ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

THURSDAY



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CONTENTS

Section	Page
Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2 to 3
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	4
Independent Auditor's Report	5 to 8
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	9
Statement of Financial Position	10
Notes to the Financial Statements	11 to 14

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M R Mason

K M Backelin P A Jonsson

Registered office

6 Harcourt Street

London W1H 4AG

Independent Auditor Harmer Slater Limited Statutory Auditor

Statutory Auditor Salatin House 19 Cedar Road

Sutton Surrey SM2 5DA

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The directors present their annual report on the affairs of Swedish Church Services Limited, together with the financial statements and auditor's report for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the sale of imported Swedish goods and the production and distribution of the Church Newsletter "Kyrkobladet".

Directors of the company

The directors who served throughout the year and up to date of authorisation of this report were as follows:

M R Mason

K M Backelin (appointed 27 January 2020)

P A Jonsson

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company's financial position, liquidity and future performance together with financial projections for the company over the foreseeable future and have also reviewed the ongoing committed financial support from the company's parent undertaking and are confident that this will be available for the foreseeable future. After making enquiries, the directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Events after the financial period

There have been no significant events between the year end and the date of approval of these financial statements which would require a change to, or disclosure in, the financial statements other than the ongoing effects of the outbreak of the contagious disease COVID-19.

This remains an emerging global risk for all individuals and businesses. It is not clear for how long the current outbreak will last or how much more extensive it will become, or the further measures that will be taken by governments and others to seek to control the outbreak and its impact.

Statement of disclosure to the auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined by section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Reappointment of auditors

During the period, the directors appointed Harmer Slater Limited to act as the company's auditor. Harmer Slater Limited are deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

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

Small companies provision statement

The directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by sections 414B and 415A of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare a strategic report and in preparing the directors' report on the grounds that the company is entitled to prepare its accounts for the year in accordance with the small companies regime.

Jun 14, 2021
The directors' report was approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

Madelaine R Mason

Madelaine R Mason

Madelaine R Mason

M R Mason

Director

Per Jonsson (Jun 14, 2021 12:49 GMT+1)

P A Jonsson Director

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), including FRS 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 and apply them consistently;
- · make judgements 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SWEDISH CHURCH SERVICES LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Swedish Church Services Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings, Statement of Financial Position, and Notes to the Financial Statements, 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 FRS 102 Section 1A '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 loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice applicable to smaller entities; 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 UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SWEDISH CHURCH SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Opinion on other matter 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 Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities [set out on page 4], the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SWEDISH CHURCH SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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

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 cumulative audit and commercial knowledge and experience of the company and the education sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material
 effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including the Companies Act
 2006, taxation legislations, General Data Protection Rules (GDPR), Anti-bribery and Employment
 Law:
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; 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:

- · performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- · tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions; and
- · investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

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 to disclosures underlying supporting documentation;
- · enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims; and
- reviewing correspondence with HMRC, analysing legal costs to ascertain if there have been instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SWEDISH CHURCH SERVICES LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member, 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 member those matters we are required to state 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 member as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Ransford Agyei-Boamah (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Harmer Slater Limited, Statutory Auditor

Salatin House 19 Cedar Road Sutton Surrey SM2 5DA

Date: 14/06/21

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND RETAINED EARNINGS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
Devenue	Note		_
Revenue		33,469	196,552
Cost of sales	.	(39,984)	(134,898)
Gross (loss)/profit		(6,515)	61,654
Administrative expenses	_	(10,557)	(8,069)
Operating (loss)/profit		(17,072)	53,585
Interest payable and similar charges	-	26	
(Loss)/profit before tax		(17,046)	53,585
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(17,046)	53,585
Retained earnings brought forward		(22,662)	(76,247)
Retained earnings carried forward	-	(39,708)	(22,662)

Continuing operationsAll results are derived wholly from continuing operations.

(REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04727315) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	N I-4-	2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Current assets			
Inventories	4	15,819	2,801
Receivables	5	-	30,748
Cash at bank and in hand	6 _	57	762
		15,876	34,311
Payables: Amounts falling due within one year	7 _	(55,484)	(56,873)
Net liabilities	=	(39,608)	(22,562)
Equity .	_		·
Called up share capital	8	100	100
Retained earnings	8	(39,708)	(22,662)
Total equity	`=	(39,608)	(22,562)

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

Approved and authorised by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

Madelaine R Mason (Jun 15, 2021 14:34 GMT+1)

M R Mason Director

Per Jonsson (July 14, 2021 12:49 GMT

P A Jonsson Director

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

1 General information

Swedish Church Services Limited (the 'company') is a private company limited by share capital incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act. The address of the registered office is given on page 1. The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the directors report on page 2.

2 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

Going concern

The directors have considered the impact of COVID-19 on the company's financial position, liquidity and future performance together with financial projections for the company and over the foreseeable future and have also reviewed the availability of banking facilities. After making enquiries, the directors are satisfied that the company has sufficient resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the date of signing the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the company's financial statements.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

The functional currency of the company is considered to be pounds sterling (£) because that is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates. The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling (£).

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no critical judgements made by the directors in the process of applying the company's accounting policies which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the company's activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value

Receivables

Receivables are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Payables

Payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial instruments

The company only has financial assets and financial liabilities of a kind that qualify as basic financial instruments. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction value and subsequently measured at their settlement value.

3 Staff numbers

The company had no employees during the current and the preceding year.

4 Inventories

	2020	2019
	3	£
Goods for resale	15,819	2,801

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

5 Receivables			•
		2020	2019
	Note	£	£
Trade receivables		\$,	5,206
Amounts owed by group undertakings	9	(8)	25,542
	· ************************************	•)	30,748
6 Cash and cash equivalents			
		2020	2019
		£	£
Cash at bank	-	57	762
7 Payables			
		2020	2019
		£	£
Due within one year			
Trade payables		14,167	23,499
Amounts owed to group undertakings		10,731	₩
Social security and other taxes		25,236	28,024
Accrued expenses	<u> </u>	5,350	5,350
	-	55,484	56,873

Amounts owed to group undertakings disclosed as falling within one year is unsecured, payable on demand and is non-interest bearing.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020 (CONTINUED)

8 Share capital and reserves

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

Allotted, called up and fully paid si	No.	2020 £	No.	2019 £
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

The company has one class of share capital which carries no right to fixed income.

Reserves

The retained earnings reserve represents cumulative profit or losses net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

9 Related party transactions

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary member of its group and has therefore taken advantage of the provisions of paragraph 1AC.35 of FRS 102 - Small Entities the not to disclose transactions with entities that are wholly owned members of the the group.

10 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent undertaking is The Swedish Church in London, incorporated in England & Wales.

11 Events after the financial period

There have been no significant events between the year end and the date of approval of these financial statements which would require a change to, or disclosure in, the financial statements other than the ongoing effects of the outbreak of the contagious disease COVID-19.

This remains an emerging global risk for all individuals and businesses. It is not clear for how long the current outbreak will last or how much more extensive it will become, or the further measures that will be taken by governments and others to seek to control the outbreak and its impact.