
MATRIX MARKETS LIMITED

UNAUDITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

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COMPANIES HOUSE

MATRIX MARKETS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER: 10175514

BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

	Note	2016 £
Current assets		
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	4	8,436
Cash at bank and in hand	5	25,338
		<u>33,774</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(49,201)</u>
Net current (liabilities)/assets		(15,427)
Total assets less current liabilities		(15,427)
Net (liabilities)/assets		(15,427)
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital		100
Profit and loss account		(15,527)
		<u>(15,427)</u>

The directors consider that the Company is entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 and members have not required the Company to obtain an audit for the period in question in accordance with section 476 of Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

The financial statements have been delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The Company has opted not to file the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 23 May 2018.

A. D. Atherton
 Director

A. D. Atherton

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

MATRIX MARKETS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

1. General information

Matrix Markets Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales. Its registered office is at Westcombe, Victoria Road, Bolton, BL1 5AY.

The principal activity of the company is the provision of evidenced based market analysis, trade signals and education for the currency, stock and commodity markets

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised in the period in which the services are provided in accordance with the stage of completion of the contract when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the contract;
- the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred and the costs to complete the contract can be measured reliably.

2.3 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.5 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

2.6 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.7 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the period was 2.

4. Debtors

	2016
	£
Trade debtors	8,436
	8,436

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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016**

5. Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 £
Cash at bank and in hand	25,338
	<u>25,338</u>

6. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £
Other creditors	48,901
Accruals	300
	<u>49,201</u>

7. Related party transactions

The company has an amount of £12,711 due to Atherton Clarke LLP at 31st December 2016. This forms part of the "Other Creditors" figure of £48,901 shown in note 6 to the accounts. A. D. Atherton, a director of Matrix Markets Limited is a member of Atherton Clarke LLP.