

**MOTION FITNESS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025
PAGES FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR**

MOTION FITNESS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

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MOTION FITNESS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		£	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	4	219,452	217,356
		219,452	217,356
Current assets			
Stocks		500	500
Debtors	5	4,627	3,107
Cash at bank and in hand		38,989	23,839
		44,116	27,446
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	(33,373)	(29,326)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		10,743	(1,880)
Total assets less current liabilities		230,195	215,476
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7	(85,702)	(97,639)
Provision for liabilities	8	(5,446)	(3,838)
Net assets		139,047	113,999
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	9	1	1
Profit and loss account		139,046	113,998
Total shareholder's funds		139,047	113,999

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

Directors' responsibilities:

- The member has not required the Company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the financial year in accordance with section 476;
- 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; and
- These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and a copy of the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings has not been delivered.

The financial statements of Motion Fitness (Scotland) Limited (registered number: SC515744) were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 12 August 2026. They were signed on its behalf by:

Charles Milne
Director

MOTION FITNESS (SCOTLAND) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the financial year and to the preceding financial year, unless otherwise stated.

General information and basis of accounting

Motion Fitness (scotland) Limited (the Company) is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in the United Kingdom under the Companies Act 2006 and is registered in Scotland. The address of the Company's registered office is 23 - 27 High Street, Buckie, AB56 1AL, Scotland, United Kingdom.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' issued by the Financial Reporting Council and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements are presented in pounds sterling which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest £.

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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Turnover is recognised when the significant risks and rewards are considered to have been transferred to the customer.

Employee benefits

Short term benefits

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Defined contribution schemes

The Company operates a defined contribution scheme. The amount charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings in respect of pension costs and other post-retirement benefits is the contributions payable in the financial year. Differences between contributions payable in the financial year and contributions actually paid are included as either accruals or prepayments in the Balance Sheet.

Taxation

Current tax

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recoverable) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax arises as a result of including items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the Company's financial statements. Deferred tax is provided in full on timing differences which result in an obligation to pay more or less tax at a future date, at the average tax rates that are expected to apply when the timing differences reverse, based on current tax rates and laws. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

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Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of amortisation and any provision for impairment. Amortisation is provided on all intangible assets at rates to write off the cost or valuation of each asset over its expected useful life as follows:

Computer software	3 years straight line
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Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment. Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than investment property and freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a straight-line or reducing balance basis over its expected useful life, as follows:

Land and buildings	50 years straight line
Plant and machinery	5 years straight line
Fixtures and fittings	4 years straight line
Computer equipment	3 years straight line

Residual value represents the estimated amount which would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

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.

Leases

The Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases, hire purchase contracts and other similar arrangements, which confer rights and obligations similar to those attached to owned assets, are capitalised as tangible fixed assets at the fair value of the leased asset (or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments as determined at the inception of the lease) and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and their useful lives. The capital elements of future lease obligations are recorded as liabilities, while the interest elements are charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings over the period of the leases to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight-line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis. Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are similarly spread on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Impairment of assets

Assets, other than those measured at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each Balance Sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to sell, which is equivalent to the net realisable value.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment.

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Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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.

Financial assets and liabilities are only offset in the Balance Sheet when, and only when there exists a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the Company intends either 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.

Financial assets are derecognised when and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled, or the Company transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or the Company, despite having retained some, but not all, significant risks and rewards of ownership, has transferred control of the asset to another party.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, 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.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the Company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the fair value of cash or other resources received or receivable, net of direct issue costs. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the Company.

2. Employees

	2025	2024
	Number	Number
Monthly average number of persons employed by the Company during the year, including directors	6	5

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3. Intangible assets

	Computer software	Total
	£	£
Cost		
At 01 January 2025	2,100	2,100
At 31 December 2025	2,100	2,100
Accumulated amortisation		
At 01 January 2025	2,100	2,100
At 31 December 2025	2,100	2,100
Net book value		
At 31 December 2025	0	0
At 31 December 2024	0	0

4. Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost					
At 01 January 2025	232,795	79,794	4,247	2,936	319,772
Additions	0	13,000	995	0	13,995
Disposals	0	(54,062)	(1,058)	(1,308)	(56,428)
At 31 December 2025	232,795	38,732	4,184	1,628	277,339
Accumulated depreciation					
At 01 January 2025	34,081	61,153	4,246	2,936	102,416
Charge for the financial year	4,656	6,517	145	0	11,318
Disposals	0	(53,481)	(1,058)	(1,308)	(55,847)
At 31 December 2025	38,737	14,189	3,333	1,628	57,887
Net book value					
At 31 December 2025	194,058	24,543	851	0	219,452
At 31 December 2024	198,714	18,641	1	0	217,356

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5. Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Prepayments	4,627	3,107

6. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	11,486	14,020
Trade creditors	2,176	1,432
Taxation and social security	8,778	4,629
Other creditors	10,933	9,245
	33,373	29,326

The bank loans include a loan of £8,097 secured by way of a floating charge over the property of the company, and a bounce back loan of £3,389 which is guaranteed by the UK Government.

7. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	85,702	97,639

Amounts repayable after more than 5 years are included in creditors falling due over one year:

	2025	2024
	£	£
Bank loans	45,181	57,321

The bank loans include a loan of £85,702 secured by way of a floating charge over the property of the company.

8. Deferred tax

	2025	2024
	£	£
At the beginning of financial year	(3,838)	(1,037)
Charged to the Statement of Income and Retained Earnings	(1,608)	(2,801)
At the end of financial year	(5,446)	(3,838)

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9. Called-up share capital

	2025	2024
	£	£
Allotted, called-up and fully-paid		
1 Ordinary share of £ 1.00	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

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.