Registered number: 10120121

SWATI NEWS LTD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2018

Swati News Ltd
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended 30 April 2018

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Swati News Ltd
Balance Sheet
As at 30 April 2018

Registered number: 10120121

	Notes	30 April 2018		Period to 30 April 2017	
		£	£	£	£
FIXED ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	**2**		27,900		29,450
Tangible Assets	**3**		2,368		2,960
			30,268		32,410
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	**4**	14,733		13,800	
Cash at bank and in hand		8,271		4,673	
		23,004		18,473	
Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year	**5**	(53,043)		(51,171)	
NET CURRENT ASSETS (LIABILITIES)			(30,039)		(32,698)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			229		(288)
NET ASSETS			229		(288)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	**6**		2		2
Profit and Loss Account			227		(290)
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			229		(288)

For the year ending 30 April 2018 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- 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 and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.
- The company has taken advantage of section 444(1) of the Companies Act 2006 and opted not to deliver to the registrar a copy of the company's Profit and Loss Account.

On behalf of the board

Mr Jivaji Odedra

10/07/2018

The notes on pages 3 to 6 form part of these financial statements.

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the FRS 102 Section 1A Small Entities - The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

1.2. Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services. Turnover is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods has transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of services

Turnover from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of a contract is measured by comparing the costs incurred for work performed to date to the total estimated contract costs. Turnover is only recognised to the extent of recoverable expenses when the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably.

1.3. Intangible Fixed Assets and Amortisation - Goodwill

Goodwill is the difference between amounts paid on the acquisition of a business and the fair value of the separable net assets. It is amortised to profit and loss account over its estimated economic life of 20 years.

1.4. Tangible Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of the fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Plant & Machinery	20%RBM

1.5. Stocks and Work in Progress

Stocks and work in progress are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads. Work-in-progress is reflected in the accounts on a contract by contract basis by recording turnover and related costs as contract activity progresses.

1.6. **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other year and 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 end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible timing differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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 assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax liabilities are presented within provisions for liabilities and deferred tax assets within debtors. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and asset reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current or deferred tax for the year is recognised in profit or loss, except when they related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

2. **Intangible Assets**

	Goodwill
	£
Cost	
As at 1 May 2017	31,000
As at 30 April 2018	31,000
Amortisation	
As at 1 May 2017	1,550
Provided during the period	1,550
As at 30 April 2018	3,100
Net Book Value	
As at 30 April 2018	27,900
As at 1 May 2017	29,450

3. **Tangible Assets**

	Plant & Machinery
	£
Cost	
As at 1 May 2017	3,700
As at 30 April 2018	3,700
Depreciation	
As at 1 May 2017	740
Provided during the period	592
As at 30 April 2018	1,332
Net Book Value	
As at 30 April 2018	2,368
As at 1 May 2017	2,960

4. **Stocks**

	30 April 2018	Period to 30 April 2017
	£	£
Stock - finished goods	14,733	13,800
	14,733	13,800

5. **Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year**

	30 April 2018	Period to 30 April 2017
	£	£
Trade creditors	2,395	490
Corporation tax	671	-
Other taxes and social security	-	988
VAT	750	-
Other creditors	-	650
Directors' loan accounts	49,227	49,043
	53,043	51,171

6. **Share Capital**

	30 April 2018	Period to 30 April 2017
Allotted, Called up and fully paid	2	2

7. **General Information**

Swati News Ltd is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England & Wales, registered number 10120121. The registered office is 18-20 Manor Court Road, Nuneaton, England, CV11 5HU.

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.