

Registered number: 05181858

**MOTOCADDY LIMITED**

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**MOTOCADDY LIMITED**

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**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

**STRATEGIC REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Business review**

The directors are disappointed with the results of the company in 2022. However, given this period was marked by very challenging supply chain conditions following the global Covid-19 pandemic and inflationary pressures as a result of the invasion of Ukraine, the directors are satisfied with the way management navigated this difficult period and are encouraged by the recovery seen in 2023.

**Principal risks and uncertainties**

Motocaddy actively minimise risk by ensuring tight credit control policies and ensuring that goods marketed are of excellent quality.

At the time of signing the financial statements the directors are aware of the economic effects of the continued supply chain challenges and the inflationary effects of the global energy crisis. The full impact on the global economy is yet to be seen but the company will continue to seek to mitigate the risk by adapting and developing its own internal strategy.

**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: 16.6% (2021: 29.6%)

Margins have been impacted by the challenging supply chain conditions.

Debtor days: 21 days (2021: 35 days)

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

Creditors days: 12 days (2021: 19 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: 29 September 2023

## **MOTOCADDY LIMITED**

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

#### **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 loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £1,002,985 (2021 - profit £4,318,594).

The total distribution of dividends for the year ended 31 December 2022 will be £nil (2021 - £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.

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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: 29 September 2023

**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 2022, 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 2022 and of its loss 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 internal audit; 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
- 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

29 September 2023

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2022</b> £	2021 £
Turnover	3	<b>21,442,830</b>	35,412,323
Cost of sales		<b>(17,891,973)</b>	(24,927,307)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>3,550,857</b>	10,485,016
Administrative expenses		<b>(5,083,101)</b>	(5,491,035)
Other operating income	4	-	7,409
<b>Operating (loss)/profit</b>	7	<b>(1,532,244)</b>	5,001,390
Interest receivable and similar income		<b>23</b>	257
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	<b>(1,532)</b>	(144)
<b>(Loss)/profit before tax</b>		<b>(1,533,753)</b>	5,001,503
Tax on (loss)/profit	9	<b>530,768</b>	(682,909)
<b>(Loss)/profit for the financial year</b>		<b><u>(1,002,985)</u></b>	<b><u>4,318,594</u></b>

There were no recognised gains and losses for 2022 or 2021 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

There was no other comprehensive income for 2022 (2021: £NIL).

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Fixed assets</b>			
Intangible assets	10	489,490	354,962
Tangible assets	11	694,016	912,306
		<u>1,183,506</u>	<u>1,267,268</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Stocks	12	3,437,169	3,847,481
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	13	20,643,700	21,219,825
Cash at bank and in hand	14	821,500	1,952,327
		<u>24,902,369</u>	<u>27,019,633</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(3,651,049)	(4,854,033)
		<u>21,251,320</u>	<u>22,165,600</u>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<u>21,251,320</u>	<u>22,165,600</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>22,434,826</u>	<u>23,432,868</u>
<b>Provisions for liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax	16	(152,000)	(147,057)
		<u>(152,000)</u>	<u>(147,057)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><u>22,282,826</u></u>	<u><u>23,285,811</u></u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	17	33,333	33,333
Share premium account	18	71,667	71,667
Profit and loss account	18	22,177,826	23,180,811
		<u>22,282,826</u>	<u>23,285,811</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: 29 September 2023

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

	Called up share capital £	Share premium £	Retained earnings £	Total equity £
<b>At 1 January 2021</b>	33,333	71,667	18,862,217	18,967,217
<b>Changes in equity</b>				
Profit for the year	-	-	4,318,594	4,318,594
<b>At 1 January 2022</b>	<u>33,333</u>	<u>71,667</u>	<u>23,180,811</u>	<u>23,285,811</u>
<b>Changes in equity</b>				
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,002,985)	(1,002,985)
<b>At 31 December 2022</b>	<u><u>33,333</u></u>	<u><u>71,667</u></u>	<u><u>22,177,826</u></u>	<u><u>22,282,826</u></u>

The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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 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 2022 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. These considerations take into account the impact of the continued supply chain challenges and the inflationary effects of the global energy crisis and they have concluded 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 2022

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
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In the prior period 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 2022

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.

2.8 Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.8 Financial instruments (continued)

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.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

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.

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 Government grants

Grants are accounted under the accruals model as permitted by FRS 102. Grants of a revenue nature are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the same period as the related expenditure.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Accounting policies (continued)

2.18 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.

4. Other operating income

	2022	2021
	£	£
Government grants receivable	-	7,409
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**5. Employees**

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	£	£
Wages and salaries	<b>2,242,758</b>	2,501,426
Social security costs	<b>271,145</b>	215,141
Cost of defined contribution scheme	<b>55,136</b>	50,046
	<u><b>2,569,039</b></u>	<u>2,766,613</u>

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

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	No.	No.
Management	<b>3</b>	4
Finance/Admin	<b>29</b>	23
Sales	<b>8</b>	8
Warehouse	<b>9</b>	10
	<u><b>49</b></u>	<u>45</u>

**6. Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	£	£
Directors' emoluments	<b>507,396</b>	360,658
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	<b>14,699</b>	13,258
	<u><b>522,095</b></u>	<u>373,916</u>

During the year retirement benefits were accruing to 2 directors (2021 - 2) in respect of defined contribution pension schemes.

The highest paid director received remuneration of £296,816 (2021 - £159,906).

The value of the Company's contributions paid to a defined contribution pension scheme in respect of the highest paid director amounted to £7,820 (2021 - £6,265).

