Company registration number 02099115 (England and Wales)
SKI CLUB WINTER ARRANGEMENTS LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors T F Campbell Davis

W M Macharg

(Appointed 1 January 2022)

A Maciver

Secretary W M Macharg

Company number 02099115

Registered office 3.28 Canterbury Court

Kennington Park 1-3 Brixton Road

London SW9 6DE

Auditor Alliotts LLP

Friary Court 13-21 High Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3DL

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2022.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company continues to be the arrangement of skiing holidays for members of the Ski Club of Great Britain.

Directors

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

T F Campbell Davis

W M Macharg (Appointed 1 January 2022)

A Maciver

J O Simpson (Appointed 16 July 2021 and resigned 31 December 2021)

Financial performance

Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited. It provides snow and mountain holidays to members of the Club.

The financial performance of the Club as a whole, and of Ski Club Winter Arrangements, was satisfactory in the year to 30 April 2022. Following the suspension of the Club's ski operations in the previous winter, the reduction in COVID-19 restrictions in most countries during the winter of 2021/22 enabled a more normal ski season to operate. The Club's representative and instructor-led guiding activities operated for most of the season and the majority of planned holidays were able to run, although cancellations were required in December and January due to restrictions in France and Switzerland. Staff who had been on furlough in 2020/21 were brought back to normal working during the year.

Details of the parent company's continuing support for Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited are shown in these accounts and those of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited. At the year-end, the directors of the parent company resolved to forgive the balance (£737,965) of the intercompany loan account and this is reflected in these accounts.

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual 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.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

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, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

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

On behalf of the board

A Maciver **Director**12 August 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF SKI CLUB WINTER ARRANGEMENTS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 30 April 2022 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet 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 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 30 April 2022 and of its profit for the year then
 ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *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.

Material uncertainty related 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.

We draw attention to note 1.2 in the financial statements, which indicates that the The Directors of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited (the parent company) have confirmed through signed representations that they will continue supporting the company for the 12 months following the signing of the accounts and not recall any debts owed before the earlier of the reserves returning to a position whereby repayment is possible or 12 months after the signing of the accounts. As a result the Directors consider the going concern basis to be appropriate.

The financial standing of the entity indicates that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 our 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 (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF SKI CLUB WINTER ARRANGEMENTS LIMITED

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 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 and from the requirement to
 prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, 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.

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF SKI CLUB WINTER ARRANGEMENTS LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered captable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Our approach to identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, was as follows:

- the engagement partner ensured that the engagement team collectively had the appropriate competence, capabilities
 and skills to identify or recognise non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- we identified the laws and regulations applicable to the company through discussions with directors and other management, and from our commercial knowledge and experience of the sector;
- we focused on specific laws and regulations which we considered may have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company, including ATOL regulations, the Companies Act 2006, taxation legislation, data protection, anti-bribery, employment, environmental and health and safety legislation;
- we assessed the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations identified above through making enquiries of management and inspecting legal correspondence; and
- identified laws and regulations were communicated within the audit team regularly and the team remained alert to
 instances of non-compliance throughout the audit.

We assessed the susceptibility of the company's financial statements to material misstatement, including obtaining an understanding of how fraud might occur, by:

- making enquiries of management as to where they considered there was susceptibility to fraud, their knowledge of actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- considering the internal controls in place to mitigate risks of fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, and
- understanding the design of the company's remuneration policies.

Audit response to risks identified

To address the risk of fraud through management bias and override of controls, we:

- · performed analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- tested journal entries to identify unusual transactions;
- assessed whether judgements and assumptions made in determining the accounting estimates were indicative of potential bias; and
- investigated the rationale behind significant or unusual transactions.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we designed procedures which included, but were not limited to:

- agreeing financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation;
- · reading the minutes of meetings of the board of directors; and
- enquiring of management as to actual and potential litigation and claims.

There are inherent limitations in our audit procedures described above. The more removed that laws and regulations are from financial transactions, the less likely it is that we would become aware of non-compliance. Auditing standards also limit the audit procedures required to identify non-compliance with laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and other management and the inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any.

Material misstatements that arise due to fraud can be harder to detect than those that arise from error as they may involve deliberate concealment or collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF SKI CLUB WINTER ARRANGEMENTS LIMITED

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member 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 member those matters we are required to state to the member 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 member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen Meredith BA FCA DChA Senior Statutory Auditor For and on behalf of Alliotts LLP

12 August 2022

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

Friary Court 13-21 High Street Guildford Surrey GU1 3DL

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

	Notes	2022 £	2021 £
Turnover		2,832,174	(1,006)
Cost of sales		(2,264,173)	(317,640)
Gross profit/(loss)		568,001	(318,646)
Administrative expenses		(161,929)	(294,593)
Other operating income		70,559	45,501
Lease settlement	3	(270,046)	-
Intercompany loan forgiveness	3	737,965	-
Operating profit/(loss)		944,550	(567,738)
Interest payable and similar expenses		-	(163)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		944,550	(567,901)
Tax on profit/(loss)		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		944,550	(567,901)

The profit and loss account has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2022

		2022	2	202	:1
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets			18,000		24,000
Tangible assets	7		-		58,442
Current assets					
Debtors	8	57,380		181,952	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,814		76,642	
		127,194		258,594	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(201,529)		(1,251,418)	
Net current liabilities			(74,335)		(992,824)
Total assets less current liabilities			(56,335)		(910,382)
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	10		(47,142)		(47,645)
Provisions for liabilities	11		-		(90,000)
Net liabilities			(103,477)		(1,048,027)
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12		30,000		30,000
Profit and loss reserve			(133,477)		(1,078,027)
Total equity			(103,477)		(1,048,027)

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 12 August 2022 and are signed on its behalf by:

A Maciver

Director

Company Registration No. 02099115

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 3.28 Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE. The company provides holidays solely to members of the Ski Club of Great Britain Limited, the parent company.

