

Tiger Bidco Limited

Annual report and financial statements

Registered number 10164668

Year ended 31 December 2019

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Directors' report

The directors present their directors' report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 and comparison to the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal activities

Tiger Bidco is a holding company for the Tiger Group's bank loan facilities whose ultimate parent company is Tiger Topco 1 Limited, incorporated in England and Wales.

Dividends

There were no dividends paid during the year (2018: *£nil*).

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2018: *£nil*).

Directors

The directors who held office during the year were as follows:

A J Fawcett
J A Sills
A N Clish
A B Loch (resigned 14 October 2020)
R L Ullman
J P A Firebrace
G J Knight (resigned 29 January 2020)
S J E Roddis
B J Coady (appointed 1 February 2019)

Directors appointed after the year end were:

C A Ling (appointed 29 January 2020)

Directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provisions in place during the financial period and at the date of this report. The Company provided qualifying third party indemnity provisions to directors of associated companies during the financial period and at the date of this report.

Research and Development

The Company undertook no research during the year.

Financial instruments

Information in respect of the Company's policies on financial risk management objectives including policies to manage credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk can be found in the Group financial statements Tiger Topco 1 Limited, which is the largest and smallest group in which results of the Company are consolidated.

Political contributions

The Company did not make any political donations or incur any political expenditure during the year.

By order of the Board



C A Ling
Director
Glovers House
Glovers End
Bexhill-On-Sea
East Sussex
TN39 5ES

23 November 2020

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the directors' report and the financial statements

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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

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 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;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December 2019

| | <i>Note</i> | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|--|-------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Other operating income | 2 | 1,588 | 1,331 |
| Administrative expenses (including non-trading items of £326,000 (2018: £84,000)) | 3 | (1,813) | (1,323) |
| Operating (loss)/profit | | (225) | 8 |
| Finance expense | 5 | (13,864) | (18,690) |
| Finance income | 5 | 232 | 7,238 |
| Loss before taxation | | (13,857) | (11,444) |
| Tax credit on loss | 6 | 2,048 | 1,762 |
| Loss for the financial year | | (11,809) | (9,682) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to equity holders of the company | | (11,809) | (9,682) |

All trade in the year was derived from continuing operations.

The Notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet
at 31 December 2019

| | Note | 2019 £'000 | £'000 | 2018 £'000 | £'000 |
|--|------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Assets | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | | | | | |
| Investments | 7 | | 237,012 | | 237,012 |
| Total non-current assets | | | 237,012 | | 237,012 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Trade and other receivables | 8 | 14,137 | | 19,972 | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 9 | 43 | | 55 | |
| Current liabilities | | | | | |
| Trade and other payables | 10 | (113,726) | | (108,626) | |
| Net current liabilities | | | (99,546) | | (88,599) |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | 137,466 | | 148,413 |
| Non-current liabilities | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 11 | (176,554) | | (175,692) | |
| Net liabilities | | | (39,088) | | (27,279) |
| Capital and reserves | | | | | |
| Called up share capital | 12 | | - | | - |
| Profit and loss account | | | (39,088) | | (27,279) |
| Shareholders' deficit | | | (39,088) | | (27,279) |

For the year ending 31 December 2019 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 479A of the Companies Act 2006. The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its accounts for the year in question in accordance with section 476 of the Companies Act 2006. The directors acknowledge their responsibility for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and for the preparation of accounts.

The Notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 23 November 2020 and were signed on its behalf by:



C A Ling
Director

Company registered number: 10164668

Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2019

| | Called up share capital | Profit and loss account | Total Equity |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Balance at 1 January 2018 | - | (17,597) | (17,597) |
| <i>Total comprehensive loss for the year</i> | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | - | (9,682) | (9,682) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | - | (9,682) | (9,682) |
| <i>Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity</i> | | | |
| Share issue | - | - | - |
| Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31 December 2018 | - | (27,279) | (27,279) |
| Balance at 1 January 2019 | - | (27,279) | (27,279) |
| <i>Total comprehensive loss for the year</i> | | | |
| Loss for the financial year | - | (11,809) | (11,809) |
| Total comprehensive loss for the year | - | (11,809) | (11,809) |
| Balance at 31 December 2019 | - | (39,088) | (39,088) |

The Notes on pages 6 to 14 form part of the financial statements.

Notes

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

Tiger Bidco Ltd (the "Company") is a private company incorporated, domiciled and registered in the UK. The registered number is 10164668 and the registered address is Glovers House, Glovers End, Bexhill-On-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 5ES.

The Company is exempt by virtue of s400 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirement to prepare group financial statements. These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Tiger Topco 1 Limited includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Tiger Topco 1 Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Glovers House, Glovers End, Bexhill-On-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 5ES.

In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- a Cash Flow Statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs; and
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel.

As the consolidated financial statements of Tiger Topco 1 Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* in respect of business combinations undertaken by the Company in the current and prior periods; and
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures*.

Judgements made by the directors, in the application of these accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 14.

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

1.2 Measurement convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies

1.3 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate for the following reasons.

