Registration number: 3165147

AIR HARRODS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 29 January 2022



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COMPANIES HOUSE

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors P D Norton

M A Ward D L Seager A L Spurway

Company secretary D J Webster

Registered office

87-135 Brompton Road Knightsbridge London SW1X 7XL

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the period ended 29 January 2022

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the period ended 29 January 2022.

Principal activity

The company provides premium executive helicopter services.

Fair review of the business

There was a profit for the year after taxation amounting to £192 thousand (2021: profit of £47 thousand).

There are no other KPIs required to be reported other than turnover and operating profit that would give a fuller understanding to the business.

Going concern

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and accounts.

Directors of the company

The Directors who held office during the period were as follows:

P D Norton

M A Ward

The following directors were appointed after the period end:

D L Seager (appointed 1 February 2022)

A L Spurway (appointed 1 February 2022)

Policy and practice on payment of creditors

It is the company's policy to agree payment terms as part of any formal contract with a supplier and to make every endeavour to abide by the agreed terms. Where a purchase is not covered by a formal contract, and no agreement is reached in advance of raising an order, the policy is that any valid invoice will be paid in full. The company is sympathetic to, and pays particular attention to, the cash flow needs of its smaller suppliers. Trade creditors at the period end amount to 2 days (2021: 2 days) of average supply for the period.

Credit risk

The company's principal credit risk relates to the recovery of trade debtors. In order to manage credit risk the Directors set limits for customers based on a combination of payment history and references. Credit limits are reviewed by the credit controller on a regular basis in conjunction with debt ageing and collection history.

Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk is limited through the use of fixed interest rates on inter company loans.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities 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 apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- 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.

Approved by the Board on 15 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

M A Ward Director

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the period ended 29 January 2022

		52 weeks ended 29 January 2022	52 weeks ended 30 January 2021
	Note	£ 000	£ 000
Tumover	2	2,006	1,339
Cost of sales		(1,718)	(1,256)
Gross profit		288	83
Administrative expenses		(73)	(91)
Other operating income	3	15	61_
Operating profit	4	230	53
Other interest receivable and similar income	6	8	12_
Net interest		8	12
Profit before tax		238	65
Taxation	8	(46)	(18)
Profit for the financial period		192	47

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME For the period ended 29 January 2022

	52 weeks ended 29 January 2022 £ 000	52 weeks ended 30 January 2021 £ 000
Profit for the period	192	47
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit pension scheme	275	(75)
Movement of deferred tax relating to defined benefit pension	(51)	3
Defined benefit pension reserve tax rate change effect		5
	224	(67)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	416	(20)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 29 JANUARY 2022 (Registration number: 3165147)

		29 January 2022	30 January 2021
	Note	£ 000	£ 000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	2	3
Current assets			
Debtors	10	100	443
Cash at bank and in hand	11	1,273	637
		1,373	1,080
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	(306)	(203)
Net current assets		1,067	877
Net assets excluding pension		1,069	880
Net pension asset	17	609	382
Net assets		1,678	1,262
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	10,700	10,700
Profit and loss account	13	(9,022)	(9,438)
Total equity		1,678	1,262

For the financial period ending 29 January 2022 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006 relating to subsidiary companies.

Directors' responsibilities:

- The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the period in question in accordance with section 476; and
- The Directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

Approved and authorised by the Board on 15 July 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

M A Ward Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY For the period ended 29 January 2022

	Share	Profit and	Total
	capital	loss account	equity
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
At 31 January 2021 Profit for the period Other comprehensive income	<u>10,700</u>	(9,438)	1,262
	-	192	192
	-	224	224
Total comprehensive income		<u>416</u>	416
At 29 January 2022	10,700	(9,022)	1,678
	Share	Profit and	Total
	capital	loss account	equity
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
At 2 February 2020	10,700	(9,418)	1,282
Profit for the period		47	47
Other comprehensive loss		(67)	(67)
Total comprehensive loss		(20)	(20)
At 30 January 2021	10,700	(9,438)	1,262

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022

1 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 Section 1A - 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and the Companies Act 2006.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention except that as disclosed in the accounting policies certain items are shown at fair value.

