

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER SC234721

Mo - Lawn Limited

Unaudited Abbreviated Accounts

For the Year Ended

31 December 2015

THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED

Chartered Accountants

57-59 High Street

Dunblane

Perthshire

FK15 0EE

Mo - Lawn Limited

Abbreviated Balance Sheet

31 December 2015

	Note	2015 £	2014 £	£
FIXED ASSETS	2			
Intangible assets			-	-
Tangible assets			86,164	87,940
			-----	-----
			86,164	87,940
			-----	-----
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stocks		19,205		21,649
Debtors		18,001		42,634
Cash at bank and in hand		75,077		106,054
		-----		-----
		112,283		170,337
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year		32,453		71,955
		-----		-----
NET CURRENT ASSETS			79,830	98,382
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TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			165,994	186,322
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES			13,074	12,516
			-----	-----
			152,920	173,806
			-----	-----
CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Called up equity share capital	4			100
Profit and loss account		152,820	173,706	
		-----	-----	
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		152,920	173,806	
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For the year ended 31 December 2015 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 31 August 2016 .

George Morrison Director

Company Registration Number: SC234721

Mo - Lawn Limited

Notes to the Abbreviated Accounts

Year Ended 31 December 2015

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. Revenue from services is recognised when the services have been provided and the right to consideration has been earned.

Amortisation

Amortisation 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:

Goodwill-20% straight line

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:

Plant & Machinery-15% reducing balance

Office Equipment-15% reducing balance

Motor Vehicles-25% reducing balance

Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, after making due allowance for obsolete and slow moving items.

Work in progress

Work in progress is valued on the basis of direct costs plus attributable overheads based on normal level of activity. Provision is made for any foreseeable losses where appropriate. No element of profit is included in the valuation of work in progress.

Hire purchase agreements

Assets held under hire purchase agreements are capitalised and disclosed under tangible fixed assets at their fair value. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability and the interest is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis.

Finance lease agreements

Where the company enters into a lease which entails taking substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset, the lease is treated as a finance lease. The asset is recorded in the balance sheet as a tangible fixed asset and is depreciated in accordance with the above depreciation policies. Future instalments under such leases, net of finance charges, are included within creditors. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance element, which is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis, and the capital element which reduces the outstanding obligation for future instalments.

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.

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;

provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;

deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider 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

	Intangible Assets	Tangible Assets	Total
	£	£	£
COST			
At 1 January 2015	30,000	240,448	270,448
Additions	—	20,611	20,611
Disposals	—	(860)	(860)
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At 31 December 2015	30,000	260,199	290,199
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DEPRECIATION			
At 1 January 2015	30,000	152,508	182,508
Charge for year	—	22,221	22,221
On disposals	—	(694)	(694)
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At 31 December 2015	30,000	174,035	204,035
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NET BOOK VALUE			
At 31 December 2015	—	86,164	86,164
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At 31 December 2014	—	87,940	87,940
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3. DIRECTORS ADVANCES, CREDITS & GUARANTEES DIRECTOR

At 01/12/14, Mr Morrisons loan account was £23,581. During the year the company made advances of £21,129 to Mr Morrison and he made repayments of £45,206. No interest was charged. As a result of these transactions, at 31/12/15 the company owed Mr Morrison £496.

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	2015	2014			
	No.	£	No.	£	
Ordinary shares of £ 1 each		100	100	100	100
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