The directors have assessed the ability of the company to continue as a going concern for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements. This assessment indicates that the company will have sufficient funds, through funding from its fellow subsidiary company, Park Holidays UK Limited, to meet its liabilities as they fall due for that period.

That assessment is dependent on Park Holidays UK Limited providing additional financial support during that period. Park Holidays UK Limited has indicated its intention to continue to make available such funds as are needed by the company for the period covered by the forecasts. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

Consequently, the directors are confident that the company will have sufficient funds to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements and therefore have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. Full consideration of the Group's ability to continue trading as a going concern can be found in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Tiger Topco 1.

1.4 Financial instruments

(i) Recognition on initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

(a) Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; FVOCI – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and deposits.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL - these assets (other than derivatives designated as hedging instruments) are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost - These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial instruments issued by the Company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Intra-group financial instruments

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

(iii) Impairment

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due

These criteria are based on historic experience of debt default within the business.

The company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI and contract assets (as defined in IFRS 15).

The company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition which are measured as 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Trade receivables with significant financing component are measured using the general model described above.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Impairment (continued)

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the company is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Write Offs

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

1.5 Business combinations

Subject to the transitional relief in IFRS 1, all unincorporated business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the company.

Costs related to the acquisition, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, are expensed as incurred.

Consideration which is contingent on future events is recognised based on the estimated amount if the contingent consideration is probable and can be measured reliably. Any subsequent changes to the amount are treated as an adjustment to the cost of the acquisition.

1.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

1.7 Other Operating Income

Other operating income represents management fees received from group companies during the year. These are recognised in the period that they relate to.

1.8 Expenses

Net finance costs

Net financing costs comprise bank interest payable in addition to interest payable to and receivable from Group undertakings which are recognised in profit or loss as they accrue, using the effective interest method.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

1.8 Expenses (continued)

Non-trading items

'Non-trading items' are those that the Company considers to be non-recurring and significant in size or nature that should be separately identified as they do not form part of the regular cyclical trade of the business and inclusion of these items would distort the Company's underlying business performance. Non-trading items include, but are not limited to; transaction and integration costs relating to the acquisition of businesses, material restructuring and professional adviser costs, revaluation costs and costs associated with significant strategic or contract reviews.

1.9 Current and deferred taxation

Tax on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is classified as a non-current asset or liability dependent on its nature to the extent that it is not yet realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

2 Other operating income

| | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Management fee | 1,588 | 1,331 |

3 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Audit fees in 2018 relating to Tiger Bidco Limited were borne by another group company, Park Holidays UK Limited:

| | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Audit of these financial statements | - | 5 |
| Non-trading items | 326 | 84 |

The non-trading items of £326,000 relate to revaluation costs and redundancy costs (2018: £84,000 relating to professional fees incurred for the arrangement of the sale and leaseback agreements).

Notes (continued)

4 Net Finance costs

| | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Finance costs | | |
| - Bank borrowings | 7,821 | 6,988 |
| - Finance cost amortisation | 861 | 861 |
| - Interest expense payable to Group undertakings | 5,182 | 10,841 |
| Finance costs | 13,864 | 18,690 |
| Finance income | | |
| - Group interest receivable | - | (7,132) |
| - Swaps interest receivable | (232) | (106) |
| Finance income | (232) | (7,238) |
| Net finance cost | 13,632 | 11,452 |

5 Tax on loss

| | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Current tax | | |
| Current tax credit on loss for the year | (2,029) | (2,164) |
| Adjustments in respect of prior periods | (19) | 402 |
| Total current tax | (2,048) | (1,762) |
| Total tax credit | (2,048) | (1,762) |

The current tax credit for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19%.

| | Year ended 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Year ended 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Profit/(Loss) before taxation | (13,857) | (11,444) |
| Tax credit calculated at 19% (2018: 19%) | (2,633) | (2,174) |
| Tax effects of: | | |
| - Expenses not deductible for tax purposes | 604 | 10 |
| - Adjustments in respect of prior periods | (19) | 402 |
| Tax credit | (2,048) | (1,762) |

Reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 19% to 18% (effective from 1 April 2020) were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. A further reduction to the UK corporation tax rate was announced in the 2016 Budget to reduce the tax rate to 17% (to be effective from 1 April 2020). This was expected to reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. However during March 2020 the tax rate was substantively enacted to remain at 19% as opposed to decreasing to 17%.

