

CLEARABEE LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

CLEARABEE LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Directors | D Long R Linton |
| Registered number | 07938514 |
| Registered office | Griffin House Ludgate Hill Birmingham B3 1DW |
| Independent auditor | Cooper Parry Group Limited Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor One Central Boulevard Blythe Valley Business Park Solihull West Midlands B90 8BG |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

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CLEARABEE LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

Business review

Clearabee is the market leader in on demand clearances across the UK and operates a model based on self delivery. Our business model has proved very resilient during the COVID-19 pandemic despite large parts of our business being unable to operate effectively due to restrictions at various times across the year. Due to our agile model, we were able to rapidly adjust to these restrictions and ultimately continued to grow our revenue.

During 2020 we substantially streamlined our systems and processes which will be visible in a further operational improvement in 2021 as we return to our usual growth trajectory.

We continue to win new business and have seen a 'flight to safety' as consumers and businesses are increasingly attuned to the benefits of our self-delivery model and our sense of purpose through our commitment to genuine, measurable ESG (environmental, social and corporate governance). In previous years this has focused on tree planting and carbon reduction but now extends to creating one of the UK's largest re-use and repair facilities in Birmingham focusing on difficult to handle waste streams such as sofas and bulky waste whilst also setting up a skills academy to provide genuine skills in our local community in areas such as upholstery.

We have continued to shift the business heavily into technology and continue to grow our in-house Engineering capability. Our technology capability combined with our self-delivery model has proved a strong combination.

Principal risks and uncertainties

We are seeing some costs rise and expect this to continue in 2021, including a large increase in the minimum wage and increases in tipping costs due to further regulatory changes in the UK and elsewhere. This may have an impact on the prices we charge our customers which could impact demand. We are mitigating some of these costs through a large increase in job numbers which reduces overhead per job and further advances on our portal and API integrations.

We could be susceptible to any significant changes in waste legislation, regulations and taxes in addition to those identified above. As a waste logistics company, we do not operate any tipping sites and as such we do rely on third party tipping locations.

Ensuring we can access these sites is vital to the business. During 2020 we have entrenched many our relationships with key sites and cemented our field buying team to ensure we have a relationship on the ground.

Working capital will remain important to fund the business. Clearabee is very cash generative and is therefore easy to finance. In an abundance of caution Clearabee did draw down a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan in 2021 ensuring we could continue with our ambitious investment and job creation plans. Clearabee is in a strong financial position at this time.

Financial key performance indicators

The key performance indicators for this company are turnover, operating profit and EBITDA and these continue to perform in line with expectations.

Future development

The directors do not foresee any changes to the principal activity of the company.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Coronavirus

At the date of signing these accounts, Coronavirus represents both a risk to the business and its people. The company is taking active measures to ensure its people remain safe and healthy. We have implemented the following measures: self-isolation, social distancing and the ability to work from home or in roster patterns where necessary. Business sustainability is also kept under continual review with ongoing monitoring and flexing of the cost base to respond to any shortfalls in revenue. Actions include reduction in workings hours, reductions in discretionary spending and utilisation of the Governments Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

The directors are pleased with the performance of the business through this period of uncertainty and forecasts show a continuation of strong EBITDA generation.

As with most businesses there will be short term practical difficulties which the directors are managing closely. Further details of the potential impacts have been discussed in note 1.2 to these financial statements.

Brexit

On 24 December 2020, the UK entered into a Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU which governs the conduct of trade between the two parties, following the end of the transition agreement that existed until 31 December 2020. Operationally there has been minimal disruption from the change and we continue to operate business as usual.

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

D Long

Director

Date: 4 June 2021

CLEARABEE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Directors' responsibilities statement

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

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

Results and dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,425,922 (2019: £1,430,074).

During the year dividends of £1,500,00 (2019: £400,000) were paid. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who served during the year are stated on the company information page.

Strategic report

The company has chosen in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 (strategic report and director's report) Regulations 2013 to set out in the company's strategic report information required by large and medium-sized companies and groups (accounts and reports) Regulations 2008 Schedule 7 to be contained in the directors' report.

