Registered number: 03439400

#### **WORLD GOLF SYSTEMS LIMITED**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS INFORMATION FOR FILING WITH THE REGISTRAR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



## WORLD GOLF SYSTEMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03439400

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note		2019 £	;	2018 £
Fixed assets			_		~
Intangible assets	4		2,584,929		2,218,639
Tangible assets	5		6,585		5,291
			2,591,514		2,223,930
Current assets					
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	6	842,426		300,233	
Cash at bank and in hand	7	387,276		367,558	
		1,229,702	-	667,791	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(1,027,914)		(822,770)	
Net current assets/(liabilities)		<del></del>	201,788		(154,979)
Total assets less current liabilities			2,793,302	•	2,068,951
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			(525,000)		-
Net assets			2,268,302		2,068,951
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	11		846,201		846,201
Share premium account	12		4,200,476		4,200,476
Profit and loss account	12		(2,778,375)		(2,977,726)
			2,268,302	,	2,068,951

## WORLD GOLF SYSTEMS LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 03439400

## BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A - small entities.

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

The Company has opted not to file the statement of income and retained earnings in accordance with provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

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

S P Jolliffe Director

Date: 23 December 2020

The notes on pages 3 to 9 form part of these financial statements,

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 1. General information

World Golf Systems Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales within the United Kingdom. The address of the registered office is First Floor Radius House, 51 Clarendon Road, Watford, WD17 1HP.

The principal activity of the company is that of the development of golf technology in the entertainment industry.

#### 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 Section 1A of Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

#### 2.2 Going concern

As at the year end, the Company had net current assets of £201,788 and generated a profit of £199,351 after tax. Since the year end, the Company, like most of the world's businesses, has faced significant challenge in operating normally with the onset of the Covid-19 crisis. The Directors have taken steps to manage the Company's own cashflow during this period and having due regard to these matters, the Directors have reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Therefore, the Board continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing these Financial Statements.

#### 2.3 Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured as the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates, value added tax and other sales taxes.

#### 2.4 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. . .

#### 2.5 Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit or loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

#### 2.6 Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.7 Taxation

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.

#### 2.8 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.

#### 2.9 Development costs

Development costs are capitalised within intangible assets where they can be identified with a specific product or project anticipated to produce future benefits and are amortised on the straight line basis over the anticipated life of the benefits arising from the completed product or project.

Deferred research and development costs are reviewed annually and where future benefits are deemed to have ceased or to be in doubt, the balance of any related research and development is written off to the profit and loss account.

#### 2.10 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.

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:

Tooling - 33%
Office equipment - 33%
Computer equipment - 50%
Other fixed assets - 15%

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.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 2. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.11 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.

#### 2.12 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.

#### 2.13 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.

#### 2.14 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 non-puttable ordinary shares.

#### 3. Employees

The average monthly number of employees, including directors, during the year was 3 (2018 - 3).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 4. Intangible assets

	Trackball Development £
Cost	
At 1 January 2019	4,574,876
Additions	708,392
At 31 December 2019	5,283,268
Amortisation	
At 1 January 2019	2,356,237
Charge for the year on owned assets	342,102
At 31 December 2019	2,698,339
Net book value	
At 31 December 2019	2,584,929
At 31 December 2018	2,218,639

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

5.	Tangible fixed assets		•		
		Plant and machinery £	Office equipment £	Computer equipment £	Total £
	Cost or valuation				
	At 1 January 2019	45,994	3,776	18,333	68,103
	Additions		-	2,928	2,928
	At 31 December 2019	45,994	3,776	21,261	71,031
	Depreciation				
	At 1 January 2019	45,994	2,719	14,099	62,812
	Charge for the year on owned assets	_	491	1,143	1,634
	At 31 December 2019	45,994	3,210	15,242	64,446
	Net book value			.9	
	At 31 December 2019	-	566	6,019	6,585
	At 31 December 2018	-	1,057	4,234	5,291
6.	Debtors				
				2019 £	2018 £
	Trade debtors			443,238	-
	Other debtors			52,778	3,653
	Prepayments and accrued income			158,106	104,175
	Tax recoverable			188,304	192,405
				842,426	300,233
					•
7.	Cash and cash equivalents				
				2019 £	2018 £
	Cash at bank and in hand				

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

8.	Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year		
		2019 £	2018 £
	Other loans	428,264	_
	Trade creditors	279,062	100,616
	Other taxation and social security	8,406	34,887
	Other creditors	268,426	417,000
	Accruals and deferred income	43,756	270,267
		1,027,914	822,770
9.	Creditors: Amounts falling due after more than one year		
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2019	2018
		£	£
	Other loans	525,000 ——————————————————————————————————	-
10.	Loans		
	Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:		
		. 2019 £	2018 £
	Amounts falling due within one year		
	Other loans Amounts falling due 1-2 years	428,264 ,	-
	Other loans	525,000	-
•		953,264	•
11.	Share capital		•
		2019 £	2018 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid	_	~
	45,097,042 (2018 - 45,097,042) Ordinary shares of £0.018764 each	846,201	846,201

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

#### 12. Reserves

#### Share premium account

The share premium account includes the excess of the price paid for shares over their par value.

#### Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account includes all current and prior retained earnings.

#### 13. Related party transactions

At the balance sheet date the Company owed a director £267,204 (2018 - £413,821) and a director owed the Company £35,778 (2018 - £Nil), no interest was charged on these loans.

Included in trade creditors at the balance sheet date is £77,000 (2018 - £48,000) owed to World Leisure Development Limited (WLD), company of which S P Jolliffe is a director. During the year £62,000 (2018 - £48,000) was charged for the services of S P Jolliffe as a director of World Golf Systems Limited.

Included in trade creditors at the balance sheet date is £66,000 (2018 - £48,000) owed to World Leisure Services Limited (WLS), company of which D V Jolliffe is a director. During the year £62,000 (2018 - £48,000) was charged for the services of D V Jolliffe as a director of World Golf Systems Limited.

During the year £20,000 (2018 - £Nil) was charged by R L Harding, Chairman, for consulting fees and is included within accruals.

At the balance sheet date the Company owed WLD £146,000 (2018 - £Nil) and WLS £48,000 (2018 - £Nil), no interest was charged on these loans.

#### 14. Controlling party

In the opinion of the directors the company has no single controlling party.

#### 15. Auditors' information

The auditors' report on the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 was unqualified.

The audit report was signed on 23 December 2020 by Grant Franklin (Senior Statutory Auditor) on behalf of Hillier Hopkins LLP.