

Registered number: 05181858

Motocaddy Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

Motocaddy Limited

Contents

	Page
Company Information	1
Strategic Report	2
Directors' Report	3 - 4
Independent Auditors' Report	5 - 8
Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
Balance Sheet	10
Statement of Changes in Equity	11
Notes to the Financial Statements	12 - 25

Motocaddy Limited

Company Information

Directors

Mr N Parker
Mr P Straker
Mr J P Helas
Mr A S Farmer
Mr G B Phillips
Mr R J Inglis

Registered number

05181858

Registered office

Unit 16 and 17
Stansted Distribution Centre
Start Hill
Great Hallingbury
Hertfordshire
CM22 7DG

Independent auditors

Kreston Reeves LLP
Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor
Springfield House
Springfield Road
Horsham
West Sussex
RH12 2RG

Motocaddy Limited

Strategic Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Business review

The directors are satisfied with the company's performance in 2023, marking a strong recovery from the previous year. While 2024 has shown continued improvement, the directors acknowledge the ongoing challenges posed by global supply chain disruptions.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company mitigates risks through stringent credit control and by maintaining high product quality standards. As of the signing of the financial statements, the directors remain mindful of the economic impact of supply chain challenges and geopolitical instability, including conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East. The Company will continue to adapt its internal strategies to address these uncertainties.

Risk analysis

The company is keen to maximise sales and profitability while taking a sensible approach to risk.

Financial key performance indicators

The financial highlights are as follows:

Gross profit margin: 31.5% (2022: 16.6%)

Margins have been positively impacted by the improving supply chain conditions.

Debtor days: 17 days (2022: 21 days)

Tight control is kept on debtors and all are vigorously chased.

Creditors days: 17 days (2022: 12 days)

Creditors days are well within normal credit terms of 30 days.

Employment

Motocaddy Limited is an equal opportunities employer.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

.....
Mr J P Helas

Director

Date: 30 September 2024

Motocaddy Limited

Directors' Report For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is the manufacture of sports goods.

Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £255,362 (2022 - loss £1,002,985).

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2023 will be £nil (2022 - £nil).

Directors

The directors who served during the year were:

Mr N Parker
Mr P Straker
Mr J P Helas
Mr A S Farmer
Mr G B Phillips
Mr R J Inglis

Matters covered in the Strategic Report

The company has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the company's Strategic Report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the Directors' Report.

Motocaddy Limited

**Directors' Report (continued)
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

Disclosure of information to auditors

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf.

.....
Mr J P Helas

Director

Date: 30 September 2024

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Motocaddy Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Motocaddy Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 December 2023, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the United Kingdom, including the Financial Reporting Council's Ethical Standard and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our Auditors' Report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the Annual Report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Motocaddy Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 3, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Motocaddy Limited (continued)

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, and through discussion with the directors and other management (as required by auditing standards), we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to employment law and those that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting and the Companies Act 2006 and taxation legislation. We considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements, including the risk of override of controls, and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or reduce expenditure. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management and assessment of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations (including health and safety) and fraud, and review of the reports made by management; and
- Assessment of identified fraud risk factors; and
- Substantive testing of revenue for evidence of material misstatement; and
- Detailed testing of stock to ensure that items are appropriately held at the lower of cost and net realisable value and that stock quantities are accurately stated, complete and free from misappropriation; and
- Bank audit letter obtained to confirm the existence of cash at bank at the year end; and
- Performing analytical procedures, both manually and with automated data analytics tools, to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships, including related party transactions, that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud; and
- Confirmation of related parties with management, and review of transactions throughout the period to identify any previously undisclosed transactions with related parties outside the normal course of business; and
- Reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance and reviewing correspondence with relevant tax and regulatory authorities; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any manual entries made at the year end for financial statement preparation.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Motocaddy Limited (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an Auditors' Report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Richard Spofforth BSc FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of
Kreston Reeves LLP