The company considers its key management personnel to comprise of the employees who were directors for both the 2021 and 2022 financial year. The total remuneration for key management personnel excluding bonuses for the period totalled £594,372 (2021: £420,391). In addition to this, amounts recognised to bonuses for the period totalled £Nil (2021: £188,417).

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**7. Operating (loss)/profit**

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

	2022	2021
	£	£
Hire of equipment	4,160	4,160
Depreciation - owned assets	389,369	245,182
Computer software amortisation	95,595	40,295
Auditors' remuneration	19,550	25,700
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit work	5,900	10,885
Exchange differences	(559,390)	(53,045)
Other operating lease rentals	<u>174,903</u>	<u>213,308</u>

**8. Interest payable and similar expenses**

	2022	2021
	£	£
Bank interest payable	1,532	144
	<u>1,532</u>	<u>144</u>

**9. Taxation**

	2022	2021
	£	£
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	(471,412)	209,941
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(64,299)	411,286
	<u>(535,711)</u>	<u>621,227</u>
<b>Total current tax</b>	<u>(535,711)</u>	<u>621,227</u>
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	4,943	34,722
Changes to tax rates	-	26,960
<b>Total deferred tax</b>	<u>4,943</u>	<u>61,682</u>
<b>Taxation on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>(530,768)</u>	<u>682,909</u>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**9. Taxation (continued)**

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year**

The tax assessed for the year is the same as (2021 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%) as set out below:

	<b>2022</b>	2021
	<b>£</b>	£
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u><b>(1,533,753)</b></u>	<u>5,001,503</u>
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 - 19%)	<b>(291,413)</b>	950,286
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes, other than goodwill amortisation and impairment	<b>3,558</b>	50
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	<b>(219,811)</b>	411,286
Other timing differences leading to an increase (decrease) in taxation	<b>4,196</b>	(5,448)
R & D Enhanced Deduction	<b>(280,847)</b>	(243,690)
Surrender of tax losses for R & D tax credit refund	<b>413,939</b>	-
R & D tax credit	<b>(315,901)</b>	-
Changes in provisions leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	-	58,434
Losses carried back	<b>155,511</b>	-
Other tax charge (relief) on exceptional items	-	(232,472)
Group relief	-	(255,537)
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<u><b>(530,768)</b></u>	<u>682,909</u>

**Factors that may affect future tax charges**

On 3 March 2021, during the 2021 budget announced by the Chancellor, it was reported that the corporation tax rate from 1 April 2023 would increase to 25% from the current rate of 19%. This will effect the tax calculations in future year as the 2021 budget was substantially enacted during the current reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10. Intangible assets

	Computer software £
<b>Cost</b>	
At 1 January 2022	437,330
Additions	318,105
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	755,435
	<hr/>
<b>Amortisation</b>	
At 1 January 2022	82,368
Charge for the year on owned assets	183,577
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	265,945
	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>	
At 31 December 2022	<u>489,490</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>354,962</u>

MOTOCADDY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

11. Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Leasehold improvements £	Total £
<b>Cost or valuation</b>					
At 1 January 2022	966,749	72,327	45,511	439,861	1,524,448
Additions	12,804	13,926	10,320	46,047	83,097
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	979,553	86,253	55,831	485,908	1,607,545
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
At 1 January 2022	512,972	23,156	35,287	40,727	612,142
Charge for the year on owned assets	171,928	16,875	16,989	95,595	301,387
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2022	684,900	40,031	52,276	136,322	913,529
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At 31 December 2022	<u>294,653</u>	<u>46,222</u>	<u>3,555</u>	<u>349,586</u>	<u>694,016</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>453,777</u>	<u>49,171</u>	<u>10,224</u>	<u>399,134</u>	<u>912,306</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## 12. Stocks

	2022 £	2021 £
Finished goods and goods for resale	3,437,169	3,847,481
	<u>3,437,169</u>	<u>3,847,481</u>

The carrying value of stocks are stated net of impairment losses totalling £nil (2021 - £nil ). Impairment losses totalling £nil (2021 - £nil ) were recognised in profit and loss.

## 13. Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors	1,242,916	3,407,617
Amounts owed by group undertakings	13,943,627	12,674,777
Other debtors	4,810,056	4,543,776
Prepayments and accrued income	647,101	593,655
	<u>20,643,700</u>	<u>21,219,825</u>

## 14. Cash and cash equivalents

	2022 £	2021 £
Cash at bank and in hand	821,500	1,952,327
Less: bank overdrafts	(306)	-
	<u>821,194</u>	<u>1,952,327</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

15. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Bank overdrafts	306	-
Trade creditors	584,923	1,303,239
Amounts owed to group undertakings	47,935	36,021
Corporation tax	-	621,338
Other taxation and social security	601,927	873,525
Other creditors	18,302	11,391
Accruals and deferred income	2,397,656	2,008,519
	<u>3,651,049</u>	<u>4,854,033</u>

16. Deferred taxation

	2022 £
At beginning of year	147,057
Charged to profit or loss	(4,943)
<b>At end of year</b>	<u>152,000</u>

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

	2022 £	2021 £
Accelerated capital allowances	152,000	147,057
	<u>152,000</u>	<u>147,057</u>

17. Share capital

	2022 £	2021 £
<b>Allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
33,333 (2021 - 33,333) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	<u>33,333</u>	<u>33,333</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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 £55,136 (2021 - £50,046). Contributions totalling £nil (2021 - £nil) were payable to the fund at the balance sheet date and are included in creditors

20. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2022 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2022 £	2021 £
Not later than 1 year	238,395	254,158
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	451,946	690,341
	<u>690,341</u>	<u>944,499</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 2022, the liabilities outstanding in relation to this guarantee amounted to £9,000,000 (2021 - £9,000,000).

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.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022**

**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.