement.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Bad debts are provided for on a specific basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand.

Financial liabilities

Long term debt liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing assets/borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the instrument on an effective interest basis.

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Reserves

The share capital account contains the nominal value of the issued share capital. Further details are outlined in Note 17.
The share premium account contains the difference between the par value of a company's shares and the amount that the company actually received for newly issued shares. This reserve is non-distributable.
The retained earnings account contains the earnings generated in prior years less amounts distributed to shareholders.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

Government grants

Government grants are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis. Government grants are only recognised once assurance can be given to show that the Company will comply with any conditions attached to them and that the grants have been received.

Grants in respect of capital expenditure are credited to deferred income on the balance sheet and are released to the income statement by equal instalments over the expected useful lives of the assets to which they were intended to compensate.

Grants related to income are credited to the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

The Company has no unfulfilled conditions and other contingencies attached to government assistance that has already been recognised.

Borrowing costs

The costs of borrowing are expensed on an accruals basis in the period to which they relate.

2. Revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers

(ii) Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products/service lines and timing of revenue recognition.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Major products/service lines		
Rendering of services	26,664,602	22,215,682
Primary geographical markets		
America	9,031,219	7,006,920
UK	8,722,942	7,100,118
Europe	5,086,145	3,707,084
Rest of the World	3,824,296	4,401,560
Total	26,664,602	22,215,682
Timing of transfer of goods or services		
Products and services transferred at a point in time	2,817,760	1,983,302
Products and services transferred over time	23,846,842	20,232,380
Total	26,664,602	22,215,682

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

(ii) Contract balances

The following table provides information about opening and closing receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Note	2021	2020
		£	£
Receivables	11	3,041,033	3,183,162
Contract assets		2,690,376	1,650,686
Contract liabilities		(5,531,317)	(2,556,551)
		200,092	2,277,297

The contract assets are included in accrued income in Note 11 and primarily relate to the company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on the rendering of services. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. The contract liabilities are included in accrued expenses and deferred income in Note 12 and primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for the rendering of services.

The amounts included in receivables will include revenue already recognised in the year with the remainder expected to be recognised in the next 12 months. However it is possible given the nature of the business that Customers could pay up front for work not expected to be completed in the upcoming 12 month period.

The amount of revenue recognised in the reporting period that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the period was £1,911,567.

(iii) Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognised in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date.

	2021	2020
	£	£
Rendering of services	2,690,376	1,650,686

The company applies the practical expedient in IFRS 15.121 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations that have original expected durations of one year or less.

3. Operating profit

Operating profit is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2021	2020
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the annual financial statements	17,000	17,000
Depreciation	826,563	689,032
Operating lease rentals	452,595	419,746
Foreign exchange (gain) / loss	(432,475)	376,665
Government grants recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(15,027)	(16,432)

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

4. Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company, analysed by category was as follows:

	2021	**2020**
Administration	10	8
Production, research and development	102	95
	112	103

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2021	**2020**
	£	£
Wages and salaries	5,036,876	4,235,585
Social security costs	473,807	385,794
Other pension costs	299,526	260,831
	5,810,209	4,882,210

Directors' emoluments
One of the Directors of the Company was remunerated by the Company. Aggregate emoluments in the year were £81,375 and in addition company pension contributions of £5,542 were paid by the Company on behalf of the Director.
The remaining Directors were remunerated by the parent company Curia Inc. and they do not provide any services to the Company.

5. Net finance costs

	2021	2020
	£	£
Government grants	15,027	16,432
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(216,646)	(228,790)
Interest due from Group undertakings	4,591,588	4,890,683
Interest due to Group undertakings	(5,043,512)	(5,235,015)
	(653,543)	(556,690)

6. Taxation

	2021	2020
	£	£
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	2,171,718	1,946,236
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	1	(68,690)
Total current tax	2,171,719	1,877,546
Deferred tax:		
Current year	201,377	181,026
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	16,595	(29,537)
Total deferred tax	217,972	151,489
Total tax in income statement	2,389,691	2,029,035

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

The charge for the year can be reconciled to the profit per the income statement as follows:

	2021	2020
	£	£
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	12,953,937	9,917,418
Tax calculated using the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2020 – 19%)	2,461,248	1,884,309
Effects of:		
Adjustment in respect of prior years	16,596	(98,227)
Expenses not deductible	719,325	1,144,450
Effects of group relief / other reliefs	(807,478)	(952,240)
Tax rate changes	-	50,743
Total tax in income statement (see above)	**2,389,691**	**2,029,035**

Factors that may affect future tax charges.