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Horsham

30 September 2024

**Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Turnover	3	18,736,947	21,442,830
Cost of sales		(12,833,494)	(17,891,973)
Gross profit		5,903,453	3,550,857
Administrative expenses		(5,659,977)	(5,083,101)
Operating profit/(loss)	7	243,476	(1,532,244)
Interest receivable and similar income		11,928	23
Interest Payable And Similar Expenses	8	(42)	(1,532)
Profit/(loss) before tax		255,362	(1,533,753)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	-	530,768
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		255,362	(1,002,985)

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2023 or 2022 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2023 (2022:£NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2023

	Note	2023 £	2022 £
Fixed assets			
Intangible Assets	10	423,931	489,490
Tangible Fixed Assets	11	590,283	694,016
		<u>1,014,214</u>	<u>1,183,506</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	12	1,650,678	3,437,169
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	21,543,430	20,643,700
Cash at bank and in hand	14	1,886,907	821,500
		<u>25,081,015</u>	<u>24,902,369</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,405,041)	(3,651,049)
		<u>21,675,974</u>	<u>21,251,320</u>
Net current assets		<u>21,675,974</u>	<u>21,251,320</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>22,690,188</u>	<u>22,434,826</u>
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	16	(152,000)	(152,000)
		<u>(152,000)</u>	<u>(152,000)</u>
Net assets		<u><u>22,538,188</u></u>	<u><u>22,282,826</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	33,333	33,333
Share premium account	18	71,667	71,667
Profit and loss account	18	22,433,188	22,177,826
		<u>22,538,188</u>	<u>22,282,826</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by:

.....
Mr J P Helas
 Director

.....
Mr R J Inglis
 Director

Date: 30 September 2024

Date: 30 September 2024

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

	Called up share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
At 1 January 2022	33,333	71,667	23,180,811	23,285,811
Changes in equity				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,002,985)	(1,002,985)
At 1 January 2023	<u>33,333</u>	<u>71,667</u>	<u>22,177,826</u>	<u>22,282,826</u>
Changes in equity				
Profit for the year	-	-	255,362	255,362
At 31 December 2023	<u><u>33,333</u></u>	<u><u>71,667</u></u>	<u><u>22,433,188</u></u>	<u><u>22,538,188</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 25 form part of these financial statements.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

1. Statutory information

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

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in Pound Sterling, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest £1.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

2.2 Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland":

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 3 Financial Statement Presentation paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Muirfield Holdco Limited as at 31 December 2023 and these financial statements may be obtained from Companies House.

2.3 Going concern

Having reviewed the funding facilities available to the Company together with the expected ongoing demand and the future projected cash flows, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its activities for the foreseeable future. The directors have considered the level of funds held and the expected level of income and expenditure for a period of twelve months from finalisation of these financial statements. Muirfield Finance Limited has a loan of £9,269,322 due to Beechbrook Capital currently shown within creditors due within one year. After the year end, the directors received approval to an extension of this loan through to 31 December 2025. On this basis, the directors are confident that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements as outlined in the Statement of Directors' responsibilities.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.4 Turnover

Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the turnover can be reliably measured. Turnover is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes. The following criteria must also be met before turnover is recognised:

Sale of goods

Turnover from the sale of goods is recognised when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of turnover can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration due under the transaction; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life. If a reliable estimate of the useful life cannot be made, the useful life shall not exceed ten years.

The estimated useful lives range as follows:

Software	-	1 to 3 years
----------	---	--------------

In 2021 the useful economic life of all intangible assets was estimated to be 1 year, however the policy has since been amended to employ a range of estimated useful lives as stated above. This approach considers the nature of each intangible asset in more detail and as such it is deemed to give a more accurate reflection of the carrying value of these assets.

2.6 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.6 Tangible fixed assets (continued)

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Plant and machinery	- 1 to 3 years
Fixtures and fittings	- 1 to 5 years
Computer equipment	- 1 to 3 years
Leasehold improvements	- 1 to 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, being the estimated selling price less duty, freight, storage, demurrage costs to complete and sell. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Work in progress and finished goods include labour and attributable overheads.

