MO'S MOTORWORKS LIMITED

Registered Number
SC658421
(Scotland)

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Year ended
31 March 2025

MO'S MOTORWORKS LIMITED

Company Information
for the year from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Director	RAMZAN, Mohammed Tayyib Asif
Registered Address	4d Auchingramont Road Hamilton ML3 6JT
Place of Business	40 Belhaven Road Wishaw ML27NX
Registered Number	SC658421 (Scotland)

MO'S MOTORWORKS LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at
31 March 2025

	Notes	2025		2024	
		£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	3		49,171		1,273
			49,171		1,273
Current assets					
Stocks	4	46,487		26,268	
Cash at bank and on hand		75		224	
		46,562		26,492	
Creditors amounts falling due within one year	5	(95,020)		(43,401)	
Net current assets (liabilities)			(48,458)		(16,909)
Total assets less current liabilities			713		(15,636)
Net assets			713		(15,636)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			100		100
Profit and loss account			613		(15,736)
Shareholders' funds			713		(15,636)

The company was entitled to exemption from audit for this reporting period under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Director acknowledges their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

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

The directors have chosen to not file a copy of the company's profit and loss account under section 444 (5A) Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Director on 24 July 2025, and are signed on its behalf by:

RAMZAN, Mohammed Tayyib Asif
Director
Registered Company No. SC658421

1. Accounting policies

Statutory information

The company is a private company limited by shares and registered in Scotland. The company's registered number and registered office address can be found on the Company Information page.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland including Section 1A Small Entities.

Basis of preparation

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with FRS 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (as applied to small entities by section 1A of the standard).

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in sterling and this is the functional currency of the company.

Going concern

After reviewing the company's forecasts and projections, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its financial statements.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These critical accounting judgements and estimations 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 if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements made by management that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below.

Turnover policy

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and value added taxes. Turnover includes revenue earned from the sale of goods and from the rendering of services.

Revenue from rendering of services

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the service at the balance sheet date.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost. Property, plant and equipment is used in the company's principal activity for the production and supply of goods or for administrative purposes and is stated in the balance sheet under the historic cost model. This model requires the assets to be stated at cost less amounts in respect of depreciation and less any accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of an asset, less its estimated residual value (which is the expected amount that would currently be obtained from disposal of an asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life), over the useful economic life of the respective asset as follows:

	Reducing balance (%)
Office Equipment	25

Stocks and work in progress

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. The cost methodology employed by the entity is the first-in first-out method. Estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell are derived from the selling price which the goods would fetch in an open market transaction with established customers less the costs expected to be incurred to enable the sale to complete. Provision is made for slow-moving and obsolete items of stock. Such provisions are recognised in profit or loss.

Trade and other debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price), less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts. Loans and other financial assets are initially recognised at transaction price including any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Bank overdrafts are disclosed separately. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, bank overdrafts form an integral part of the company's cash management and are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Trade and other creditors

Short term creditors are measured at transaction price (which is usually the invoice price). Loans and other financial liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price net of any transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost determined using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at transaction price and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where investments in non-derivative financial instruments are publicly traded, or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. All other investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets which are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. All equity instruments, regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, are assessed individually for impairment.

Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a related party could be a person or an entity. Careful consideration is given to the definition of a related party to ensure that all related party relationships, transactions and balances are identified.

2. Average number of employees

	2025	2024
Average number of employees during the year	2	2

3. Tangible fixed assets

	Office Equipment	Total
	£	£
Cost or valuation		
At 01 April 24	4,025	4,025
Additions	64,289	64,289
At 31 March 25	68,314	68,314
Depreciation and impairment		
At 01 April 24	2,752	2,752
Charge for year	16,391	16,391
At 31 March 25	19,143	19,143
Net book value		
At 31 March 25	49,171	49,171
At 31 March 24	1,273	1,273

4. Stocks

	2025	2024
	£	£
Raw materials and consumables	46,487	26,268
Total	46,487	26,268

5. Creditors: amounts due within one year

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts owed to related parties	91,050	41,050
Taxation and social security	1,888	661
Accrued liabilities and deferred income	2,082	1,690
Total	95,020	43,401

6. Related party transactions

During the year the company received an interest free loan from its directors amounting to £61,050 (2024: £41,050)

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