

Registered Number 04446292

SWOT MUSIC LTD.

Abbreviated Accounts

30 September 2016

Abbreviated Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2016

	Notes	2016 £	2015 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	2	-	-
Tangible assets	3	37,883	43,843
		<u>37,883</u>	<u>43,843</u>
Current assets			
Debtors		70,763	67,974
Cash at bank and in hand		47,479	21,260
		<u>118,242</u>	<u>89,234</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	4	(118,471)	(111,684)
Net current assets (liabilities)		<u>(229)</u>	<u>(22,450)</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>37,654</u>	<u>21,393</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	4	(30,416)	(13,243)
Provisions for liabilities		(6,853)	(7,886)
Total net assets (liabilities)		<u>385</u>	<u>264</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	5	101	101
Profit and loss account		284	163
Shareholders' funds		<u>385</u>	<u>264</u>

- For the year ending 30 September 2016 the company was entitled to exemption under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.
- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.
- The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.
- These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Approved by the Board on 28 June 2017

And signed on their behalf by:

Mr J Sweet, Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the period ended 30 September 2016**1 Accounting Policies****Basis of measurement and preparation of accounts**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover policy

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Turnover represents the value of work done in the year, including estimates of amounts not invoiced.

Tangible assets depreciation policy

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Fixtures & Fittings - 15% reducing balance basis

Equipment - 20% reducing balance basis

Intangible assets amortisation policy

Amortisation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Goodwill - Straight line over 10 years

Other accounting policies**Hire purchase agreements**

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss

account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxation

In accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015) (FRSSE), the difference between the accounting treatment for depreciation in respect of accelerated capital allowances and other timing differences, is provided in full. Provision is made, or recovery anticipated, where timing differences have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

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 entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

Going concern

At the year end the company had net current liabilities of £229 and is therefore dependent on the continuing financial support of the bank and creditors to continue trading. There is no reason to doubt continued support will be forthcoming and the company is meeting its day to day liabilities as they fall due.

The director has also reviewed the company's current trading position and believes that it has

sufficient resources and is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current economic outlook. After making enquiries, the director has a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the director continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

2 Intangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	30,000
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>30,000</u>
Amortisation	
At 1 October 2015	30,000
Charge for the year	-
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>30,000</u>
Net book values	
At 30 September 2016	<u>0</u>
At 30 September 2015	<u>0</u>

3 Tangible fixed assets

	£
Cost	
At 1 October 2015	191,389
Additions	3,230
Disposals	-
Revaluations	-
Transfers	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>194,619</u>
Depreciation	
At 1 October 2015	147,546
Charge for the year	9,190
On disposals	-
At 30 September 2016	<u>156,736</u>
Net book values	
At 30 September 2016	<u>37,883</u>
At 30 September 2015	<u>43,843</u>

4 Creditors

2016	2015
£	£

Secured Debts	35,000	15,926
Instalment debts due after 5 years	15,000	0

5 Called Up Share Capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2016	2015
	£	£
100 A Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
1 B Ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

6 Transactions with directors

Name of director receiving advance or credit:	Mr J Sweet
Description of the transaction:	Directors Current Account
Balance at 1 October 2015:	£ 28,677
Advances or credits made:	£ 2,867
Advances or credits repaid:	£ 5,135
Balance at 30 September 2016:	<u>£ 26,409</u>

During the year the company made further advances totalling £2,867 to the directors.

At the Balance Sheet date, the amount owed by the director to the company was £26,409 (2015: £28,677).

No interest has been charged on this amount

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