The UK corporation tax rate is currently 19%. The rate will increase to 25% from 1st April 2023.

7. Property, plant & equipment

	Land & buildings	**Plant & Equipment**	**Fixtures & Fittings**	**Assets under construction**	**Total**
Cost	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
At 31 December 2019	5,153,935	5,851,168	259,383	371,453	11,635,939
Additions - owned assets	-	-	-	748,278	748,278
Transfer between classes	6,104	824,429	56,068	(886,601)	-
At 31 December 2020	5,160,039	6,675,597	315,451	233,130	12,384,217
Additions - owned assets	-	-	-	1,431,708	1,431,708
Transfer between classes	72,871	688,003	192,059	(952,933)	-
Disposals	(55,836)	(482,870)	(57,451)	-	(596,157)
At 31 December 2021	**5,177,074**	**6,880,730**	**450,059**	**711,905**	**13,219,768**
Accumulated depreciation	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**	**£**
At 31 December 2019	984,166	3,922,898	119,653	-	5,026,717
Depreciation for the year	218,797	448,395	21,840	-	689,032
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2020	1,202,963	4,371,293	141,493	-	5,715,749
Depreciation for the year	306,428	451,928	68,207	-	826,563
Disposals	(46,108)	(460,666)	(47,716)	-	(554,490)
At 31 December 2021	**1,463,283**	**4,362,555**	**161,984**	-	**5,987,822**
Carrying amount					
At 31 December 2021	**3,713,791**	**2,518,175**	**288,075**	**711,905**	**7,231,946**
At 31 December 2020	3,957,076	2,304,304	173,958	233,130	6,668,468
At 31 December 2019	4,169,769	1,928,270	139,730	371,453	6,609,222

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment include right-of-use assets, at 31 December as detailed below:

	31st December 2021 £	31st December 2020 £
Carrying amount of right-of-use assets included within:		
-Land and buildings	2,825,123	3,031,367
Total carrying amount presented within 'property, plant and equipment'	**2,825,123**	**3,031,367**

8. Deferred Tax (liability) /Asset

	31st December 2021 **£**	31st December 2020 £
Deferred tax assets		
Fixed assets	(497,349)	(277,837)
Temporary differences trading	23,822	22,283
	(473,527)	(255,554)
Movements in the year		
Opening balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Credited to the income statement	(473,527)	(255,554)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(473,527)**	**(255,554)**

9. Fixed asset investments

	31st December 2021 **£**	31st December 2020 £
Investment in subsidiary undertakings	136,169,384	135,954,611

Investments include 100% shareholding in Curia Holdings Srl (formerly Evergreen Srl), incorporated in Italy. The investment is in 100% of the ordinary shares of Curia Holdings Srl, a company whose principal activity is the manufacturer of pharmaceutical products.

On 22 December 2016, Curia Global Holdings Limited (formerly Albany Molecular Research Limited) transferred 100% of its investment in Curia Holdings Srl, a company registered in Italy, to Curia (Scotland) Limited (formerly Albany Molecular Research (Glasgow) Limited) in exchange for the issue of 12,326,515,772 ordinary shares of £0.01 each to Curia Holdings (UK) Limited (formerly Albany Molecular Research UK Limited).

On July 22nd 2019, the company made capital contributions to its subsidiary Curia Holdings Srl of $3.0m (£2,364k) and on 5 April 2018 a further contribution of €5.67m (£5,098k) and on 22 March 2021 a further contribution of €0.25m (£215k).

10. Inventories

	31st December 2021 **£**	31st December 2020 £
Raw materials & consumables	871,476	641,772
	871,476	641,772

The inventory recorded at 31 December 2020 which was recognised as an expense in the period ended December 31 2021 amounted to £440,510.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

11. Trade and other receivables

	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	£	£
Trade receivables	3,041,033	3,183,162
Receivables from group undertakings	532,660	535,316
Loans to group undertaking	124,536,105	114,983,449
Prepaid expenses	72,496	82,781
VAT recoverable	114,420	-
Accrued income	2,693,720	1,872,767
	130,990,434	120,657,475
Trade receivables includes a provision for bad debts of:	69,171	141,599

The provision for bad debts is in relation to debts falling due as follows:

