

**Company Registration No. 02870998 (England and Wales)**

**M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED**  
**UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 JANUARY 2020**  
**PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR**



**M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020**

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	4		3,036		4,274
Investment properties	5		2,300,000		2,300,000
			<u>2,303,036</u>		<u>2,304,274</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Debtors	6	6,640		5,830	
Cash at bank and in hand		7,711		6,968	
		<u>14,351</u>		<u>12,798</u>	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	7	<u>(243,367)</u>		<u>(248,394)</u>	
<b>Net current liabilities</b>			<u>(229,016)</u>		<u>(235,596)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			2,074,020		2,068,678
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>	8		<u>(301,961)</u>		<u>(301,961)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u>1,772,059</u>		<u>1,766,717</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Called up share capital	9		100		100
Other reserves	10		1,690,307		1,690,307
Profit and loss reserves	10		81,652		76,310
<b>Total equity</b>			<u>1,772,059</u>		<u>1,766,717</u>

The director of the company has elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

For the financial year ended 31 January 2020 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.

**M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)**

**AS AT 31 JANUARY 2020**

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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 4/12/20

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M Ogden  
Director

# M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

	Share capital	Other reserves	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance at 1 February 2018</b>	100	1,689,784	79,386	1,769,270
<b>Year ended 31 January 2019:</b>				
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2,553)	(2,553)
Transfers	-	523	(523)	-
<b>Balance at 31 January 2019</b>	100	1,690,307	76,310	1,766,717
<b>Year ended 31 January 2020:</b>				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,342	5,342
<b>Balance at 31 January 2020</b>	100	1,690,307	81,652	1,772,059

# **M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

### **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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#### **1 Accounting policies**

##### **Company information**

M O Investments Limited is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 6th Floor, 25 Farringdon Street, London, EC4A 4AB.

##### **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, modified to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

##### **Going concern**

At the balance sheet date, the company has net current liabilities of £229,016 (2019: £235,596). The company is reliant on the ongoing financial support of related companies, who have non-interest bearing amounts owed by the company that are repayable on demand. Having considered this, the company has adopted the going concern basis of accounting in preparing its financial statements. These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis. The director has a reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

##### **Turnover**

Turnover represents consideration received or receivable for rental income.

##### **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:

Fixtures, fittings and equipment	25% per annum straight line basis
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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.

##### **Investment properties**

Investment property, which is property held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, is initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase cost and any directly attributable expenditure. Subsequently it is measured at fair value at the reporting end date. The surplus or deficit on revaluation is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, and subsequently transferred to the fair value reserve included within other reserves.

Where fair value cannot be achieved without undue cost or effort, investment property is accounted for as tangible fixed assets.

# **M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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### **1 Accounting policies (Continued)**

#### **Impairment of fixed assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

#### **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 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 and liabilities 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 financial instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts or payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

#### **Equity instruments**

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of 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.

#### **Taxation**

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

# M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

#### Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2019 - 1).

### 3 Taxation

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	(523)

### 4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	52,232
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>	
At 1 February 2019	47,958
Depreciation charged in the year	1,238
At 31 January 2020	49,196
<b>Carrying amount</b>	
At 31 January 2020	3,036
At 31 January 2019	4,274

# M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020

### 5 Investment property

	2020 £
<b>Fair value</b>	
At 1 February 2019 and 31 January 2020	2,300,000

Investment property comprises of a freehold property held for rental income. The fair value of the investment property has been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out at September 2014 by Field & Sons Chartered Surveyors, who are not connected with the company. The valuation was made on an open market value basis by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties. The directors do not consider that the investment property has changed in value since the last valuation. If the property was held at historical cost, the property would be valued at £307,732 (2019: £307,732).

### 6 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Other debtors	6,640	5,830

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

	2020 £	2019 £
Trade creditors	-	7,249
Other creditors	243,367	241,145
	243,367	248,394

### 8 Provisions for liabilities

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred tax liabilities	301,961	301,961

### 9 Called up share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>		
100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	100	100

# **M O INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 2020**

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### **10 Reserves**

#### **Profit and loss reserves**

Cumulative profit and loss net of distributions to owners.

#### **Other reserves**

Other reserves contains the fair value reserve which represents the cumulative revaluation gains and losses in respect of Investment properties net of the affect of deferred tax, transferred from profit or loss.

### **11 Related party transactions**

The company has claimed the exemptions in FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions other than balances, if any, with directors of the company.

### **12 Control**

The ultimate controlling party is M Ogden, the director of the company, by virtue of his shareholding in the company.