Summary of 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 11 Basic Financial Instruments paragraph 11.41;
- the requirements of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information is included in the consolidated financial statements of Harrods Group (Holding) Limited as at 29 January 2022.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and provision of services in the ordinary course of the company's activities. Turnover is shown net of sales/value added tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the company.

The company recognises revenue when:

The amount of revenue can be reliably measured;

it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity;

and specific criteria have been met for each of the company's activities.

Government grants

Government grants relate to the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme, accounted for under the accrual model.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the initial transaction dates.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Tangible 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.

The company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class
Plant and machinery
Extures and fittings
Depreciation method and rate between 3 to 10 years
between 3 to 10 years
Depreciation method and rate between 3 to 10 years
Depreciation method and rate between 3 to 10 years
Depreciation method and rate between 3 to 10 years
Depreciation method and rate between 3 to 10 years
Depreciation method and rate

Office equipment 5 years

Aircraft which are acquired as long-term business assets are depreciated over their expected useful lives at 3% of their cost on a straight line basis.

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 within 'Other operating income' in the Profit and Loss Account.

Amortisation

Asset class Amortisation method and rate
Computer software 3 years

Operating leases: Lessee

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

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business.

Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Defined contribution pension obligation

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 payments obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account 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.

Defined benefit pension plan

Historically, certain company employees were members of the Harrods Group Pension Plan under which retirement benefits are funded by contributions from the company. Payment is made to the pension trust, which is separate from the company, in accordance with calculations made periodically by consulting actuaries.

Scheme assets are measured at fair values. Scheme liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit method and are discounted at appropriate high quality corporate bond rates. The surplus or deficit is presented separately from other net assets on the Balance Sheet.

A net surplus is recognised only to the extent that it is recoverable by the company. The amount charged to the Profit and Loss Account in respect of pension costs and other post retirement benefits includes the interest cost on the scheme liabilities for the period and the interest income on the scheme assets and are included in finance costs. In addition, administrative expenses which are funded by the group are also charged to the Profit and Loss Account under operating costs.

Actuarial gains and losses including return on assets in excess or short of the interest income as well as movement in the liabilities due to changes in assumptions net of the interest costs as well as experience adjustments are recorded in other comprehensive income.

The group pension assets and liabilities have been allocated amongst the contributing employers by reference to detailed data of the buyout liabilities of members and deferred members supplied by the scheme actuary as at the April 2015 triennial valuation.

Disclosure has been made of the assets and liabilities under FRS 102 sections 28.41 and 28.41A.

Group pension plan

Where the risks of a defined benefit plan are shared between entities under common control, each entity recognises the net defined benefit cost charged in its own financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Holiday pay accrual

A liability is recognised to the extent of any unused holiday pay entitlement which is accrued at the Balance Sheet date and carried forward to future periods. This is measured at the undiscounted salary cost of the future holiday entitlement so accrued at the Balance Sheet date.

Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the period in which they are incurred.

Provisions

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Profit and Loss Account in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance Sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance Sheet.

Current and deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred income tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements and on unused tax losses or tax credits in the company. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and a valuation allowance is set up against deferred tax assets so that the net carrying amount equals the highest amount that is more likely than not to be recovered based on current or future taxable profit.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

2 Revenue

In the opinion of the Directors, the company conducts only one class of business, in one significant geographical area, being the United Kingdom.

The analysis of the company's turnover for the period by class of business is as follows:

		52 weeks ended 29	52 weeks ended 30
		January 2022	January 2021
		£ 000	£ 000
UK		2,006	1,339
3 Other operating income			
The analysis of the company's other operating i	ncome for the perio	od is as follows:	
	,	52 weeks	52 weeks
		ended 29	ended 30
	Nata	January 2022	January 2021
Covernment greats	Note 5	£ 000 15	£ 000 61
Government grants	3	19	O1
4 Operating profit			
The profit on ordinary activities before taxation i	s stated after:		
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		52 weeks	52 weeks
		ended 29	ended 30
		January 2022	January 2021
Description arrange		£ 000	£ 000
Depreciation expense		1	

5 Government grants

Air Harrods received funds in respect of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme during the year. The amount of grants recognised in the financial statements was £15k (2021 - £61k).