Employee engagement

The maintenance of a highly skilled workforce is essential to the future of the company. Every effort is made to ensure the future career development of existing staff, particularly in areas of new technology and quality. It is company policy to involve all employees in matters affecting their functions, and updated on core group business issues. Communication of these matters is achieved through a variety of means and communication tools.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Disclosure of information to auditor

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 auditor is 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 auditor is aware of that information.

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

D Long

Director

Date: 4 June 2021

CLEARABEE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARABEE LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Clearabee Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council'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.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARABEE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

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 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARABEE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Our assessment focused on key laws and regulations the company has to comply with and areas of the financial statements we assessed as being more susceptible to misstatement. These key laws and regulations included but were not limited to compliance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and relevant tax legislation.

We are not responsible for preventing irregularities. Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence capabilities and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our experience of working with other clients in the construction sector;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence where applicable; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud; and
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations.

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;

- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates set out in note 2 were indicative of potential bias, in particular the director's assessment of recoverability of trade and other debtors;
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions; and
- reviewed management's basis for provisions including doubtful debt.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
reviewing correspondence with HMRC and associated parties

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CLEARABEE LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Whilst considering how our audit work addressed the detection of irregularities, we also consider the likelihood of detection based on our approach. Irregularities arising from fraud are inherently more difficult to detect than those arising from error.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect any irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk is also greater regarding irregularities occurring due to fraud rather than error, as fraud involves intentional concealment, forgery, collusion, omission or misrepresentation.

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

Paul Rowley (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Cooper Parry Group Limited

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

One Central Boulevard
Blythe Valley Business Park
Solihull
West Midlands
B90 8BG

Date: 4 June 2021

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 1.3,3 | 18,381,162 | 16,395,192 |
| Cost of sales | | <u>(14,005,882)</u> | <u>(12,962,789)</u> |
| Gross profit | | 4,375,280 | 3,432,403 |
| Administrative expenses | | (3,354,428) | (1,789,815) |
| Other operating income | 4 | <u>891,944</u> | <u>60,000</u> |
| Operating profit | 5 | 1,912,796 | 1,702,588 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | | 911 | 316 |
| Interest payable and expenses | 8 | <u>(89,209)</u> | <u>(68,678)</u> |
| Profit on ordinary activities before taxation | | 1,824,498 | 1,634,226 |
| Taxation on profit on ordinary activities | 9 | <u>(398,576)</u> | <u>(204,152)</u> |
| Profit for the year | | <u>1,425,922</u> | <u>1,430,074</u> |
| Revaluation of tangible fixed assets | | 21,110 | - |
| Total comprehensive income for the year | | <u>1,447,032</u> | <u>1,430,074</u> |

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

CLEARABEE LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:07938514

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Note | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|------|-------------|-------------|
| Fixed assets | | | |
| Tangible assets | 11 | 2,640,235 | 2,046,183 |
| Investments | 12 | 85 | 85 |
| | | 2,640,320 | 2,046,268 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Stocks | 13 | 48,573 | 68,078 |
| Debtors | 14 | 3,771,492 | 3,152,310 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 1,435,186 | 739,043 |
| | | 5,255,251 | 3,959,431 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 15 | (4,021,863) | (2,574,880) |
| Net current assets | | 1,233,388 | 1,384,551 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | 3,873,708 | 3,430,819 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | 16 | (1,574,089) | (1,179,846) |
| Provisions for liabilities | | | |
| Deferred tax | 19 | (379,915) | (278,301) |
| Net assets | | 1,919,704 | 1,972,672 |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 20 | 100 | 100 |
| Revaluation reserve | 21 | 21,110 | - |
| Profit and loss account | 21 | 1,898,494 | 1,972,572 |
| Shareholders' funds | | 1,919,704 | 1,972,672 |

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

D Long
Director

Date: 4 June 2021

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | Called up share capital £ | Revaluation reserve £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total equity £ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| At 1 January 2020 | 100 | - | 1,972,572 | 1,972,672 |
| Profit for the year | - | - | 1,425,922 | 1,425,922 |
| Revaluation of property | - | 21,110 | - | 21,110 |
| Dividends (note 10) | - | - | (1,500,000) | (1,500,000) |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>100</u> | <u>21,110</u> | <u>1,898,494</u> | <u>1,919,704</u> |

