Registration number: 05934639

# (SMT) Money Matters Ltd

**Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts** 

for the Year Ended 30 November 2014

COMPANIES HOUSE

# (SMT) Money Matters Ltd Contents

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# (Registration number: 05934639)

# Abbreviated Balance Sheet at 30 November 2014

	Note	2014 £	2013 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible fixed assets		41,990	45,490
Current assets			
Stocks		700	-
Debtors		27,738	25,367
Cash at bank and in hand		47,069	37,088
		75,507	62,455
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		(40,754)	(28,561)
Net current assets		34,753	33,894
Net assets		76,743	79,384
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	3	100	100
Profit and loss account		76,643	79,284
Shareholders' funds		76,743	79,384

For the year ending 30 November 2014 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 director acknowledges his 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 12 January 2015

Mr S M Teuten Director

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2014

#### 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

Fixtures, fittings and equipment

# Depreciation method and rate

33% straight line basis

# Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after due regard for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Net realisable value is based on selling price less anticipated costs to completion and selling costs.

#### 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.

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2014

## ..... continued

# 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.

# 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 2013	70,000	13,954	83,954
Additions		1,149	1,149
At 30 November 2014	70,000	15,103	85,103
Depreciation			
At 1 December 2013	24,510	13,954	38,464
Charge for the year	3,500	1,149	4,649
At 30 November 2014	28,010	15,103	43,113
Net book value			
At 30 November 2014	41,990	<u>-</u>	41,990
At 30 November 2013	45,490	<del>-</del>	45,490

# 3 Share capital

## Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	2014		2013	
	No.	£ .	No.	£
Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100	100	100

# Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts for the Year Ended 30 November 2014

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# 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.