Notes (continued)

6 Investments in subsidiaries

| | 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Shares in group undertakings | | |
| Cost and net book value at the start of the year | 237,012 | 237,012 |
| Additions during the year | - | - |
| Cost and net book value at the end of the year | 237,012 | 237,012 |

Investments in group undertakings are recorded at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration paid

The company holds the following direct and indirect investments, all of which are 100% interests in the ordinary share capital and all of which are registered in England and Wales:

| Subsidiary undertakings | Registered Address | Principal activity |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Tiger Group Limited* | ** | Holding Company |
| CP Equityco Limited | ** | Micro entity |
| CP Aquisitionco Limited | ** | Micro entity |
| Park Holidays UK Limited | ** | Holiday Park Operator |
| Carlton Meres Country Parks Limited (<i>Dissolved Feb 19</i>) | ** | Non-Trading |
| Martello Beach Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| The South Devon Holiday Parks Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| Ladycroft Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| The Hammerton Caravan Group Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| Hammerton Leisure Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| Seaview Holiday Park Limited | ** | Non-Trading |
| Golden Sands Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Crumpwood Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Coghurst Hall Holiday Village Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Harts Holiday Village Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Marlie Farm Holiday Village Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Cinque Ports Leisure Homes Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Harts Holiday Camps Limited | ** | Dormant |
| Evengain Limited | ** | Micro entity |
| WSG Operating Company Limited | ** | Micro entity |
| Park Holidays UK Finance Limited | ** | Micro entity |

* Investments held directly, all other subsidiary undertakings are held indirectly.

** All subsidiaries are registered at Glovers House, Glovers End, Bexhill-On-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 5ES.

7 Trade and other receivables

| | 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Corporation tax | 2,037 | 1,762 |
| Amounts owed by group undertakings under common control | 12,100 | 18,210 |
| | 14,137 | 19,972 |

All trade and other receivables were denominated in Pounds Sterling as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

Notes (continued)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

| | 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | 43 | 55 |

All cash and cash equivalents were denominated in Pounds Sterling as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

9 Trade and other payables

| | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Amounts owed to group undertakings under common control | 113,378 | 108,195 |
| Accrued expenses | 348 | 431 |
| | 113,726 | 108,626 |

All trade and other payables were denominated in Pounds Sterling as at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

10 Borrowings

| | 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Non-current | | |
| Bank borrowings | 176,554 | 175,692 |
| Total borrowings | 176,554 | 175,692 |

Analysis of debt:

Debt can be analysed as falling due:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| - In one year or less, or on demand | - | - |
| - Between one and two years | - | - |
| - Between two and five years | 10,000 | - |
| - In five years or more | 170,000 | 180,000 |
| | 180,000 | 180,000 |
| - Less finance issue costs | (4,307) | (5,169) |
| - Amortisation of finance issue costs | 861 | 861 |
| | 176,554 | 175,692 |

Bank borrowings

| | Nominal interest rate | Date of maturity | Face value and Carrying amount 31 Dec 2019 £'000 | Face Value and Carrying amount 31 Dec 2018 £'000 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|---|
| Term loan B | 3.75% above 3m LIBOR | 8/2/2024 | 130,000 | 130,000 |
| Capex and acquisition facility | 3.25% above 3m LIBOR | 8/2/2023 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Accordion facility 1 | 3.75% above 3m LIBOR | 8/2/2024 | 14,000 | 14,000 |
| Accordion facility 2 | 3.75% above 3m LIBOR | 8/2/2024 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Accordion facility 3 | 3.75% above 3m LIBOR | 8/2/2024 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| | | | 180,000 | 180,000 |

The bank facilities are held with The Royal Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank plc, Crédit Agricole, HSBC Bank plc, National Westminster Bank plc, Santander UK plc and Sumitomo Mitsui banking corporation, and are secured by fixed and floating charges over the assets of the Group.

Notes (continued)

11 Borrowings (continued)

The term loan was taken out in February 2017 on a seven year term. Accordions 1 and 2 were drawn during 2017 to fund acquisitions. The £10m capex and acquisition facility was drawn down in 2018 and was used to part fund the Group's purchase of Martello Beach. The third accordion facility of £15m was arranged for the Group's acquisition of Dovercourt in 2018.

There were two interest rate swaps of £60m and £40m, both at 0.5895% less 3 month Libor to hedge against interest rate rises which expired on 31 December 2019. The fair value of these swaps is negligible.

11 Share capital

| | No. of £1 shares | Ordinary shares £ |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| At the start of the year | 1 | 1 |
| At the end of the year | 1 | 1 |

12 Related Parties

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

The Company holds inter-company balances with other members of the group which are disclosed in the table below:

| | Receivables outstanding | | Creditors outstanding | |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | 31 Dec 2019 | 31 Dec 2018 | 31 Dec 2019 | 31 Dec 2018 |
| | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 | £'000 |
| Parent | 4,468 | 3,150 | (106,911) | (101,728) |
| Subsidiaries | 7,632 | 15,060 | (6,467) | (6,467) |
| Total | 12,100 | 18,210 | (113,378) | (108,195) |

13 Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Tiger Topco 1 Limited which is incorporated in England and Wales. The largest and smallest group in which results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Tiger Topco 1 Limited, incorporated in England and Wales and whose registered office is Glovers House, Glovers End, Bexhill-On-Sea, East Sussex, TN39 5ES.

14 Accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with adopted IFRS's requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported annual amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Investments:

Tiger Bidco Ltd holds a 100% interest in Tiger Group Limited. The investment is stated at cost (£237,012,000). The investment is reviewed annually for impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 1. The future revenue streams are expected to exceed the original cost, therefore no write-down is considered necessary.