	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	£	£
Current		-
overdue 0-3 months	17,899	62,806
overdue 3-6 months	21,090	21,596
Overdue greater than 6 months	30,182	57,197
	69,171	141,599

Movements on the provision against trade receivables were as follows:	**At the end of the period**	At the end of the period
	£	£
At 31 December 2020	141,599	206,548
Change in provision for debtor impairment	(72,428)	(64,949)
Receivables written off during the period as uncollectible	-	-
At 31 December 2021	**69,171**	**141,599**

Credit risk management

All new customers are subject to formal credit checks. Credit terms for new customers cannot exceed 30 days without prior approval. New contracts and renewals with existing customers are subject to credit worthiness checks. Any existing or previous trading experiences are taken into account before making a recommendation on terms. All receivables 12 months overdue are provided in full unless there is clear evidence of collectability. All receivables greater than 30 days overdue are reviewed to determine if collectability is uncertain and a provision is required. Any bad debts written off require prior approval.

12. Trade and other payables

Payable in less than one year	**31st December 2021**	31st December 2020
	£	£
Trade payables	1,155,383	637,754
Amounts owed to group companies	111,773,209	113,723,636
Corporation tax payable	425,930	1,044,957
Lease liabilities	261,650	235,949
Accrued expenses and deferred income	6,320,729	3,474,258
	119,936,901	119,116,554

All of the trade and other payables above are payable within one year.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

12. Trade and other payables (continued)

Payable in more than one year	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	£	£
Lease liabilities	(3,302,248)	(3,563,899)
Deferred tax liability	(473,527)	(255,555)
	(3,775,775)	(3,819,454)

Included within amounts owed to Group Companies are €116,237,715 (2020: €116,237,715) denominated 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of €1 each were issued to Albany Molecular Research Limited, for a consideration of €116,237,715 (2020: €116,237,715).

The holders of the Preference Shares shall be entitled in priority to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in the capital of the Company to receive a cumulative 5% preferential cash dividend.

The Company has the right to redeem the whole or part of the preference shares not less than one week's notice in writing and no later than 31 December 2050.

13. Financial instruments

Fair values

The carrying values for each class of financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position, which are given below, are not considered to be materially different to their fair values. The basis for calculating fair values, where applicable, is set out in the accounting policy notes.

	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	£	£
Trade and group receivables (note 11)	128,109,798	118,701,926
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Trade and other group payables (note 12)	(112,928,592)	(114,361,390)
Total Financial Instruments	15,181,206	4,340,536
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Trade and group receivables (note 11)	128,109,798	118,701,926
	128,109,798	118,701,926
Trade and other group payables (note 12)	(112,928,592)	(114,361,390)
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(112,928,592)	(114,361,390)
Total Financial Instruments	15,181,206	4,340,536

Exposure to credit, interest rate and currency risk arises in the normal course of the Company's business.

Credit and liquidity risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit and liquidity risk consist primarily of cash, cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company continually monitors its position with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions, which are counterparties to its financial instruments, and does not anticipate non-performance. It is the Company's policy to monitor accounts receivable balances and chase late payments. The Company regularly reviews the credit worthiness of its customers in order to minimise credit risk.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)

As at 31 December 2021

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Therefore, the maximum exposure to credit risk at the balance sheet date was £ 3,573,693 (2020 – £3,718,477) being the total of the carrying amount of financial assets shown in the table above.

There is not considered to be any credit risk in relation to cash and cash equivalents of £nil (2020 - £nil).

Interest rate risk

The Directors have considered whether the Company is exposed to any interest rate risk but as the company does not have any interest bearing debts there is deemed to be no significant risks.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and group receivables at the year-end by geographic region was:

	31st December 2021	31st December 2020
	£	£
UK	714,469	986,872
Europe	887,249	1,211,900
America	1,749,504	1,023,300
Rest of the world	222,471	496,405
	3,573,693	3,718,477

	2021	**2020**
		£
Third party customers	3,041,033	3,183,161
Group undertakings	532,660	535,316
	3,573,693	3,718,477

The ageing of third party trade receivables along with associated doubtful debt provisions at the year-end was:

	Gross trade receivables		**Doubtful debt provision**	
	31st December 2021	31st December 2020	**31st December 2021**	31st December 2020
	£	£	**£**	£
Not past due	1,943,332	2,722,268	-	-
Past due 0-30 days	1,267,685	480,565	17,899	53,857
Past due 31-180 days	(120,137)	64,221	21,090	29,017
Past due more than 180 days	19,324	36,639	30,182	37,657
	3,110,204	3,303,693	69,171	120,531

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Market risk - interest rate review:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through finance lease liabilities. With regard to these instruments the Company have no interest bearing liabilities.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

Sensitivity analysis

There were no variable rate financial instruments held as at the balance sheet dates and as such no exposure to interest rate changes existed.

