



Company Registration No. 04312167 (England and Wales)

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED (A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE) ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025



COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors T F Campbell Davis

W M Macharg A Maciver R Krajewski C Radford J Lovett K Macallister

M Colston (Appointed 28 November 2024) A Lapham (Appointed 28 November 2024)

Secretary W M Macharg

Company number 04312167

Registered office Canterbury Court

Kennington Park 1-3 Brixton Road

London SW9 6DE

Auditor Alliotts LLP

3 London Square Cross Lanes Guildford GU1 1UJ





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DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 30 April 2025.

The Ski Club of Great Britain Limited is a company limited by guarantee. The liability of the members is limited in the event of the company being wound up to an amount not exceeding £1 each.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the company and group continues to be the facilitation and encouragement of skiing, snowboarding and other snow sports in all their forms.

The Club is the UK's oldest and largest snow sports membership organisation. It promotes better snow sports holidays for its members through social skiing, and through a travel company providing snow and mountain holidays to members, as well as a range of other member benefits including ski and travel insurance. The Club is managed by a staff of employees (21 in 2024/25), under the control of an elected Council of up to ten members. It includes two active limited companies, one of which (Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited) runs the travel business. Council members are directors of the other (parent) limited company, Ski Club of Great Britain Limited.

Financial performance

In the year to 30 April 2025 the group made an operating loss of £423,251 (2023/24 loss £233,930). Our financial investments showed a small increase in value over the year, and the loss before tax for the year was £317,498 (2023/24 profit £59,410).

The Club continued to provide services to members, including an expanded Holiday programme, Rep services in 30 resorts, events in resorts and the UK, and our information services through Ski Magazine and our online and social media communications.

Total turnover increased compared to the previous year, driven by growth in Holidays, with income from advertising and partnerships similar to last year.

Income from members reduced, with a drop in the total number of members to 12,844 at 30 April 2025, compared to 14,344 at 30 April 2024. The total number of active members at 30 April 2024 has been re-stated from the figure of 15,973 which was reported last year. This restatement arises due to corrections in the number of members reported in our IT system. The new membership system was installed during 2023/24 as reported last year, but during the current year mis-statements in the numbers of members lapsing were identified and corrected. These reporting errors did not impact the financial results.

The Club's holidays continue to operate at a surplus and attract excellent feedback from the members who take part. 2,107 members travelled on our holidays this year, compared to 2,002 in the previous year.

The reduction in revenue from members, with a cost base similar to last year, has led to an increase in the deficit for the year. The Club's investment resources are sufficient to cover these losses, but the directors remain focused on bringing the operating result to back to surplus, while preserving our services to members.

Capital expenditure during the year was incurred on the completion of the upgraded membership management system, and the development of the new app, which was launched during the season.

At the end of the financial year we drew a loan from our investment managers, Rathbones, of £300,000, to fund cash requirements over low period of trading in the summer. We continue to hold the Government subsidised coronavirus Bounce Back Loan, currently £68,852. Cash holdings were £328,995 at the year end. We expect to continue to fund the Club's operations from our cash holdings over the coming financial year.

While the Club is not generally subject to tax on trading with members, we are liable to tax on investment income, resulting in a tax charge of £12,225.

The reduction in membership and the result trading deficit are disappointing, the directors plan to reduce costs over the coming year, while preserving the services which are of most value to members.



DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

Directors

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

S Bevan (Resigned 28 November 2024)

T F Campbell Davis

W M Machard

A Maciver

R Krajewski

C Radford

C Baldwin (Resigned 2 April 2025)

J Lovett K Macallister

E McKinnie (Resigned 30 March 2025)
M Colston (Appointed 28 November 2024)
A Lapham (Appointed 28 November 2024)

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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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 auditor of the company 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 auditor of the company is aware of that information.

Small companies exemption

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



DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

On behalf of the board Angus Maciver
Angus Maciver (Sep 5, 2025, 1:40pm) A Maciver Director
05 Sep 2025 Date:

SKI CLUB STATUTORY ACCOUNTS 2025

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ski Club of Great Britain Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 30 April 2025 which comprise the group profit and loss account, the group balance sheet, the company 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 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 group's and the parent company's affairs as at 30 April 2025 and of the group's loss 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 group and parent company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the group's and parent company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of 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 MEMBERS OF SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and parent company and their 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 by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- · certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report 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 parent 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 parent 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. As part of the audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), the auditor exercises professional judgement and maintains professional scepticism throughout the audit.

