

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER: 04446292

SWOT MUSIC LTD

Filleted Unaudited Financial Statements

For the year ended

30 September 2024

SWOT MUSIC LTD

Statement of Financial Position

30 September 2024

		2024		2023
	Note	£	£	£
Fixed assets				
Tangible assets	5	25,009		26,354
Current assets				
Debtors	6	93,038		88,383
Cash at bank and in hand		16,923		24,482
		-----		-----
		109,961		112,865
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	7	108,767		108,757
		-----		-----
Net current assets			1,194	4,108
			-----	-----
Total assets less current liabilities			26,203	30,462
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	8	21,818		26,179
Provisions				
Taxation including deferred tax		4,257		4,092
		-----		-----
Net assets		128		191
		-----		-----
Capital and reserves				
Called up share capital	9	101		101
Profit and loss account		27		90
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Shareholders funds		128		191
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In accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006, the statement of income and retained earnings has not been delivered.

For the year ending 30 September 2024 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Director's responsibilities:

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

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

SWOT MUSIC LTD

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*

30 September 2024

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 23 June 2025 , and are signed on behalf of the board by:

Mr J Sweet

Director

Company registration number: 04446292

SWOT MUSIC LTD

Notes to the Financial Statements

Year ended 30 September 2024

1. General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, registered in England and Wales. The address of the registered office is The Old Emporium, Bow Street, Langport, Somerset, TA10 9PQ.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Section 1A of FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Going concern

The company is dependent on the continuing financial support of the bank to continue trading. There has been no indication from the bank that this support will not continue for the foreseeable future and the company is meeting its day to day liabilities as they fall due. The director has 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.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax. Revenue from the supply of services is recognised when the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

Income tax

The taxation expense represents the aggregate amount of current and deferred tax recognised in the reporting period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Current tax is recognised on taxable profit for the current and past periods. Current tax is measured at the amounts of tax expected to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences at the reporting date. Unrelieved tax losses and other 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. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Operating leases

Lease payments are recognised as an expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognised as a reduction to expense over the lease term, on a straight-line basis.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

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

Short leasehold property	-	10% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	15% reducing balance
Equipment	-	20% reducing balance

Impairment of fixed assets

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. For the purposes of impairment testing, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. For impairment testing of goodwill, the goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the company are assigned to those units.

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts are recognised in the statement of financial position as assets and liabilities at the lower of the fair value of the assets and the present value of the minimum lease payments, which is determined at the inception of the lease term. Any initial direct costs of the lease are added to the amount recognised as an asset. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the outstanding lease liability using the effective interest method. Finance charges are allocated to each period so as to produce a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the entity has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position and the amount of the provision as an expense. Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and subsequently reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the amount that would be required to settle the obligation. Any adjustments to the amounts previously recognised are recognised in profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of the cost of an asset. When a provision is measured at the present value of the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period it arises.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument. Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to a reduction in future payments or a cash refund. When contributions are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting date in which the employees render the related service, the liability is measured on a discounted present value basis. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

4. Employee numbers

The average number of persons employed by the company during the year amounted to 2 (2023: 2).

5. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings £	Fixtures and fittings £	Equipment £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 October 2023	8,752	24,515	205,638	238,905
Additions	—	—	5,493	5,493
At 30 September 2024	8,752	24,515	211,131	244,398
Depreciation				
At 1 October 2023	4,835	23,280	184,436	212,551
Charge for the year	1,315	185	5,338	6,838
At 30 September 2024	6,150	23,465	189,774	219,389
Carrying amount				
At 30 September 2024	2,602	1,050	21,357	25,009
At 30 September 2023	3,917	1,235	21,202	26,354

Finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Included within the carrying value of tangible assets are the following amounts relating to assets held under finance leases or hire purchase agreements:

	Plant and machinery £
At 30 September 2024	—
At 30 September 2023	2,577

6. Debtors

	2024	2023
	£	£
Trade debtors	34,099	30,488
Other debtors	58,939	57,895
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	93,038	88,383
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7. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	4,359	7,721
Trade creditors	52,258	50,496
Corporation tax	38,037	38,660
Social security and other taxes	10,573	7,469
Other creditors	3,540	4,411
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	108,767	108,757
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8. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2024	2023
	£	£
Bank loans and overdrafts	21,818	26,179
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Bounce Back loans of £37,500 are repayable over 102 payments. Repayments were deferred and commenced in December 2021. Interest is charged at 2.5% with the first years interest having been paid by the UK Government. The loans are guaranteed by the UK Government under their Coronavirus Bounce Back Loan Scheme.

9. Called up share capital

Issued, called up and fully paid

	2024		2023	
	No.	£	No.	£
A Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	100	100	100	100
B Ordinary shares of £ 1 each	1	1	1	1
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	101	101	101	101
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10. Operating leases

The total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2024	2023
	£	£
Not later than 1 year	—	343
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11. Director's advances, credits and guarantees

During the year the director entered into the following advances and credits with the company:

	2024			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr J Sweet	44,793	25,780	(25,000)	45,573
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	2023			
	Balance brought forward	Advances/ (credits) to the director	Amounts repaid	Balance outstanding
	£	£	£	£
Mr J Sweet	15,864	28,929	—	44,793
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Amounts advanced to directors are repayable on demand. No interest is charged on the amounts advanced.

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