Registration number 05934639

(SMT) Money Matters Ltd

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

for the Year Ended 30 November 2012

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(Registration number: 05934639)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2012

	Note	2012 £	2011 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		48,990	52,500
Tangible fixed assets		967	2,693
		49,957	55,193
Current assets			
Debtors	3	16,429	20,954
Cash at bank and in hand		44,597	17,243
		61,026	38,197
Creditors Amounts falling due within one year		(36,270)	(36,660)
Net current assets		24,756	1,537
Total assets less current liabilities		74,713	56,730
Provisions for liabilities		(193)	•
Net assets		74,520	56,730
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	4	100	100
Profit and loss account		74,420	56,630
Shareholders' funds		74,520	56,730

(Registration number: 05934639)

Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2012

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For the year ending 30 November 2012 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 10 January 2013

Mr S M Teuten '

Director

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2012

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

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

Goodwill

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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

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

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

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2012

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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 2011	70,000	9,490	79,490
Additions	-	2,113	2,113
At 30 November 2012	70,000	11,603	81,603
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2011	17,500	6,797	24,297
Charge for the year	3,510	3,839	7,349
At 30 November 2012	21,010	10,636	31,646
Net book value			
At 30 November 2012	48,990	967	49,957
At 30 November 2011	52,500	2,693	55,193

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2012

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3 Debtors

Debtors includes £nil (2011 - £nil) receivable after more than one year

4 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2012		2011	
	No	£	No	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

5 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