Company Registration No. SC234721 (Scotland)

MO-LAWN LTD.

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

31 DECEMBER 2025

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

THE A9 PARTNERSHIP LIMITED
Chartered Accountants
57/59 High Street
Dunblane
FK15 0EE

MO-LAWN LTD.

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MO-LAWN LTD.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2025 £	2024 £	2024 £
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	**5**		251,120		295,112
Current assets					
Stocks		17,760		17,306	
Debtors	**6**	13,351		15,878	
Cash at bank and in hand		110,750		125,668	
		141,861		158,852	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**7**	(85,070)		(62,924)	
Net current assets			56,791		95,928
Total assets less current liabilities			307,911		391,040
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	**8**		(1,458)		(18,958)
Provisions for liabilities			(58,690)		(57,011)
Net assets			247,763		315,071
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	**9**		100		100
Profit and loss reserves			247,663		314,971
Total equity			247,763		315,071

MO-LAWN LTD.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

For the financial year ended 31 December 2025 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the year in question in accordance with section 476.

The director acknowledges his responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

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

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 7 September 2026

Mr G A Morrison
Director

Company registration number SC234721 (Scotland)

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Mo-Lawn Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is 57/59 High Street, Dunblane, Perthshire, Scotland, FK15 0EE.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT.

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

Sale of goods is recognised when the company has delivered products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products and collectability of the related receivable is reasonably assured.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Steel building	20 years straight line
Plant and machinery	15% rb and 20 years sl
Office equipment	15% reducing balance
Motor vehicles	25% reducing balance

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

1.5 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

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 company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the director is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	13	14

4 Intangible fixed assets

	Goodwill £
Cost	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	30,000
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025	30,000
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2025	-
At 31 December 2024	-

5 **Tangible fixed assets**

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 January 2025	27,082	501,808	528,890
Additions	-	386	386
At 31 December 2025	27,082	502,194	529,276
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 January 2025	9,367	224,411	233,778
Depreciation charged in the year	1,355	43,023	44,378
At 31 December 2025	10,722	267,434	278,156
Carrying amount			
At 31 December 2025	16,360	234,760	251,120
At 31 December 2024	17,715	277,397	295,112

6 **Debtors**

	2025	2024
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£
Trade debtors	13,351	15,878

7 **Creditors: amounts falling due within one year**

	2025	2024
	£	£
Trade creditors	16,590	11,792
Corporation tax	14,677	282
Other taxation and social security	33,235	29,556
Other creditors	20,568	21,294
	85,070	62,924

8 **Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year**

	2025	2024
	£	£
Other creditors	1,458	18,958

9 **Called up share capital**

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary share capital	**Number**	**Number**	**£**	**£**
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	100	100	100	100

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