

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER 03408284

M P S MATRIX LIMITED

UNAUDITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS

31 July 2016

WILLIAM HOWELL & CO

Chartered Accountants

2 Seabrook Drive

West Wickham

Kent

BR4 9AJ

M P S MATRIX LIMITED
ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET
31 July 2016

	Note	2016 £	2015 £	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Tangible assets			4,762	3,933
CURRENT ASSETS				
Debtors		6,290		4,166
Cash at bank and in hand		42,809		63,789
		49,099		67,955
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		14,772		9,308
NET CURRENT ASSETS			34,327	58,647
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			39,089	62,580
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			786	583
			38,303	61,997
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	3			9
Other reserves			1	1
Profit and loss account		38,293		61,987
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			38,303	61,997

For the year ended 31st July 2016 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 accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

These abbreviated accounts have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

These abbreviated accounts were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 26 October 2016 .

Mr C L Marsh Director

Company Registration Number: 03408284

M P S MATRIX LIMITED
NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS
YEAR ENDED 31st JULY 2016

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective January 2015).

Turnover

The turnover shown in the profit and loss account represents amounts invoiced during the year, exclusive of Value Added Tax.

Fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

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

Fixtures & Fittings-20% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles-25% reducing balance

Equipment-33% reducing balance

Operating lease agreements

Rentals applicable to operating leases where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership remain with the lessor are charged against profits on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The annual contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

Provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the director considers that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its financial liabilities.

Where the contractual obligations of financial instruments (including share capital) are equivalent to a similar debt instrument, those financial instruments are classed as financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are presented as such in the balance sheet. Finance costs and gains or losses relating to financial liabilities are included in the profit and loss account. Finance costs are calculated so as to produce a constant rate of return on the outstanding liability.

Where the contractual terms of share capital do not have any terms meeting the definition of a financial liability then this is classed as an equity instrument. Dividends and distributions relating to equity instruments are debited direct to equity.

2. FIXED ASSETS

	Tangible Assets £
COST	
At 1st August 2015	15,385
Additions	2,645
Disposals	(230)

At 31st July 2016	17,800

DEPRECIATION	
At 1st August 2015	11,452
Charge for year	1,816
On disposals	(230)

At 31st July 2016	13,038

NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31st July 2016	4,762

At 31st July 2015	3,933

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted and called up:

	2016		2015			
	No.	£		No.	£	
Ordinary A Class shares fully paid of £ 1 each		9		9	9	9
		-----		-----	-----	-----

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.