

Company Registration No. 03591647 (England and Wales)

**SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**

**SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED**

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# SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	3	554,105		575,282	
Cash at bank and in hand		878		1,134	
		<u>554,983</u>		<u>576,416</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	4	<u>(48,255)</u>		<u>(27,161)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>506,728</u>		<u>549,255</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>506,726</u>		<u>549,253</u>
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>506,728</u>		<u>549,255</u>

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

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 by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 26 January 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr N P Seaby  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 03591647**

# SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies**

#### **Company information**

Swallow Aquatics (Kent) Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 1 Nelson Street, Southend on Sea, Essex, SS1 1EG.

#### **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. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

In the opinion of the directors, it remains appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

#### **1.2 Reporting period**

The Directors of the company opted to change the year end date to 31st January as part of a future restructuring plan. This means that the current period figures show results for a period of 11 months. The comparative amounts presented in the financial statements and related notes show results for a full 12 months, meaning they are not entirely comparable.

#### **1.3 Turnover**

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

#### **1.4 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

#### **1.5 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.

# SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

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### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **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.

#### **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.

### 1.6 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.

### 1.7 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.

# SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are 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. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

#### **1.8 Employee benefits**

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

#### **1.9 Retirement benefits**

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

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was:

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	10	12

### 3 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade debtors	3,969	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	528,494	532,979
Other debtors	11,607	18,842
	544,070	551,821
	2020	2019

## SWALLOW AQUATICS (KENT) LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

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#### 3 Debtors (Continued)

Amounts falling due after more than one year:	£	£
Deferred tax asset	10,035	23,461
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
<b>Total debtors</b>	<b>554,105</b>	<b>575,282</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 4 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	39	-
Trade creditors	-	9,786
Taxation and social security	24,648	3,912
Other creditors	23,568	13,463
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	<b>48,255</b>	<b>27,161</b>
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

#### 5 Contingent Liabilities

The company in the group have given unlimited cross-guarantees to it's bankers.

#### 6 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements, the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

The senior statutory auditor was Paul East.

The auditor was Azets Audit Services.

#### 7 Parent company

The directors of the company regard Meldongreen Limited, a company incorporated in the UK to be the ultimate parent company. Mr M Seaby and Mr N Seaby are considered to be the ultimate controlling party due to their majority shareholding in Meldongreen Limited.

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.