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.

SKI CLUB STATUTORY ACCOUNTS 2025

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable 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 group and parent 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 group and parent company, including the Companies Act 2006, ATOL regulations, 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 group and parent 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 parent 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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the parent company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the parent company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the parent company and the parent company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBERS OF SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Stephen Meredith	
Stephen Meredith (Sep. 5, 2025, 1:47pm)	

Stephen Meredith BA FCA DChA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

For and on behalf of Alliotts LLP, Statutory Auditor Chartered Accountants 3 London Square Cross Lanes Guildford GU1 1UJ 05 Sep 2025

Date:



GROUP PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

	Notes	2025 £	2024 £
Turnover Cost of sales		6,008,359 (5,582,921)	5,706,325 (5,066,601)
Gross profit		425,438	639,724
Administrative expenses		(848,689)	(873,654)
Operating loss		(423,251)	(233,930)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses Fair value gain/(loss) on investments	5	64,066 (21,174) 62,861	74,355 (45,291) 264,276
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(317,498)	59,410
Tax on (loss)/profit		(12,225)	3,355
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(329,723)	62,765

(Loss)/profit for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.



GROUP BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

		20:	25	202	24
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		360,560		319,565
Tangible assets	7		30,281		26,646
Investments	8		2,284,217		2,295,814
			2,675,058		2,642,025
Current assets					
Stocks		63,799		72,953	
Debtors	11	286,544		264,234	
Investments	12	599,126		531,914	
Cash at bank and in hand		385,505		499,457	
		1,334,974		1,368,558	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one					
year	13	(1,332,317)		(991,579) ————	
Net current assets			2,657		376,979
Total assets less current liabilities			2,677,715		3,019,004
Creditors: amounts falling due after more					
than one year	14		(60,436)		(72,002)
Net assets			2,617,279		2,947,002
Capital and reserves					
Other reserves			8,728		8,728
Profit and loss reserves			2,608,551		2,938,274
Total equity			2,617,279		2,947,002

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

05 Sep 2025

Aggus Maciver

Angus Maciver (Sep 5, 2025, 1:40pm)

A Maciver

Director

Company registration number 04312167 (England and Wales)



COMPANY BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 30 APRIL 2025

		20	25	20:	24
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Intangible assets	6		310,786		260,322
Tangible assets	7		28,919		24,732
Investments	8		2,284,220		2,295,817
			2,623,925		2,580,871
Current assets					
Stocks		63,799		72,953	
Debtors	11	154,621		168,482	
Investments	12	599,126		531,914	
Cash at bank and in hand		328,995		471,832 ———	
		1,146,541		1,245,181	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one		(4.005.004)		(040.007)	
year	13	(1,295,861)		(918,237)	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(149,320)		326,944
Total assets less current liabilities			2,474,605		2,907,815
Creditors: amounts falling due after more			(
than one year	14		(30,219)		(36,002)
Net assets			2,444,386		2,871,813
Capital and reserves					
Other reserves			8,728		8,728
Profit and loss reserves			2,435,658		2,863,085
Total equity			2,444,386		2,871,813
-					

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes. The company's loss for the year was £427,428 (2024 - £14,593 profit).

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

05 Sep 2025

Angus Maciver

Angus Maciver (Sep 5, 2025, 1:40pm)

A Maciver

Director

Company registration number 04312167 (England and Wales)

SKI CLUB STATUTORY ACCOUNTS 2025

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Ski Club Of Great Britain Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by guarantee incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales. The registered office is Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE.

The group consists of Ski Club Of Great Britain Limited and all of its subsidiaries: Ski Club Services Limited, Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited and Mountain Tracks Limited. All of which have the registered office: Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, London, SW9 6DE.

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 group and company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated group financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company Ski Club of Great Britain Limited together with all entities controlled by the parent company (its subsidiaries) and the group's share of its interests in joint ventures and associates.

All financial statements are made up to 30 April 2025. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

1.3 Turnover

Income is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

Revenues from the sale of holidays are recognised when the holiday departs.

Subscription incomes are recognised across the term of the subscription.