6 Other interest receivable and similar income

	52 weeks ended 29	52 weeks ended 30
	January 2022	January 2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Interest receivable from group companies	1	3
Other finance income	7	9
	8	12

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

7 Employees

The aggregate payroll costs were as	s follows:	as	were	costs	vroli	Dav	areaate	The ac
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	52 weeks	52 weeks
	ended 29	ended 30
	January 2022	January 2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Wages and salaries	750	803
Social security costs	83	95
Pension costs, defined contribution scheme	60	68
Pension costs, defined benefit scheme		5
	898	971

The average monthly number of employees during the period was 9 (2021: 10).

Remuneration to the Directors is paid for by other group companies. It is not practical to determine the proportion of their emoluments which relate to their services as Directors of this company.

8 Taxation

rax charged in the income statement		
	52 weeks	52 weeks
	ended 29	ended 30
	January 2022	January 2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Current taxation		
UK corporation tax	46	11
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences		7
Tax expense in the income statement	46	18
Tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive incor	ne or equity	
	52 weeks	52 weeks
	ended 29	ended 30
	January 2022	January 2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Deferred tax related to items recognised as items of other		
comprehensive income	a	(3)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

8 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting tax charge for the period

The tax on profit before tax for the period is the same as the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2021: higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (2021: 19%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	52 weeks ended 29 January 2022 £ 000	52 weeks ended 30 January 2021 £ 000
Profit before tax	238	65
Corporation tax at standard rate	45	12
Effect of different UK tax rates	-	6
Effect of expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	2	-
UK and foreign current tax adjustment for prior periods	(1)	
Total tax charge	46	18

Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to UK corporation tax rates were substantively enacted by the Finance Bill 2021 (on 24 May 2021). These included an increase in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. Deferred tax balances have been remeasured accordingly where appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

9 Tangible assets

		Equipment and other assets £ 000
Cost or valuation At 31 January 2021		7
At 29 January 2022		7
Depreciation At 31 January 2021 Charge for the period		4
At 29 January 2022		5
Carrying amount		
At 29 January 2022		2
At 30 January 2021		3
10 Debtors		
	29 January 2022 £ 000	30 January 2021 £ 000
Due within one year		
Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	87 8	440
Deferred tax assets	5	3
	100	443
Total current trade and other debtors	100	443

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at bank and in hand	29 January 2022 £ 000 1,273	30 January 2021 £ 000 637
12 Creditors		
	29 January	30 January
	2022 £ 000	2021 £ 000
Due within one year		
Trade creditors	2	3
Amounts owed to group undertakings	57	11
Other payables	22	26
Accruals and deferred income	225	163_
	306	203

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

13 Reserves

	29 January 2022
	€ 000
Profit and loss account - b/fwd	(9,438)
Profit retained for the period	192
Actuarial gains on defined benefit pension scheme	275
Deferred tax relating to defined benefit pension scheme	(51)
	(9,022)
The changes to each component of equity resulting from items of other comprehensive current period were as follows:	ve income for the
	Retained
	earnings
	£ 000
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit pension schemes	224
The changes to each component of equity resulting from items of other comprehensive prior period were as follows:	ve income for the
	Retained
	earnings
	£ 000
Remeasurement loss on defined benefit pension schemes	(72)
Defined benefit pension reserve tax rate change effect	5
Doming periodic periodic resolve tax rate change effect	
	(67)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

14 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	29 January 2022		30 January 2021	
	No. 000	£ 000	No. 000	£ 000
Ordinary shares of £1 each	10,700	10,700	10,700	10,700

Rights, preferences and restrictions

Each ordinary share represents one vote. There are no restrictions or preferences placed on these shares.

15 Capital commitments

The total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £Nil (2021: £Nil).

16 Contingent liabilities

The Harrods Group (Holding) cash netting is guaranteed by Harrods Aviation Limited and other group companies.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

17 Pension and other schemes

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme and a defined benefit pension scheme.

Defined contribution pension scheme

The pension cost charge for the period represents contributions payable by the company to the scheme and amounted to £60k (2021: £68k).

