REGISTERED NUMBER: 09829039 (England and Wales)

LEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (FORMERLY SWAPX LIMITED)

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

Gerald Thomas 3 New Mill Court Swansea Enterprise Park Swansea SA7 9FG

CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

	Page
Company Information	1
Balance Sheet	2 to 3
Notes to the Financial Statements	4 to 8

LEREX TECHNOLOGY LIMITED (FORMERLY SWAPX LIMITED)

COMPANY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

DIRECTORS: D J Lee

R M Ney A Martin D S Monty Ms J Trembeth

REGISTERED OFFICE: Abacus House

Caxton Place Cardiff CF23 8HA

REGISTERED NUMBER: 09829039 (England and Wales)

ACCOUNTANTS: Gerald Thomas 3 New Mill Court

Swansea Enterprise Park

Swansea SA7 9FG

BALANCE SHEET 31 OCTOBER 2019

		2019		2018	
	Notes	£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS	110.00	~	~	~	~
Intangible assets	4		134,716		197,683
Tangible assets	5		638		1,387
			135,354		199,070
CURRENT ASSETS					
Debtors	6	315,876		277,351	
Cash at bank		54,161		1,061	
		370,037	_	278,412	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	7	270,367	_	232,067	
NET CURRENT ASSETS			99,670		46,345
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT					
LIABILITIES			235,024		245,415
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one					
year	8		250,000		648,166
NET LIABILITIES			(14,976)		(402,751)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital			57,523		35,505
Share premium			2,730,144		600,021
Retained earnings			(2,802,643)		(1,038,277)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			(14,976)		<u>(402,751</u>)

The company is entitled to exemption from audit under Section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 for the year ended 31 October 2019.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year ended 31 October 2019 in accordance with Section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for:

- (a) ensuring that the company keeps accounting records which comply with Sections 386 and 387 of the Companies Act 2006 and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at
- the end of each financial year and of its profit or loss for each financial year in accordance with the requirements of Sections 394 and 395 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 relating to financial statements, so far as applicable to the company.

The notes form part of these financial statements

Page 2 continued...

BALANCE SHEET - continued 31 OCTOBER 2019

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

In accordance with Section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the Income Statement has not been delivered.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 December 2019 and were signed on its behalf by:

D J Lee - Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

1. STATUTORY INFORMATION

Lerex Technology Limited is a private company, limited by shares, and registered in England and Wales. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

The company's principal place of business is:

Leret House 4 Swan Walk Swan Centre Leatherhead KT22 8AH

The presentation currency of the financial statements is Pound Sterling (£).

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

Revenue is recognised in the period when the services are provided.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets relate to trademarks and software development costs, and are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment.

Software development costs are capitalised if they satisfy the criteria for recognition as per FRS 102 Section 18 "Intangible assets other than goodwill".

The useful economic lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Trademarks - 10 years Software development - 5 years

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful. The carrying value of intangible assets is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Tangible fixed assets

Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Plant and machinery etc - 33% on cost

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less depreciation. Computer equipment with a useful life of less than two years is charged to the income statement.

Page 4 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs), unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction. If an arrangement constitutes a finance transaction, the financial asset or financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments that are classified as payable or receivable within one year are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, net of impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, the company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the company, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer.

Financial liabilities are derecognised only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Income Statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Page 5 continued...

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Pension costs and other post-retirement benefits

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions payable to the company's pension scheme are charged to profit or loss in the period to which they relate.

Going concern

The company has recorded a loss for the year, and has net liabilities at the balance sheet date.

In addition, the company is reliant on an existing loan facility provided by a shareholder. The balance is repayable in full by 31 August 2022. The company is in negotiation to increase the loan facility at the same time as it is actively seeking new equity investment from current and new shareholders.

Therefore the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, and accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

3. EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS

The average number of employees during the year was 4 (2018 - 2).

4. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Other intangible assets £
COST	
At 1 November 2018	
and 31 October 2019	320,506
AMORTISATION	
At 1 November 2018	122,823
Charge for year	62,967
At 31 October 2019	185,790
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 October 2019	134,716
At 31 October 2018	197,683

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

5.	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Plant and
			machinery etc
			£
	COST		
	At 1 November 2018		
	and 31 October 2019		<u>2,248</u>
	DEPRECIATION At 1 November 2018		861
	Charge for year		749
	At 31 October 2019		1,610
	NET BOOK VALUE		
	At 31 October 2019		638
	At 31 October 2018		1,387
6.	DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
		£	£
	Trade debtors Other debtors	18,700 297,176	- 2 77 251
	Other deplots	315,876	277,351 277,351
		313,070	211,331
7.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
	Tools and Ware	£	£
	Trade creditors Other creditors	218,524 51,843	220,788 11,2 7 9
	Other creditors	270,367	232,067
8.	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR		
		2019	2018
	Other transfer or	£	£
	Other creditors	250,000	<u>648,166</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 OCTOBER 2019

9. SECURED DEBTS

The following secured debts are included within creditors:

2019 2018 £ £ 250,000 648,166

Other loans

Loans relate to amounts owed to a shareholder under a loan agreement, which are repayable by the end of August 2022. The loan is secured by a debenture over the company's assets.

10. OTHER FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

The total financial commitments are £15,000.

11. DIRECTORS' ADVANCES, CREDITS AND GUARANTEES

At the balance sheet date an amount of £250,000 (2018 - £648,166) was owed to a shareholder of the company, including accrued interest. The balance is secured over the assets of the company by a debenture and is repayable by 31 August 2022. During the year a shareholder of the company advanced a further £340,990 in loans to the company, and converted debt and accrued interest of £718,516 into equity share capital.

12. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 5 November 2019 the company changed its name from SwapX Limited to Lerex Technology 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.