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

| | Called up share capital £ | Profit and loss account £ | Total equity £ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| At 1 January 2019 | 100 | 942,498 | 942,598 |
| Profit for the year | - | 1,430,074 | 1,430,074 |
| Dividends (note 10) | - | (400,000) | (400,000) |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>100</u> | <u>1,972,572</u> | <u>1,972,672</u> |

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Profit for the financial year | 1,425,922 | 1,430,074 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation of tangible assets | 528,379 | 423,892 |
| Loss on disposal of tangible assets | 70,234 | 10,552 |
| Interest paid | 89,209 | 68,678 |
| Interest received | (911) | (316) |
| Taxation charge | 398,576 | 204,152 |
| Decrease in stocks | 19,505 | 161,435 |
| (Increase) in debtors | (657,336) | (1,030,062) |
| Increase in creditors | 1,292,247 | 163,991 |
| Corporation tax (paid) | (182,184) | (134,546) |
| Net cash generated from operating activities | 2,983,641 | 1,297,850 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | |
| Purchase of tangible fixed assets | (341,338) | (761,563) |
| Sale of tangible fixed assets | 60,896 | 34,072 |
| Purchase of unlisted and other investments | - | (85) |
| Interest received | 911 | 316 |
| HP interest paid | (62,089) | (54,663) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (341,620) | (781,923) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Repayment of loans | (53,126) | (96,476) |
| Repayment of finance leases | (365,632) | - |
| Dividends paid | (1,500,000) | (400,000) |
| Bank interest paid | (27,120) | (14,015) |
| Net cash used in financing activities | (1,945,878) | (510,491) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 696,143 | 5,436 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 739,043 | 733,607 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year | 1,435,186 | 739,043 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise: | | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 1,435,186 | 739,043 |
| | 1,435,186 | 739,043 |

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**ANALYSIS OF NET DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | At 1 January 2020 | Cash flows | Transfers | New finance leases | At 31 December 2020 |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cash at bank and in hand | 739,043 | 696,143 | - | - | 1,435,186 |
| Bank loan <1 year | (112,313) | 53,126 | 35,869 | - | (23,318) |
| Bank loan >1 year | (362,580) | - | (35,869) | - | (398,449) |
| Finance leases <1 year | (387,749) | 365,632 | (315,390) | (217,349) | (554,856) |
| Finance leases >1 year | (817,266) | - | 315,390 | (673,764) | (1,175,640) |
| | <u>(940,865)</u> | <u>1,114,901</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>(891,113)</u> | <u>(717,077)</u> |

The notes on pages 14 to 30 form part of these financial statements.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Clearabee Limited is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is disclosed on the company information page.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling (£). The financial statements are for a period of 52 weeks ended 31 December 2020 (2019: 52 weeks ended 31 December 2019).

The company is exempt from the requirement to prepare consolidated financial statements per section 405 of the Companies Act 2006 as all of its subsidiaries are immaterial to the group.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of property and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102), the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 2.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

1.2 Going concern

At the date of signing these financial statements, the directors have considered the effect of the Coronavirus pandemic on the company with the information available to it, and do not believe it will affect the company's ability to continue to trade for the foreseeable future. Post year end trading results overall show a positive outlook for the company despite these uncertain times.

At the balance sheet date and signing date, the company had strong cash balances and net current assets. At the time of signing these accounts, the directors have considered the effect of the Coronavirus on the going concern position, and are satisfied that the company will continue to trade for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing these accounts. The company has utilised government support where applicable and has received further a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan post year end.

Since the initial lockdown, trade has now resumed as the overall industry has returned back to work. With the prospect of lockdown restrictions being lifted in Summer 2021 following the initial success of the government vaccine programme, the company is looking forward for trade to be in line with forecasts and expectations.

The directors have revised their financial forecasts and they show that the company has sufficient cash available to it during the foreseeable future.

On that basis, the directors have prepared these financial statements on a going concern basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Turnover from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

1.4 Leasing and hire purchase

Assets that are held by the company under leases which transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as being held under hire purchase or finance lease. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible assets and depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Obligations under such arrangements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods.