Foreign currency exchange risk

The Company conducts most of its sales in Pounds Sterling and therefore does not have a significant exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. Although some supplies are sourced from overseas companies and payments required in foreign currencies, primarily euros or US dollars, the timescales and value levels involved are not felt to result in significant exposure to foreign currency risk. The Company does not use any forward contracts or other similar derivatives in its managing of foreign currency risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

At 31 December 2021	Sterling	Euro	USD	Total
	£	£	£	£
Trade and group receivables (*)	1,051,719	744,819	1,777,155	3,573,693
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5,399,947	1,315,203	2,993,591	9,708,741
Total	6,451,666			13,282,434
Net Exposure		2,060,022	4,770,746	

At 31 December 2020	Sterling	Euro	USD	Total
	£	£	£	£
Trade and group receivables (*)	1,196,836	1,138,296	1,383,345	3,718,477
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5.436,574	572,014	9,560	6,018,148
Total	6,633,410			9,736,625
Net Exposure		1,710,310	1,392,905	

* - excluding group loan (all of which is denominated in sterling).

14. Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company defines and monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity plus its outstanding loan notes, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

The board of directors monitors the level of capital as compared to the Company's commitments and adjusts the level of capital as is determined to be necessary by issuing new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

These policies have not changed in the year. The directors believe that they have been able to meet their objectives in managing the capital of the Group.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

15. Deferred Taxation

At 31 December 2021, the Company had recognised a deferred taxation liability of £473,527 (2020: liability of £255,555), details of which are shown in Note 8.

16. Leases

Lease liabilities of £3,302,248 are disclosed within non-current borrowings, and lease liabilities of £261,650 are disclosed within current borrowings on the face of the statement of financial position.
Disclosure of the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets by class and additions to right-of-use assets has been provided in the 'property, plant and equipment' note on page 24.

	Year ended 31st December 2021	Year ended 31st December 2020
	£	£
Effect of leases on financial performance:		
Depreciation charge for the year included in 'administrative expenses' for right-of-use assets:		
- Land and buildings	206,244	194,100
Total depreciation charge on leased assets		
Effect of leases on cash flows:		
Total cash outflow for leases in the year	452,595	419,746

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities
The maturity of the gross contractual undiscounted cash flows due on the Company's lease liabilities is set out below based on the period between 31 December and the contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total at 31 December 2021**
	£	**£**	**£**	**£**
Property leases	463,545	1,929,501	2,396,885	4,789,931

Impact of transition

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognised by the company at 1 January 2019 is 5.86%. The rate will be reviewed for any new leases, with all existing leases continuing to use the rate set on 1 January 2019. There were no new leases acquired in the year.

17. Share Capital

	31st December 2021	**31st December 2020**
Allotted, called up and fully paid	**£**	**£**
12,606,610,772 (2020: 12,606,610,772) Ordinary shares of £0.01p each	126,066,108	126,066,108

18. Share Premium

The balance on share premium account of £1,080,857 may not be distributed under section 829 and 830 of the

Companies Act 2006.

Notes to the Financial statements (Continued)
As at 31 December 2021

19. Pensions

The pension cost charge for the year was £ 299,526 (2020 – £260,831).
The amount paid by the Company for the benefit of the Directors is detailed in Note 4.

20. Related party transactions

All related party transactions are made on an arm's length basis.

The outstanding intercompany debtors and creditors with group companies have been detailed in notes 11 and 12.

The cumulative intercompany transactions in the year end 31st December 2021 were sales of £ nil (2020: £nil) and purchases of £20,280 (2020: £nil). These amounts are not considered material to the company.

The Company provides remuneration to one Director, with the remaining Directors remunerated by the parent company, Curia Inc.

21. Ultimate parent undertaking

The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Curia Incorporated, which is incorporated in the United States of America. On 31st August 2017, Curia Incorporated was acquired by affiliates of The Carlyle Group and affiliates of GTCR LLC.
Copies of the financial statements for Curia Incorporated are available from its registered office: 26 Corporate Circle, Albany, NY.