

Company Registration No. SC308709 (Scotland)

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED
REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 SEPTEMBER 2021

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Ms Lorna Brown Mr Brendan Dick Mr Sean Duffy Mr Martin Gilbert Ms Pauline Lockhart Ms Caroline Mansley Mr Fraser Thornton
Secretary	Mrs Karin Sharp
Company number	SC308709
Registered office	Arrol House Viking Way Rosyth Dunfermline KY11 2UU Scotland
Auditor	RSM UK Audit LLP Chartered Accountants First Floor, Quay 2 139 Fountainbridge Edinburgh EH3 9QG

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company is the governing body for golf in Scotland.

Results and dividends

The result for the year was a surplus of £191,997 (2020: loss of £18,350). The continuing impact of COVID-19 and the need to continue to react and reprioritise activities, to ensure that all restrictions or regulations were followed across the period, resulted in significant changes to our planned income and expenditure budgets. In times of such uncertainty, the actions taken have delivered a very positive result.

The team at Scottish Golf continued their regular, constructive and collaborative dialogue with sportscotland, Active Scotland and the Scottish Government. As a result, golf in Scotland enjoyed the privileged position of being the only home nation where golf continued despite the COVID-19 restrictions of 2021, with our courses remaining open for play through the whole year.

Across our operations we saw positive and negative impacts on financial performance because of both COVID-19 and other factors. These included:

Income	Expenditure
Increase in affiliation income following a 6% uplift in club membership	The cancellation of early season events and postponement of the Scottish Women's Open Amateur
No bad debt provision from outstanding affiliation fees	Ongoing travel restrictions meaning limited activity for performance squads and reduced coaching activities
Sponsorship revenue maintained despite limited performance activity	Staff continuing to work remotely until July 2021 providing support for clubs in a digital manner through Zoom, Webinars and HIVE learning
Launch of WHS saw Independent Software Vendor charges being remitted to the Home Nations which previously were directed to CONGU	Due to restrictions on clubs until April 2021, engagement on programme and funding was reduced in comparison to previous years

Whilst a number of key strategic priority areas were impacted significantly during 2021, the Board of Scottish Golf will ensure that planned but unactioned expenditure in 2021 is allocated to these areas in 2022. Where appropriate this approach will be supported through use of reserves as approved by the Board in line with our Reserves Policy.

Despite the challenges there have been significant investments in two key strategic areas, our digital platform and a new junior framework. Further progress has been made in delivery of the Venue Management System with 148 clubs actively utilising the platform which is available through Scottish Golf affiliation. In March, the National Junior Framework was successfully launched providing a web-based digital interface that allows various audiences to access tools, resources and information.

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs Eleanor Cannon	(Resigned 7 March 2021)
Mr Stewart Darling	(Resigned 7 March 2021)
Ms Lorna Brown	
Mr Brendan Dick	
Mr Sean Duffy	
Mr William Woodley	(Resigned 7 March 2021)
Mr Graham Watson	(Resigned 19 December 2020)
Mr Martin Gilbert	(Appointed 7 March 2021)
Ms Pauline Lockhart	(Appointed 7 March 2021)
Ms Caroline Mansley	(Appointed 7 March 2021)
Mr Fraser Thornton	(Appointed 7 March 2021)

Auditor

The Board have decided the appointment of auditors is due for re-tendering. A tendering exercise will be performed and a recommendation for appointment will be presented to the Board for their recommendation to the membership at the AGM in due course.

Statement of disclosure to auditor

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

By order of the Board



Mrs Karin Sharp
Secretary



Mr Martin Gilbert
Director

Date: 31/01/2022

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law).

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 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 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scottish Golf Limited ('the company') for the year ended 30 September 2021 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement Of Financial Position and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 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 30 September 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 Auditor's 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 UK, including the FRC'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 auditor's 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.

Opinions 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 directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED (CONTINUED)

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 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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report.

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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the company operates in and how the company is complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliances which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures.

The most significant laws and regulations that have an indirect impact on the financial statements are those in relation to Safeguarding. We performed audit procedures to inquire of management whether the company is in compliance with these law and regulations and inspected internal documentation and policies.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities> This description forms part of our auditor's report.

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 auditor's 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.

Claire Monaghan

Claire Monaghan (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
First Floor, Quay 2
139 Fountainbridge
Edinburgh
EH3 9QG
02/02/22

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

		2021 £	2020 £
Turnover		3,839,507	3,888,096
Cost of sales		(2,566,473)	(3,076,063)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		1,273,034	812,033
Administrative expenses		(1,090,994)	(991,720)
Other operating income	4	8,437	156,843
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit/(loss)		190,477	(22,844)
Interest receivable and similar income		1,876	5,548
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) before taxation		192,353	(17,296)
Tax on profit/(loss)		(356)	(1,054)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		<u>191,997</u>	<u>(18,350)</u>

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2021**

	Notes	2021 £	£	2020 £	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	5	197,454		355,418	
Tangible assets	6	94,116		64,090	
Investments	7	5		4	
			291,575		419,512
Current assets					
Debtors	9	212,038		96,911	
Cash at bank and in hand		1,574,633		1,606,521	
			1,786,671		1,703,432
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(694,913)		(931,608)	
Net current assets			1,091,758		771,824
Total assets less current liabilities			1,383,333		1,191,336
Capital and reserves					
Profit and loss reserves			1,383,333		1,191,336

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

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31/01/2022 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr Fraser Thornton
Director

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Scottish Golf Limited is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated in Scotland (SC308709). The registered office is Arrol House Viking Way, Rosyth, Dunfermline, Scotland, KY11 2UU.

Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Going concern

The Board assesses whether the use of the Going Concern basis is appropriate for the preparation of the financial statements.

The Board has concluded that there are sufficient resources available for the Company to meet its liabilities as they fall due and has therefore prepared the financial statements on a Going Concern basis.

In considering whether the company is a Going Concern the Board has taken into account that:

- The Company continues to have a strong cash balance;
- The budget for the year ending 30 September 2022, and our longer term forecasts, have been prepared on a prudent basis and reflect the Board's view of the potential future impact of the ongoing pandemic;
- The Audit and Risk Committee will continue to review and monitor the financial position on a regular basis to ensure costs are tightly controlled in line with revenue. Quarterly forecast updates will be provided to the Board unless changing circumstances dictate more frequent Board discussion;
- Golf club membership numbers in Scotland at 30 September 2021 indicate a 7% increase on last year, following an increase of 6% in 2020;
- Scottish Golf continues to have a good long-term relationship with **sportscotland** who provide a significant element of the company's income through grants.

In making their assessment the Board has considered a period of over 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Turnover

Subscription income is recognised in the year in which it is receivable. The affiliation numbers are supplied by the clubs in quarter one of the financial year with invoices raised thereafter.

Sponsorship income is recognised in the year in which it is receivable.

Certain items of clothing, equipment and services are made available to the company as a result of sponsorship agreements. These donations in kind totalled £10,200 (2020: £nil) and are not included within the financial statements.

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Income from **sportscotland** and other grants is credited to the profit and loss account in the period to which it relates and is matched with the related project expenditure as this is incurred.

Income from short term deposits is recognised in the profit and loss account in the period in which it is earned.

Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

The company capitalises development expenditure as an intangible asset when it is able to demonstrate all of the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the development so the intangible asset will be available for use or sale.
- Its intention to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to use or sell the intangible asset.
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset.
- Its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	Over the remaining licence term
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All research and development expenditure that does not meet the above conditions is expensed as incurred.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Leasehold improvements	Straight line over 5 years
Plant and equipment	Straight line over 2 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	Straight line over 5 years

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

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

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable.

For taxation purposes the company is a mutual trading organisation. Accordingly, the corporation tax charge is based on investment returns, such as interest, included in the accounts.

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense.

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

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

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

Government grants

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

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

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 30 (2020 - 35).

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

3 Auditor's remuneration

	2021 £	2020 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor and its associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	11,750	10,150

4 Other operating income

Other operating income includes government grants of £8,437 (2020: £156,843) relating to the Job Retention Scheme following the outbreak of COVID-19.

5 Intangible fixed assets

	Software £
Cost	
At 1 October 2020 and 30 September 2021	434,400
Amortisation and impairment	
At 1 October 2020	78,982
Amortisation charged for the year	157,964
At 30 September 2021	236,946
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	197,454
At 30 September 2020	355,418

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

6 Tangible fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery etc	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 October 2020	56,831	224,873	281,704
Additions	55,084	13,712	68,796
Disposals	(44,556)	(44,641)	(89,197)
At 30 September 2021	67,359	193,944	261,303
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 October 2020	51,268	166,346	217,614
Depreciation charged in the year	6,924	31,031	37,955
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(43,741)	(44,641)	(88,382)
At 30 September 2021	14,451	152,736	167,187
Carrying amount			
At 30 September 2021	52,908	41,208	94,116
At 30 September 2020	5,563	58,527	64,090

7 Fixed asset investments

	2021 £	2020 £
Investments	5	4

Movements in fixed asset investments

	Shares in group undertakings £
Cost	
At 1 October 2020	4
Additions	1
At 30 September 2021	5
Carrying amount	
At 30 September 2021	5
At 30 September 2020	4

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

8 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 September 2021 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct	Indirect
Clubgolf (Scotland) Limited	Arrol House Viking Way, Rosyth, Dunfermline, Scotland, KY11 2UU	Dormant	Ordinary A	100	-
Clubgolf (Scotland) Limited	As above	Dormant	Ordinary	33	-
Scotland Golf Limited	As above	Dormant	Ordinary	100	-
Scottish Golf Union Limited	As above	Dormant	Ordinary	100	-
Golf Enterprises Limited	As above	Digital Membership Service for Independent Golfers	Ordinary	100	-

9 Debtors

	2021 £	2020 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	8,571	24,614
Other debtors	203,467	72,297
	<u>212,038</u>	<u>96,911</u>

10 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £	2020 £
Trade creditors	136,673	138,432
Amounts due to group undertakings	1	-
Corporation tax	356	1,054
Other taxation and social security	47,911	53,772
Other creditors	329,077	212,545
Deferred income	180,895	525,805
	<u>694,913</u>	<u>931,608</u>

SCOTTISH GOLF LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2021

11 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2021 £	2020 £
Within one year	60,788	36,036
Between one and five years	279,036	15,711
	<u>339,824</u>	<u>51,747</u>