The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

1.5 Government grants

Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the same period as the related expenditure.

Grants relating to the job retention scheme are recognised when the requirements are met and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period to which it relates to.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

1.7 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in an independently administered fund.

1.8 Current and deferred taxation

The tax charge for the year comprises of current and deferred tax.

Current tax is recognised for the amount of corporation tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the current or past reporting periods using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date, except as otherwise indicated. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Deferred tax is calculated using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost or valuation 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.

At each reporting date the company assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognised where the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----|------------------|
| Land and buildings | - | 1% | straight line |
| Short-term leasehold property | - | 20% | straight line |
| Plant and machinery | - | 25% | reducing balance |
| Motor vehicles | - | 25% | reducing balance |
| Fixtures and fittings | - | 25% | reducing balance |
| Computer equipment | - | 33% | reducing balance |

Depreciation is not charged on freehold land

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 the statement of comprehensive income.

At each balance sheet date, the directors review the carrying amounts of the company's tangible fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that any items have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, the directors estimate the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.10 Revaluation of tangible fixed assets

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are carried at current year value at fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are undertaken with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.

Fair values are determined from market based evidence normally undertaken by professionally qualified valuers.

Revaluation gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income unless losses exceed the previously recognised gains or reflect a clear consumption of economic benefits, in which case the excess losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The revaluation in the year relates to the property the company owns and was performed for the purpose of seeking additional finance. The valuation was under-taken in line with RICS Red Book Global valuation methodology.

1.11 Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less accumulated impairment.

1.12 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 the statement of comprehensive income.

1.13 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.

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 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 the statement of comprehensive income 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.

1.15 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

1.16 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. Judgments in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The directors make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The directors are also required to exercise judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below. In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made the following judgements:

Impairment of tangible fixed assets

The directors assess the impairment of tangible fixed assets subject to depreciation whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors considered important that could trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of the use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and
- Significant negative industry or economic trends.

Leases

The directors determine whether leases entered into by the company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or lease or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, and accordingly whether the lease requires an asset and liability to be recognised in the balance sheet.

Recoverability of trade and other debtors

Trade and other debtors are recognised to the extent that they are judged recoverable. The director reviews are performed to estimate the level of reserves required for irrecoverable debt. Provisions are made specifically against invoices where recoverability is uncertain.

The directors make allowance for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of debtors. Allowances are applied to debtors where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The directors specifically analyse historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms when making a judgement to evaluate the adequacy of the provision for doubtful debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of debtors and the charge in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Whether a present obligation is probable or not requires judgement. The nature and type of risks for these provisions differ and management's judgement is applied regarding the nature and extent of obligations in deciding if an outflow of resources is probable or not.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

2. **Judgments in applying accounting policies (continued)**

Depreciation and residual values

The directors have reviewed the asset lives and associated residual values of all fixed asset classes and have concluded that asset lives and residual values are appropriate.

The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In re-assessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, product life cycles and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments consider issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projects disposal values.

Taxation

There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due.

The director's estimation is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies.

3. **Turnover**

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the on demand clearance services provided by the company.

All turnover by origin and destination relates to the United Kingdom.

4. **Other operating income**

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Government grants receivable | 890,597 | 60,000 |
| Other operating income | 1,347 | - |
| | <u>891,944</u> | <u>60,000</u> |

Government grants mainly relate to income received under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme.

5. **Operating profit**

The operating profit is stated after charging:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - owned by the company | 153,767 | 105,438 |
| Depreciation of tangible fixed assets - held under finance leases | 374,612 | 318,454 |
| Other operating lease rentals | 49,099 | 17,981 |
| Auditor's remuneration | 16,000 | 15,000 |
| Loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets | <u>70,234</u> | <u>10,552</u> |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

6. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Wages and salaries | 5,793,511 | 4,416,428 |
| Social security costs | 408,580 | 337,641 |
| Pension costs | 67,113 | 60,814 |
| | <u>6,269,204</u> | <u>4,814,883</u> |