Insurance commissions are recognised in month in which the policy is sold.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.4 Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business 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 business units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Business units which goodwill has been allocated to 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 business 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 prorata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

1.5 Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill

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

Computer software 20% on cost

1.6 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:

Plant and equipment 15% - 100% on cost 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 recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.7 Fixed asset investments

Equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for those equity investments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably, which are recognised at cost less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

In the parent company financial statements, investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

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

1.8 Impairment of fixed assets

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

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

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

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

1.9 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition. Stock is impaired where the net realisable value has fallen below the current value it is held at.

1.10 Cash at bank and in hand

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.

1.11 Financial instruments

The group 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 assets

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.

1.12 Taxation

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

Current tax

The company is not subject to corporation tax on its activities arising as mutually trading with club members.

1.13 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.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.14 Retirement benefits

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

1.15 Leases

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

1.16 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.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Insurance commissions for membership

Revenue from insurance commission is recognised in total upon confirmation from the insurer of these policies being agreed. This is due to there being no right of recourse available with the Ski Club of Great Britain in respect of cancellations.

Current Asset Investments

The aggregate of the capital loaned to the Ski Club to be repaid within 12 months and the items identified as liquid within the investment portfolio by the managing agents are classified as current asset investments. Investments are classified as liquid where they are cash, government bonds or high-quality investment grade assets.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Goodwill

Goodwill is amortised based on an assessment of the brand value from experience of their existing brand.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

3	Auditor's remuneration		
		2025	2024
	Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
	For audit services		
	Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	15,850	15,100
	Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	8,750	8,350
		24,600	23,450
	For other services		
	Other assurance services	4,000	3,775
	Taxation compliance services	3,050	2,890
		7,050	6,665

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the group and company during the year was:

		Group 2025 Number	2024 Number	Company 2025 Number	2024 Number
	Total	<u>21</u>		<u>11</u>	10
5	Interest receivable and similar income			2025 £	2024 £
	Other interest receivable and similar income			64,066 ———	74,355



6

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

Group	Goodwill	Other	Total
04	£	£	£
Cost At 1 May 2024	266,649	413,054	679,703
Additions	-	129,914	129,914
At 30 April 2025	266,649	542,968	809,617
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	260,649	99,489	360,138
Amortisation charged for the year	6,000	82,919	88,919
At 30 April 2025	266,649	182,408	449,057
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025		360,560 	360,560
At 30 April 2024	6,000	313,565 ======	319,565 ======
Company			Other
Cost			£
At 1 May 2024			354,046
Additions			119,915
At 30 April 2025			473,961
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024			93,724
Amortisation charged for the year			69,451
At 30 April 2025			163,175
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025			310,786
At 30 April 2024			260,322
•			

More information on impairment movements in the year is given in note .



24,732

24,732

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN LIMITED

Tangible fixed assets

At 30 April 2024

7

Group	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Tota
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	72,572	401,590	474,162
Additions	-	13,124	13,124
At 30 April 2025	72,572	414,714	487,286
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	72,572	374,944	447,516
Depreciation charged in the year	-	9,489	9,489
At 30 April 2025	72,572	384,433	457,005
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	-	30,281	30,281
At 30 April 2024	==== -	26,646	26,646
Company	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total

7. (30 7 pm 202)		====	====
Company	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 May 2024	72,572	398,910	471,482
Additions		13,124	13,124
At 30 April 2025	72,572	412,034	484,606
Depreciation and impairment			
At 1 May 2024	72,572	374,178	446,750
Depreciation charged in the year	-	8,937	8,937
At 30 April 2025	72,572	383,115	455,687
Carrying amount			
At 30 April 2025	-	28,919	28,919



8	Fixed asset investments				
		Group		Company	
		2025 £	2024 £	2025 £	2024 £
		£	£	L	£
	Shares in group undertakings and participating				
	interests	-	-	3	3
	Investments	2,284,217	2,295,814	2,284,217	2,295,814
		2,284,217	2,295,814	2,284,220	2,295,817
	Movements in fixed and current asset investme	ents			
	Group				Investments £
	Cost or valuation				~
	At 1 May 2024				2,827,728
	Additions				502,959
	Valuation changes				54,545
	Disposals				(501,889)
	At 30 April 2025				2,883,343
	Carrying amount				
	At 30 April 2025				2,883,343
	At 30 April 2024				2,827,728
	Presented as:				
	Fixed asset investments				2,284,217
	Current asset investments				599,126
					2,883,343



