

Company Registration No. 2016850 (England and Wales)

**SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

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# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018		2017	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		2,952		721
Investments	5		22,732		45,052
			<u>25,684</u>		<u>45,773</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	768,624		855,277	
Cash at bank and in hand		3,503,168		3,388,307	
		<u>4,271,792</u>		<u>4,243,584</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	(749,878)		(1,069,703)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>3,521,914</u>		<u>3,173,881</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			<u><u>3,547,598</u></u>		<u><u>3,219,654</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	8		80		80
Capital redemption reserve			240		240
Profit and loss reserves			<u>3,547,278</u>		<u>3,219,334</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>3,547,598</u></u>		<u><u>3,219,654</u></u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 20 September 2019

A J Waszkiewicz  
Director

Company Registration No. 2016850

# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Swallow Technology Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 21 Bedford Square, London, WC1B 3HH.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

#### 1.2 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for sales and services for the year net of VAT and trade discounts.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

#### 1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% per annum on net book value
Computer equipment	33 1/3 % per annum on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

#### 1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### 1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the 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 an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally 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.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Classification of financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Basic financial liabilities**

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **1.8 Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

#### **1.9 Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### **Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### **1.10 Retirement benefits**

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

#### **1.11 Leases**

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 5 (2017 - 6).

# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	193,601
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018	193,601
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	-
At 31 December 2017	-

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2018	51,015
Additions	5,106
At 31 December 2018	56,121
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 January 2018	50,294
Depreciation charged in the year	2,875
At 31 December 2018	53,169
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 December 2018	2,952
At 31 December 2017	721

### 5 Fixed asset investments

	2018 £	2017 £
Investments	22,732	45,052

# SWALLOW TECHNOLOGY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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Fixed asset investments

(Continued)

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings	Other investments other than loans	Total
	£	£	£
<b>Cost or valuation</b>			
At 1 January 2018	12,732	32,320	45,052
Valuation changes	-	(22,320)	(22,320)
At 31 December 2018	12,732	10,000	22,732
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2018	12,732	10,000	22,732
At 31 December 2017	12,732	32,320	45,052

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Debtors

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	718,228	687,896
Corporation tax recoverable	-	82,012
Other debtors	50,396	85,369
	768,624	855,277

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Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2018	2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	65,493	86,387
Corporation tax	80,603	4,673
Other taxation and social security	-	8,104
Other creditors	603,782	970,539
	749,878	1,069,703

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Called up share capital

	2018	2017
	£	£
<b>Ordinary share capital</b>		
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>		
80 Ordinary shares of £1 each	80	80



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.