1.1 Accounting convention

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

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

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

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures:
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest
 income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining
 fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes
 recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of
 opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options
 granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments,
 explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, 3.28 Canterbury Court Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE.

1.2 Going concern

The company has the continuing support of the parent company (Ski Club of Great Britain Limited) which provides monies to facilitate the continuing operations. The Board of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited have confirmed through signed representations that they will continue supporting the company for the 12 months following the signing of the accounts and will not recall any debts owed before the earlier of the reserves returning to a position whereby repayment is possible, or at least 12 months after the approval date of these accounts. As a result the Directors consider the going concern basis continues to be appropriate, but that a material uncertainty relating to going concern exists.

1.3 Turnover

Income represents the amounts receivable from sales of holidays and other services supplied to Ski Club of Great Britain members net of VAT. Revenue and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss accounts on the holiday departure date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of unincorporated businesses over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected life, which is five years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Tangible fixed assets

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

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

Leasehold improvements Over the period of the lease Fixtures and fittings 15% - 100% on cost

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

1.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 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.

Basic financial liabilities

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities, such as trade debtors and creditors.

Trade debtors are measured at transaction price less any impairment.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting end date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value. When a provision is measured at present value, the unwinding of the discount is recognised as a finance cost in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

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

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

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 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 leases asset are consumed.

1.13 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.

Government grants relating to turnover are recognised as income over the periods when the related costs are incurred. Grants relating to an asset are recognised in income systematically over the asset's expected useful life. If part of such a grant is deferred it is recognised as deferred income rather than being deducted from the asset's carrying amount.

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

3 Exceptional items

	2022	2021
	£	£
Expenditure		
Lease settlement	270,046	-
Intercompany loan forgiveness	(737,965)	-
	(467,919)	-

During the year the company paid a settlement agreement to release it from its obligation under the lease held for its office premises. The amounts included above include the settlement fee and the associated additional charges less amounts provided for in the prior year in relation to dilapidations.

At the year-end, the directors of the parent company, Ski Club of Great Britain Limited, resolved to forgive the balance of the intercompany loan account. This was £737,965 at 30 April 2022.

4 Other operating income

In the current reporting year £4,672 (2021: £45,501) of government grants have been received in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme. The grants have been recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of furlough.

5 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 6 (2021 - 7).

2022 Number	
Total 6	7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

£			
			Cost
229,984			At 1 May 2021 and 30 April 2022
			Amortisation and impairment
205,984			At 1 May 2021 Amortisation charged for the year
6,000			Amonisation charged for the year
211,984			At 30 April 2022
			Carrying amount
24,000			At 30 April 2021
18,000			At 30 April 2022
	.		Tangible fixed assets
Total	Plant and chinery etc	Leasehold Improvementsmad	
	_	•	
£	£	£	Cost
205,406	98,261	107,145	At 1 May 2021
(205,406	(98,261)	(107,145)	Disposals
			At 30 April 2022
			Depreciation and impairment
146,964	98,261	48,703	At 1 May 2021
11,689	-	11,689	Depreciation charged in the year
(158,653	(98,261) ———	(60,392)	Eliminated in respect of disposals
	-	-	At 30 April 2022
			Carrying amount
58,442	-	58,442	At 30 April 2021
			At 30 April 2022
			····
			Debtors
2021 £	2022 £		Amounts falling due within one year:
23,043	13,956		Trade debtors
158,909	43,424		Other debtors
181,952	57,380		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			2022	2021
			£	1
Bank loans			3,021	2,518
Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings			104,806	277,780 896,640
Other creditors			93,702	74,480
			201,529	1,251,418
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than	one year			
			2022 £	2021 £
Bank loans and overdrafts			47,142	47,645
terms of the loan were amended to increase the p	first 12 months is paya ayment holiday period		-	to 10 years.
			-	to 10 years.
terms of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the period of the loan were amended to increase the loan were amended to be period of the loan			-	2021
			term of the loar	2021 £
Provisions for liabilities	ayment holiday period	and to extend the	2022 £	2021 £ 90,000 to their
Provisions for liabilities Dilapidations provision The prior year included a dilapidations provision for	ayment holiday period or the costs of returning was terminated during	and to extend the	2022 £	90,000 to their ed.
Provisions for liabilities Dilapidations provision The prior year included a dilapidations provision for original state, as required by the lease. This lease	ayment holiday period	and to extend the	2022 £	2021 £ 90,000 to their
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Provisions for liabilities Dilapidations provision The prior year included a dilapidations provision foriginal state, as required by the lease. This lease Called up share capital Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid Ordinary Shares of £1 each Operating lease commitments Lessee At the year-end the company had outstanding company can be supported by the lease.	or the costs of returning was terminated during Number 30,000	g the company's late the year and the 2021 Number 30,000	2022 £ eased premises provision releas 2022 £ 30,000	2021 90,000 to their ed. 2021 £ 30,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2022

14 Parent company

The ultimate controlling party is the Ski Club of Great Britain Limited, a company registered in England and Wales, with a registered address at 3.28 Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE. The Ski Club of Great Britain Limited also draws up the group accounts.

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.