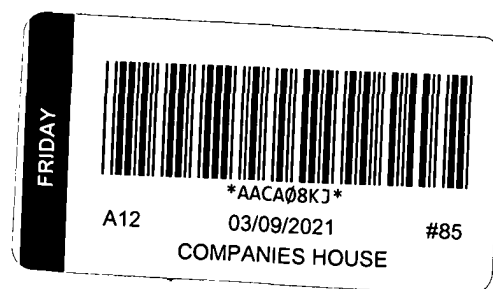


Registered number: 02601923

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020



SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Directors | A C J Ainsworth R E Hunter |
| Registered number | 02601923 |
| Registered office | 3 The Courtyard Campus Way Gillingham Business Park Gillingham Kent ME8 0NZ |
| Independent auditors | PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors 2 Glass Wharf Temple Quay Bristol BS2 0FR |

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present the Strategic Report of Safelane Global (Gillingham) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activities and Business model

On 1 September 2019, the Company transferred its trade and assets to a fellow group undertaking. From this date the Company ceased trading and the directors do not expect the Company to resume trading in the foreseeable future.

Financial review

All trade and assets were transferred to SafeLane Global Ltd on 1st September 2019.

Key performance indicators

| | 2020 | 2019* | 2018 |
|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Turnover from continuing operations (£m) | - | 18.0 | 22.4 |
| Gross profit margin % | - | 28% | 28% |
| Overall operating profit (£m) | - | 2.5 | 3.9 |
| Operating profit margin % | - | 13.9% | 17.3% |

*8 months trading

At 31 December 2020, the net assets of the Company were £656,084 (2019: £436,812).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Following the transfer of the Company's trade and assets, the Company is no longer exposed to any significant risks, including any risks associated with Covid-19.

This Strategic Report was approved by order of the board and signed on its behalf by:



R E Hunter
Director

Date: 31 August 2021

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of Safelane Global (Gillingham) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The profit for the financial year amounted to £219,272 (2019: £1,745,269).

Dividends of £Nil (2019: £7,581,700) were declared and paid in respect of 2020, equivalent to £Nil (2019: £7,582) per share.

Directors

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

A C J Ainsworth
R E Hunter

Company Secretary

The Company has taken the option available to it under the Companies Act 2006 to not appoint a secretary.

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The Company has put in place qualifying third party indemnity provisions for all of the directors of SafeLane Global (Gillingham) Limited.

Financial risks management

Following the transfer of its trade and assets, the Company no longer has any material exposure to financial risks.

Future developments

The details of future developments are stated in Startegic Report on page 2.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

Disclosure of information to auditors

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

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

Independent auditors

Under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP will be deemed to have been reappointed as auditors 28 days after these financial statements were sent to members or 28 days after the latest date prescribed for filing the financial statements with the registrar, whichever is earlier.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

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



R E Hunter
Director

Date: 31 August 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Safelane Global (Gillingham) Limited's 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 (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020; the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance 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 an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Directors' Report

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 year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of tax legislation, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations
- Consideration of whether management has appropriately assessed the tax position of the Company

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Paul Nott (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Bristol
31 August 2021

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | Note | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | £ | £ |
| Turnover | 4 | - | 17,995,833 |
| Cost of sales | | - | (12,915,493) |
| Gross result/profit | | - | 5,080,340 |
| Administrative expenses | | - | (2,575,681) |
| Operating result/profit | 5 | - | 2,504,659 |
| Interest receivable and similar income | 9 | - | 1,394 |
| Interest payable and similar expenses | 10 | - | (112,369) |
| Result/profit before taxation | | - | 2,393,684 |
| Tax on profit | 11 | 219,272 | (648,415) |
| Profit for the financial year | | 219,272 | 1,745,269 |

All amounts shown above related to discontinued operations.