Defined benefit pension schemes

The Harrods Group Pension Plan

During the period the group operated the Harrods Group Pension Plan ("the Plan"), an approved defined benefit scheme. This scheme was closed to new membership and new accruals in April 2006.

The funding position of the Plan is monitored by the Trustee and the Harrods Group on a quarterly basis and formally reviewed at each triennial actuarial valuation, or more frequently as required by the Pensions Act 2004.

An actuarial valuation of the Plan as at 5 April 2021 on a technical provision basis was carried out by the Scheme Actuary, with a surplus of £52m being calculated on that basis, a funding level of 108%. At the previous valuation at 5 April 2018, there was a surplus of £11m equating to a funding level of 102%.

Following the results of the April 2021 valuation, with the scheme experiencing an increase in surplus, the Group and the Pension Trustee agreed the following:

In the event that the Plan is in surplus of at least £1m on the agreed Technical provisions basis outlined with the Statement of Funding Principles at each Plan Year End (from 5 April 2022, and each 5 April thereafter during period covered by this Schedule of Contributions), the Plan will meet all expenses directly.

In the event of the Plan is in deficit or has a surplus of less than £1m on the agreed Technical provisions basis outlined with the Statement of Funding Principles at each Plan Year End (from 5 April 2022, and each 5 April thereafter during period covered by this Schedule of Contributions), the employer will recommence the payment of the expenses (estimated at circa £1m) following the month of the actuarial report being finalised.

In aggregate, during the period ended 29 January 2022, the participating employers made total contributions to the plan of £518k (2021; £30k).

The next triennial valuation is scheduled for April 2024.

The total cost relating to defined benefit schemes for the period recognised in the profit and loss account as an expense was £5k (2021: £5k).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Reconciliation of scheme assets and liabilities to assets and liabilities recognised The amounts recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	29 January 2022	30 January 2021
	£ 000	£ 000
Fair value of scheme assets	3,362	3,345
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(2,611)	(2,874)
Defined benefit pension scheme surplus	751	4 71
Deferred tax on pension scheme	(142)	(89)
Net pension scheme asset	609	382
Defined benefit obligation Changes in the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
		29 January 2022
		£ 000
Present value at start of period		2,874
Interest cost		42
Effect of change in assumptions		(196)
Benefits paid		(84)
Effect of experience adjustments		(25)
Present value at end of period		2,611

Return on scheme assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Fair value of scheme assets		
Changes in the fair value of scheme assets are as follows:		
		29 January
		2022
Fair value at start of period		£ 000
		3,345
Interest income		50
Return on plan assets, excluding amount include in interest income		54
Admnistrative expenses		(5)
Employer contributions		2
Benefits paid	,	(84)
Fair value at end of period	1	3,362
Analysis of assets		
The major categories of scheme assets are as follows:		
	29 January	30 January
	2022	2021
Cook and each assistants	£ 000	£ 000
Cash and cash equivalents	82	86
Equity instruments	1	-
Debt instruments	2,578	2,578
Other Assets	701	<u>681</u>
	3,362	3,345
Return on scheme assets		
retain on conclud access	29 January	30 January
	2022	2021
	£ 000	£ 000

The pension scheme has not invested in any of the company's own financial instruments or in properties or other assets used by the company.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended 29 January 2022 (continued)

17 Pension and other schemes (continued)

Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	29 January	30 January
	2022	2021
	%	%
Discount rate	2.10	1.50
Future pension increases	2.85	2.25
Inflation	3.50	2.95
Post retirement mortality assumptions		
	29 January	30 January
	2022	2021
	Years	Years
Current UK pensioners at retirement age - male	26.30	27.60
Current UK pensioners at retirement age - female	29.00	29.30
Future UK pensioners at retirement age - male	27.80	29.40
Future UK pensioners at retirement age - female	30.50	31.20

18 Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts

Obligations under leases and hire purchase contracts in the period are £Nil (2021 - £Nil).

19 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

The company's immediate parent is Harrods Aviation Limited, incorporated in United Kingdom.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Harrods Group (Holding) Limited. These financial statements are available upon request from the Registrar of Companies in due course.

The ultimate controlling party is Qatar Investment Authority.