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

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| | No. | No. |
| Employees | <u>288</u> | <u>252</u> |

7. Directors' remuneration

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Directors' emoluments | 18,566 | 17,154 |
| | <u>18,566</u> | <u>17,154</u> |

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank interest payable | 27,120 | 14,015 |
| Finance leases and hire purchase contracts | 62,089 | 54,663 |
| | <u>89,209</u> | <u>68,678</u> |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

9. Taxation

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|-----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on profits for the year | 207,027 | 227,249 |
| Adjustments in respect of previous periods | 89,935 | - |
| | <u>296,962</u> | <u>227,249</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Origination and reversal of timing differences | 101,614 | (23,097) |
| | <u>101,614</u> | <u>(23,097)</u> |
| | <u>398,576</u> | <u>204,152</u> |

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher than (2019: lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%). The differences are explained below:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Profit on ordinary activities before tax | <u>1,824,498</u> | <u>1,634,226</u> |
| Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019: 19%) | 346,655 | 310,503 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment | (15,848) | 9,318 |
| Additional deduction for research and development expenditure | (58,695) | (125,498) |
| Fixed asset timing differences | 3,788 | 9,829 |
| Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods | 89,935 | - |
| Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates | 32,741 | - |
| | <u>398,576</u> | <u>204,152</u> |

Factors that may affect future tax charges

On 3 March 2021, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the corporation tax rate would increase to a maximum of 25% from 1 April 2023.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

10. Dividends

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Dividends paid | 1,500,000 | 400,000 |
| | <u>1,500,000</u> | <u>400,000</u> |

11. Tangible fixed assets

| | Land and buildings | Short-term leasehold property | Plant and machinery | Motor vehicles | Fixtures and fittings |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Cost or valuation | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 652,793 | 65,448 | 30,458 | 2,070,562 | 118,470 |
| Additions | - | - | 290 | 1,166,668 | 41,862 |
| Disposals | - | (40,000) | - | (246,058) | - |
| Revaluations | 21,110 | - | - | - | - |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>673,903</u> | <u>25,448</u> | <u>30,748</u> | <u>2,991,172</u> | <u>160,332</u> |
| Depreciation | | | | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 66,339 | 26,179 | 10,635 | 853,686 | 41,696 |
| Charge for the year | 5,958 | 13,981 | 2,513 | 441,596 | 23,478 |
| Disposals | - | (40,000) | - | (114,928) | - |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>72,297</u> | <u>160</u> | <u>13,148</u> | <u>1,180,354</u> | <u>65,174</u> |
| Net book value | | | | | |
| At 31 December 2020 | <u>601,606</u> | <u>25,288</u> | <u>17,600</u> | <u>1,810,818</u> | <u>95,158</u> |
| At 31 December 2019 | <u>586,454</u> | <u>39,269</u> | <u>19,823</u> | <u>1,216,876</u> | <u>76,774</u> |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

11. Tangible fixed assets (continued)

| | Office equipment | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Cost or valuation | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 161,239 | 3,098,970 |
| Additions | 23,631 | 1,232,451 |
| Disposals | - | (286,058) |
| Revaluations | - | 21,110 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 184,870 | 4,066,473 |
| Depreciation | | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 54,252 | 1,052,787 |
| Charge for the year | 40,853 | 528,379 |
| Disposals | - | (154,928) |
| At 31 December 2020 | 95,105 | 1,426,238 |
| Net book value | | |
| At 31 December 2020 | 89,765 | 2,640,235 |
| At 31 December 2019 | 106,987 | 2,046,183 |

The net book value of assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts, included above, are as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Motor vehicles | 1,522,230 | 1,099,764 |
| | 1,522,230 | 1,099,764 |

The property was valued on an open market basis on 14 May 2020 by Lambert Smith Hampton.

If the property had not been included at valuation they would have been included under the historical cost convention with a cost price of £652,793 and net book value of £580,496.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

12. Fixed asset investments

| | Investments in subsidiary companies £ |
|---------------------|--|
| Cost | |
| At 1 January 2020 | 85 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 85 |

Subsidiary undertaking

The following was a subsidiary undertaking of the company:

| Name | Principal activity | Class of shares | Holding |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| Clearabee Ireland Limited | Dormant | Ordinary | 100 % |

The registered office of Clearabee Ireland is Unit 3D, North Point House, North Point Business Park, New Mallow Road, Cork, Co.Cork, Ireland.