8	Fixed asset investments				(Continued)		
	Movements in fixed asset investments						
	Company		Shares in subsidiaries	Other investments	Total		
			£	£	£		
	Cost or valuation						
	At 1 May 2024		3	2,827,728	2,827,731		
	Additions		-	502,959	502,959		
	Valuation changes		-	54,545	54,545		
	Disposals		-	(501,889)	(501,889)		
	At 30 April 2025		3	2,883,343	2,883,346		
	Carrying amount						
	At 30 April 2025		3	2,883,343	2,883,346		
	At 30 April 2024		3	2,827,728	2,827,731		
	·			<u> </u>			
	Presented as:						
	Fixed asset investments		3	2,284,217	2,284,220		
	Current asset investments		-	599,126	599,126		
	Outlett asset investments			======	======		
			3	2,883,343	2,883,346		
9	Subsidiaries						
	Details of the company's subsidiaries at 30 April 2025 are as follows:						
	Name of undertaking		Address	Class of shares held	% Held Direct		
	Mountain Tracks Limited		(*)	Ordinary	100.00		
	Ski Club Services Limited		(*)	Ordinary	100.00		
	Ski Club Winter Arrangements Limited		(*)	Ordinary	100.00		
	* Canterbury Court, Kennington Park, 1-3 Brixton Road, L	ondon, SW9 6DE	Ē				
10	Financial instruments						
		Group		Company			
		2025	2024	2025	2024		
		£	£	£	£		
	Carrying amount of financial assets include:						
	Instruments measured at fair value through						
	profit or loss	2,883,343 =======	2,827,728 =======	2,883,343 =======	2,827,728 =======		



					Debtors
	Company	2024	Group		
2024	2025	2024	2025	_	A manusta fallina dua within ana was
£	£	£	£	:	Amounts falling due within one year
64,955	41,563	83,037	76,914		Trade debtors
6,757	, -	6,757	-		Corporation tax recoverable
4,926	3,121	57,497	50,999		Other debtors
91,844	109,937	116,943	158,631		Prepayments and accrued income
168,482	154,621	264,234	286,544		
					Current asset investments
	Company		Group		
2024	2025	2024	2025		
£	£	£	£		
531,914	599,126	531,914	599,126		Investments
				n one vear	Creditors: amounts falling due withi
	Company		Group	•	· ·
2024	2025	2024	2025		
£	£	£	£		
4,325	4,207	8,652	8,416	15	Bank loans
_	300,000	-	300,000	15	Other borrowings
316,639	76,654	424,756	310,439		Trade creditors
124,592	293,160	-	-		Amounts owed to group undertakings
1,519	12,906	1,519	12,906		Corporation tax payable
-	24	=	24		Other taxation and social security
382,628	444,822	427,830	4 78,017	16	Deferred income
57,295	43,868	62,385	53,801		Other creditors
31,239	120,220	66,437	168,714		Accruals and deferred income
918,237	1,295,861	991,579	1,332,317		
			one vear	more than	Creditors: amounts falling due after
	Company		Group		-
2024	2025	2024	2025		
£	£	£	£	Notes	
~					



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 APRIL 2025

15	Loans and overdrafts	Group		Company	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
		£	£	£	£
	Bank loans	68,852	80,654	34,426	40,327
	Other loans	300,000	-	300,000	-
		368,852	80,654	334,426	40,327
	Payable within one year	308,416	8,652	304,207	4,325
	Payable after one year	60,436	72,002	30,219	36,002

The group received loans of £100,000 under the government-backed Coronavirus Bounce Back Loan Scheme (BBLS) in February 2021. The amounts are included under bank loans above. There is a capital repayment holiday for the first 12 months of the loans and the interest for the first 12 months is payable by the government. During the year the terms of the loans were amended to increase the payment holiday period and to extend the term of the loans to 10 years.

During the year the company received a loan of £300,000 from a facility in place with with its investment manager secured against the investment portfolio. At the year-end, £300,000 was outstanding due for repayment in October 2025. Interest is charged at base rate plus 2.5%.

16 Deferred income

	Group	Company			
	2025	2024	2025	2024	
	£	£	£	£	
Other deferred income	478,017	427,830	444,822	382,628	

17 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

Group		Company	
2025	2024	2025	2024
£	£	£	£
3,850	5,390	3,850	5,390

