Registration number 05934639

(SMT) Money Matters Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 November 2011



04/08/2012 **COMPANIES HOUSE**

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(SMT) Money Matters Ltd

(Registration number: 05934639)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2011

	Note	2011 £	2010 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		52,500	56,000
Tangible fixed assets		2,693	1,186
		55,193	57,186
Current assets			
Debtors		20,954	11,476
Cash at bank and in hand		17,243	27,241
		38,197	38,717
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(36,660)	(37,156)
Net current assets		1,537	1,561
Net assets		56,730	58,747
Capital and reserves			-
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		56,630	58,647
Shareholders' funds		56,730	58,747

For the year ending 30 November 2011 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 and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Approved by the director on 30 July 2012

Mr S M Teuten

Director

The notes on pages 2 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements

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Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2011

1 Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008)

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis

Turnover represents amounts chargeable in respect of the sale of services to customers

Goodwill is the difference between the fair value of consideration paid for an acquired entity and the aggregate of the fair value of that entity's identifiable assets and liabilities

Positive goodwill is capitalised, classified as an asset on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is reviewed for impairment at the end of the first full financial year following the acquisition and in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable

Amortisation

Amortisation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Goodwill

Amortisation method and rate

Straight line over 20 years

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on tangible fixed assets so as to write off the cost, less any estimated residual value, over their expected useful economic life as follows

Asset class

Depreciation method and rate 33% straight line basis

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes, which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except as required by FRSSE

Deferred tax is measured at the rates that are expected to apply in the periods when the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on the tax rates and law enacted at the balance sheet date

Hire purchase and leasing

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term

(SMT) Money Matters Ltd

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2011

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Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Where shares are issued, any component that creates a financial liability of the company is presented as a liability in the balance sheet. The corresponding dividends relating to the liability component are charged as interest expense in the profit and loss account.

Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

2 Fixed assets

	Intangible assets £	Tangible assets £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 December 2010	70,000	4,851	74,851
Additions		4,639	4,639
At 30 November 2011	70,000	9,490	79,490
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2010	14,000	3,665	17,665
Charge for the year	3,500	3,132	6,632
At 30 November 2011	17,500	6,797	24,297
Net book value			
At 30 November 2011	52,500	2,693	55,193
At 30 November 2010	56,000	1,186	57,186

3 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2011		2010	
	No	£	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

4 Control

The company is controlled by Mr S M Teuten and Ms W A Freeman the director and company secretary respectively, who own 100% of the called up share capital