13. Stocks

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Raw materials and consumables | 48,573 | 47,995 |
| Work in progress | - | 20,083 |
| | 48,573 | 68,078 |

14. Debtors

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Trade debtors | 3,387,603 | 2,877,359 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 6,561 | 5,532 |
| Other debtors | 144,367 | 154,876 |
| Prepayments and accrued income | 232,961 | 114,543 |
| | 3,771,492 | 3,152,310 |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | 23,318 | 112,313 |
| Trade creditors | 1,599,156 | 1,122,256 |
| Corporation tax | 246,273 | 169,649 |
| Other taxation and social security | 996,523 | 527,219 |
| Obligations under finance lease and hire purchase contracts | 554,856 | 387,749 |
| Other creditors | 241,181 | 158,174 |
| Accruals and deferred income | 360,556 | 97,520 |
| | 4,021,863 | 2,574,880 |

See note 17 and 18 for details on security.

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

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bank loans | 398,449 | 362,580 |
| Net obligations under finance leases and hire purchase contracts | 1,175,640 | 817,266 |
| | 1,574,089 | 1,179,846 |

See note 17 and 18 for details on security.

17. Loans

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Amounts falling due within one year | | |
| Bank loans | 23,318 | 112,313 |
| Amounts falling due 2-5 years | | |
| Bank loans | 398,449 | 362,580 |
| | 421,767 | 474,893 |

Included within bank loans are loans totalling £Nil (2019: £474,893) which is secured by a fixed charge over the leasehold property. This loan was repaid in full in the year.

Included within bank loans are loans totalling £421,767 (2019: £Nil) which bears interest at 2.5% per annum. The loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge over the company's assets.

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

18. Hire purchase and finance leases

Minimum lease payments under hire purchase fall due as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Within one year | 996,523 | 387,749 |
| Between 1-5 years | 1,175,640 | 817,266 |
| | <u>2,172,163</u> | <u>1,205,015</u> |

Net obligations under hire purchase contracts are secured on the assets to which they relate to.

19. Deferred taxation

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| At the beginning of the year | 278,301 | 301,398 |
| Charged/(released) to the statement of comprehensive income | 101,614 | (23,097) |
| At the end of the year | <u>379,915</u> | <u>278,301</u> |

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Accelerated capital allowances | 379,915 | 278,301 |
| | <u>379,915</u> | <u>278,301</u> |

20. Share capital

| | 2020 | 2019 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 100 Ordinary shares of £1.00 each | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |

CLEARABEE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

21. Reserves

Share capital

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve represents amounts revalued in relation to the property.

Profit and loss account

This reserve represents all current and prior period retained profit and losses less dividends paid.

22. Capital commitments

At 31 December 2020 the company had capital commitments as follows:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|----------------|-----------|
| Contracted for but not provided in these financial statements | 270,898 | - |
| | <u>270,898</u> | <u>-</u> |

23. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2020 the company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|---------------|----------------|
| Not later than 1 year | 41,210 | 52,095 |
| Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years | 33,175 | 76,385 |
| Later than 5 years | 14,250 | 14,350 |
| | <u>88,635</u> | <u>142,830</u> |

24. Related party transactions

As at 31 December 2020, an amount of £80,445 (2019: £78,397) was owed by the company to certain directors of the company.

Emoluments paid to key management personnel, including directors and close family members, is £123,081 (2019: £121,669).

CLEARABEE LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

25. Post balance sheet events

After the year, the company received a Coronavirus Business Interruption Loan of £1,500,000. The loan is secured over fixed and floating charges of the company and repayment of the loan commences in February 2022 and is interest free for the first year.

26. Controlling party

The ultimate controlling party is D Long by virtue of his majority holding of the company's issued ordinary share capital.

This document was delivered using electronic communications and authenticated in accordance with the registrar's rules relating to electronic form, authentication and manner of delivery under section 1072 of the Companies Act 2006.