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 02601923

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

| | Note | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 13 | 656,084 | 436,812 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>656,084</u> | <u>436,812</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Called up share capital | 15 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Profit and loss account | 16 | 655,084 | 435,812 |
| Total shareholders' funds | | <u>656,084</u> | <u>436,812</u> |

The financial statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 31 August 2021 and were signed on its behalf by:



R E Hunter
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

| | Called up share capital | Profit and loss account | Total shareholders' funds |
|--|--|--|--|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| At 1 January 2019 | 1,000 | 6,272,243 | 6,273,243 |
| Comprehensive income for the financial year | | | |
| Profit for the financial year | - | 1,745,269 | 1,745,269 |
| Total comprehensive income for the financial year | - | 1,745,269 | 1,745,269 |
| Contributions by and distributions to owners | | | |
| Dividends: Equity capital | - | (7,581,700) | (7,581,700) |
| Total transactions with owners | - | (7,581,700) | (7,581,700) |
| At 31 December 2019 and 1 January 2020 | 1,000 | 435,812 | 436,812 |
| Comprehensive income for the financial year | | | |
| Profit for the financial year | - | 219,272 | 219,272 |
| Total comprehensive income for the financial year | - | 219,272 | 219,272 |
| At 31 December 2020 | 1,000 | 655,084 | 656,084 |

The notes on pages 12 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

1. General information

Safelane Global (Gillingham) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in United Kingdom and registered in England. The registered office is 3, The Courtyard Campus Way, Gillingham Business Park, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 0NZ.

The Company provides services to eliminate or mitigate the risks posed by unexploded ordnance (UXO) and land mines internationally both on land and underwater. These project based services include consultancy, research and development, survey, investigation and disposal.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland" and the Companies Act 2006. The Company sold its trading assets during the year.

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 (see note 3).

The following principal accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year:

2.2 Financial reporting standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44 to 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26 to 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of SafeLane Global Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2020 and these financial statements may be obtained from 11-14 Seaton Place, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 0QH.

2.3 Going concern

Although the Company has ceased trading, the directors have no current plans to wind up the Company and hence expect it to remain dormant. Accordingly the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover comprises the invoiced value of services supplied net of value added tax. Turnover arising from long-term contracts reflects costs incurred to date and the directors' best estimate of profits attributable to the work performed to date. For this purpose the directors' estimate of attributable profits will include a proportion of the total profits anticipated to be made on the contract, to the extent that their realisation is reasonably foreseeable, and after making provision for all future costs.

The excess of payments received over amounts recorded as turnover is classified under creditors due within one year as deferred revenue. Amounts recoverable on contracts, being the amount by which recorded turnover is in excess of payments on account, is classified under debtors as accrued income.

Where turnover that has been recognised is found not to be recoverable due to a dispute with a customer these amounts are charged against turnover. When non-recovery is a result of the inability of the customer to meet its obligations, these amounts are charged to administrative expenses.

2.5 Debtors

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

2.6 Financial instruments

The Company applies section 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of recognition and measurement of 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.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the year and the net assets are translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the reporting date. Exchange differences which arise from translation of the operating net assets and results of foreign subsidiary undertakings are not recognised as profit or loss, but are taken to reserves via other comprehensive income.

2.8 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.

2.9 Dividends

Equity dividends are recognised when they become legally payable. Interim equity dividends are recognised when paid. Final equity dividends are recognised when approved by the shareholders at an annual general meeting. Dividends on shares recognised as liabilities are recognised as expenses and classified within interest payable.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.10 Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.11 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

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 payment 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 Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

2.12 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

2.13 Current and deferred taxation

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

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

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

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

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

3. Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Following the transfer of the Company's trade and assets, there are no significant judgements or estimates used in the preparation of these financial statements.

4. Turnover

Analysis of turnover by country of destination:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| United Kingdom | - | 13,102,200 |
| Rest of Europe | - | 221,596 |
| Rest of the World | - | 4,672,037 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>17,995,833</u> |

Turnover represents the rendering of UXO mitigation and clearance services throughout 2019.

