

Company Registration No. 8729377 (England and Wales)

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

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MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

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MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	3		14,249		6,751
Tangible assets	4		3,544		3,200
			<u>17,793</u>		<u>9,951</u>
Current assets					
Stocks		2,000		-	
Debtors	5	60,552		64,183	
Cash at bank and in hand		40,968		3,988	
		<u>103,520</u>		<u>68,171</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(37,749)</u>		<u>(19,595)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>65,771</u>		<u>48,576</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>83,564</u>		<u>58,527</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	7		<u>(40,000)</u>		<u>(1,807)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>43,564</u></u>		<u><u>56,720</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			75,020		75,020
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(31,456)</u>		<u>(18,300)</u>
Total equity			<u><u>43,564</u></u>		<u><u>56,720</u></u>

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

For the financial year ended 30 September 2020 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies.

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.

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

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

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £	£	2019 £	£
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The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 30 June 2021

Mr D Majoe
Director

Company Registration No. 8729377

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Motion Robotics Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 66 Botley Road, Park Gate, Southampton, Hampshire, SO31 1BB.

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, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. 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 and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.3 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Amortisation 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:

Patents & licences	10% Straight line
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1.4 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:

Plant and equipment	20% Straight line
Computers	25% Straight line

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.

1.5 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.

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.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 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.

Stocks held for distribution at no or nominal consideration are measured at the lower of replacement cost and cost, adjusted where applicable for any loss of service potential.

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

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.

1.8 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.

1.9 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.

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.10 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.

1.11 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

2 Employees

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

	2020 Number	2019 Number
Total	5	6

3 Intangible fixed assets

	Other £
Cost	
At 1 October 2019	7,500
Additions	8,248
At 30 September 2020	15,748
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2019	749
Amortisation charged for the year	750
At 30 September 2020	1,499
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2020	14,249
At 30 September 2019	6,751

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and equipment £	Computers £	Total £
Cost			
At 1 October 2019	3,393	1,332	4,725
Additions	-	1,808	1,808
	<u>3,393</u>	<u>3,140</u>	<u>6,533</u>
At 30 September 2020			
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2019	859	666	1,525
Depreciation charged in the year	679	785	1,464
	<u>1,538</u>	<u>1,451</u>	<u>2,989</u>
At 30 September 2020			
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2020	1,855	1,689	3,544
	<u>1,855</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>3,544</u>
At 30 September 2019	2,534	666	3,200
	<u>2,534</u>	<u>666</u>	<u>3,200</u>

5 Debtors

	2020 £	2019 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Other debtors	60,552	64,183
	<u>60,552</u>	<u>64,183</u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Taxation and social security	6,302	5,437
Other creditors	31,447	14,158
	<u>37,749</u>	<u>19,595</u>

7 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2020 £	2019 £
Bank loans and overdrafts	40,000	1,807
	<u>40,000</u>	<u>1,807</u>

8 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

MOTION ROBOTICS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

8 Related party transactions

(Continued)

	Sales	
	2020	2019
	£	£
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	8,196	20,000

Other information

Controlling Related Party

The company was under the control of the director by virtue of his interest in the issued share capital of the company.

Other Related Party Transactions

As reported above the company undertook transactions with the Company MA Systems and Control Limited a company controlled by the director. The transactions related to sales and purchases of stock and subcontracted work during the period. The transactions were undertaken at on normal commercial terms.

9 Directors' transactions

Dividends totalling £0 (2019 - £0) were paid in the year in respect of shares held by the company's directors.

Description	% Rate	Opening balance	Amounts advanced	Closing balance
		£	£	£
Mr D Majoe - Loan by director to company	-	(9,577)	(21,870)	(31,447)
		(9,577)	(21,870)	(31,447)

The director during 2017 introduced £80,000 as personal loans into the company in order to provide working capital for the development of a new project. During 2019 the director converted part of this original loan into new shares issued by the company. The amount allotted as shares was £59,920.

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.