At each balance sheet date, stocks are assessed for impairment. If stock is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 "Basic Financial Instruments" of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities such as trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an out-right short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the Company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the balance sheet date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance Sheet when there is an 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.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.9 Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

2.10 Research and development

In the research phase of an internal project it is not possible to demonstrate that the project will generate future economic benefits and hence all expenditure on research shall be recognised as an expense when it is incurred. Intangible assets are recognised from the development phase of a project if and only if certain specific criteria are met in order to demonstrate the asset will generate probable future economic benefits and that its cost can be reliably measured. The capitalised development costs are subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis over their useful economic lives, which range from 3 to 6 years.

If it is not possible to distinguish between the research phase and the development phase of an internal project, the expenditure is treated as if it were all incurred in the research phase only.

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentational currency is GBP.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.12 Hire purchase and leasing commitments

Rental income from operating leases is credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Operating leases: the Company as lessee

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the lessee's benefit from the use of the leased asset.

2.14 Debtors

Short-term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

2.16 Creditors

Short-term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.17 Pensions

Defined contribution pension plan

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Balance Sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

3. Turnover

The whole of the turnover is attributable to the one principal activity of the company. The directors have not disclosed the analysis of the turnover by geographical location on the basis that this would be prejudicial to the company.

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

4. Employees

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration, were as follows:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Wages and salaries	2,119,532	2,242,758
Social security costs	210,033	271,145
Cost of defined contribution scheme	54,053	55,136
	<u>2,383,618</u>	<u>2,569,039</u>

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2023	2022
	No.	No.
Management	3	3
Finance/Admin	27	29
Sales	8	8
Warehouse	7	9
	<u>45</u>	<u>49</u>

5. Auditors' remuneration

During the year, the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors:

	2023	2022
	£	£
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	<u>20,730</u>	<u>19,550</u>

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption not to disclose amounts paid for non-audit services as these are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the parent Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

6. Directors' remuneration

	2023 £	2022 £
Directors' emoluments	362,127	579,673
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	16,312	14,699
	<u>378,439</u>	<u>594,372</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2022 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £168,170 (2022 - £296,816).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £8,700 (2022 - £7,820).

The company considers its key management personnel to comprise of the employees who were directors for both the 2022 and 2023 financial year. The total remuneration for key management personnel excluding bonuses for the period totalled £378,439 (2022: £343,563). In addition to this, amounts recognised to bonuses for the period totalled £Nil (2022: £250,809).

7. Operating profit/(loss)

The operating profit/(loss) is stated after charging:

	2023 £	2022 £
Hire of equipment	4,410	4,160
Depreciation - owned assets	286,555	389,369
Computer software amortisation	260,204	95,595
Auditors' remuneration	20,730	19,550
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit work	6,370	5,900
Exchange differences	245,271	(559,390)
Other operating lease rentals	<u>214,000</u>	<u>174,903</u>

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank interest payable	<u>42</u>	<u>1,532</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

9. Taxation

	2023 £	2022 £
Corporation tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	(471,412)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	-	(64,299)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(535,711)</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	4,943
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,943</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>(530,768)</u>
Taxation on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities		

Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is lower than (2022 - lower than) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022 - 19.0%). The differences are explained below:

	2023 £	2022 £
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	<u>255,362</u>	<u>(1,533,753)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 23.5% (2022 - 19.0%)	60,010	(291,413)
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	6,328	3,558
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	-	(219,811)
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	(66,338)	4,196
R&D enhanced deduction	-	(280,847)
Surrender of tax losses for R&D tax credit refund	-	413,939
R&D tax credit	-	(315,901)
Losses carried back	-	155,511
	<u>-</u>	<u>(530,768)</u>
Total tax charge for the year		

Factors that may affect future tax charges

There were no factors that may effect future tax charges.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

10. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
Cost	
At 1 January 2023	755,435
Additions	194,645
Disposals	(477,848)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	472,232
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2023	265,945
Charge for the year on owned assets	260,204
On disposals	(477,848)
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	48,301
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2023	<u>423,931</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>489,490</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery	Fixtures and fittings	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Cost or valuation					
At 1 January 2023	979,553	86,253	55,831	485,908	1,607,545
Additions	189,431	-	4,495	-	193,926
Disposals	(587,569)	(21,814)	(55,831)	-	(665,214)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	581,415	64,439	4,495	485,908	1,136,257
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2023	684,900	40,031	52,276	136,322	913,529
Charge for the year on owned assets	169,904	13,615	5,255	97,781	286,555
Disposals	(576,465)	(21,814)	(55,831)	-	(654,110)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2023	278,339	31,832	1,700	234,103	545,974
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book value					
At 31 December 2023	<u>303,076</u>	<u>32,607</u>	<u>2,795</u>	<u>251,805</u>	<u>590,283</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>294,653</u>	<u>46,222</u>	<u>3,555</u>	<u>349,586</u>	<u>694,016</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

12. Stocks

	2023 £	2022 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>1,650,678</u>	<u>3,437,169</u>

The carrying value of stocks are stated net of impairment losses totalling £Nil (2022 - £Nil). Impairment losses totalling £Nil (2022 - £Nil) were recognised in profit and loss.

13. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Trade debtors	858,018	1,242,916
Amounts owed by group undertakings	15,143,363	13,943,627
Other debtors	4,865,508	4,810,056
Prepayments and accrued income	676,541	647,101
	<u>21,543,430</u>	<u>20,643,700</u>

14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2023 £	2022 £
Cash at bank and in hand	1,886,907	821,500
Less: bank overdrafts	-	(306)
	<u>1,886,907</u>	<u>821,194</u>

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2023 £	2022 £
Bank overdrafts	-	306
Trade creditors	609,008	584,923
Amounts owed to group undertakings	47,394	47,935
Other taxation and social security	212,693	601,927
Other creditors	25,534	18,302
Accruals and deferred income	2,510,412	2,397,656
	<u>3,405,041</u>	<u>3,651,049</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023

16. Deferred taxation

	2023 £
At beginning of year	152,000
At end of year	<u>152,000</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2023 £	2022 £
Accelerated capital allowances	<u>152,000</u>	<u>152,000</u>

17. Share capital

	2023 £	2022 £
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
33,333 (2022 - 33,333) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>33,333</u>	<u>33,333</u>

18. Reserves

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account comprises all current and prior period retained profits and losses after deducting any distributions made to the Company's shareholders. The profit and loss account is all distributable at each year end.

19. Pension commitments

The Company operates a defined contributions pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the fund and amounted to £54,053 (2022 - £55,136). Contributions totalling £Nil (2022 - £Nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors

**Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 31 December 2023**

20. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2023 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2023 £	2022 £
Not later than 1 year	256,546	238,395
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	486,492	451,946
	<u>743,038</u>	<u>690,341</u>

21. Other financial commitments

The company has provided a guarantee dated 15 October 2019, along with other group companies, comprising a fixed and floating charge over the assets of each company in favour of Beechbrook UK SME Credit Ltd. As at 31 December 2023, the liabilities outstanding in relation to this guarantee amounted to £9,269,322 (2022 - £9,000,000). At 31 December 2023, the loan facility was due for repayment on 15 October 2024. Post year end, an extension has been agreed for the loan facility with a revised repayment date of 31 December 2025.

22. Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption from disclosing related party transactions with its fellow group members as permitted by FRS102 Section 33.

23. Controlling party

The company's immediate parent is Motocaddy Holdings Limited, incorporated in England and Wales, the parent company which owns 100% of the issued share capital.

The ultimate parent company is Muirfield Holdco Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

The consolidated financial statements of Muirfield Holdco Limited are available upon request from Unit 16 and 17 Stansted Distribution Centre, Start Hill, Great Hallingbury, Hertfordshire, CM22 7DG.

In the opinion of the directors there is no controlling party.

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.