5. Operating result/profit

The operating result/profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| Depreciation of tangible assets | - | 523,670 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets | - | 865 |
| Profit on foreign currency translations | - | (39,440) |
| Impairment of trade debtors | - | 3,278 |
| Operating lease rentals | - | 324,924 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>324,924</u> |

6. Auditors' remuneration

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements | - | 35,564 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>35,564</u> |

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the Group accounts of the parent Company.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

7. Employees

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

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|
| Wages and salaries | - | 2,228,033 |
| Social security costs | - | 84,416 |
| Other pension costs | - | 30,575 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>2,343,024</u> |

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

| | 2020 Number | 2019 Number |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Administration | - | 12 |
| Operations | - | 57 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>69</u> |

8. Directors' remuneration

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Aggregate directors' remuneration | - | 36,255 |
| Directors' national insurance | - | 3,414 |
| Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes | - | 1,312 |
| | <u>-</u> | <u>40,981</u> |

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to no directors (2019: 1) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £Nil (2019: £36,255).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £Nil (2019: £1,312).

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****9. Interest receivable and similar income**

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Bank interest and similar income | - | 1,394 |

10. Interest payable and similar expenses

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Other interest payable | - | 112,369 |

11. Tax on result/profit

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Corporation tax | | |
| Current tax on result/profit for the financial year | - | 452,097 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | (219,272) | 100,000 |
| Total current tax | <u>(219,272)</u> | <u>552,097</u> |
| Deferred tax | | |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | - | 96,318 |
| Total deferred tax | <u>-</u> | <u>96,318</u> |
| Total tax (credit)/charge | <u>(219,272)</u> | <u>648,415</u> |

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020****11. Tax on result/profit (continued)****Factors affecting tax (credit)/charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2019: higher than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| Result/profit before taxation | - | 2,393,684 |
| Result/profit before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) | - | 454,800 |
| Effects of: | | |
| Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | - | (123,055) |
| Differences in overseas tax rates | - | 120,352 |
| Adjustments in respect of prior years | (219,272) | 196,318 |
| Total tax (credit)/charge for the year | (219,272) | 648,415 |

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the Spring Budget 2021, the government announced that from 1 April 2023 the headline corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. As the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date, would not be material to disclose.

12. Dividends

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Dividends, equivalent to £Nil per share (2019: £7,582) | - | 7,581,700 |

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

13. Debtors

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Amounts owed by group undertakings | 105,386 | 105,386 |
| Tax recoverable | 550,698 | 331,426 |
| | <u>656,084</u> | <u>436,812</u> |

All amounts shown within debtors fall due for payment within one year.

Amounts due by group undertakings are interest free, unsecured and repayable on demand.

14. Financial instruments

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| Financial assets | | |
| Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost | <u>105,386</u> | <u>105,386</u> |

Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost comprise amounts owed by group undertakings.

15. Called up share capital

| | 2020 £ | 2019 £ |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Allotted, called up and fully paid | | |
| 1,000 (2019: 1,000) Ordinary shares of £1 (2019: £1) each | <u>1,000</u> | <u>1,000</u> |

16. Reserves

Profit and loss account

This reserve represents the cumulative profits and losses of the Company less any distributions made to the owners of the Company.

SAFELANE GLOBAL (GILLINGHAM) LIMITED

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

17. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by FRS 102 to not disclose transactions with shareholders and other members of the shareholders' group.

During the year the Company purchased goods and services from AGS Advanced Geophysical Systems GmbH totalling £Nil (2019: £50,931). AGS Advanced Geophysical Systems GmbH is a company incorporated in Germany that Safelane Global (Gillingham) Limited owned 35% of the ordinary share capital prior to disposing of its investment during the prior year.

All directors and certain senior employees who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company are considered to be key management personnel. Total compensation in respect of these individuals is £Nil (2019: £67,178).

18. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The immediate parent company is SafeLane Group Limited, a company incorporated in England.

The smallest group in which the results are consolidated is SafeLane Group Limited. The UK address of the Company is Unit 2 Phocle Park, Phocle Green, Ross on Wye, HR9 7XU, England.

The largest group in which the Company's results are consolidated is that headed by SafeLane Global Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

The ultimate controlling party is Xilos Co-investments No 1, a separate limited partnership registered in Jersey.