

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2006

Registered number 29022

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## Directors' report and financial statements

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#### Directors and other information

**Directors** 

Stephen Alden Sara Edwards Clive Gibbons Mark Hennebry Paul Reynolds

Secretary

Clive Gibbons

Registered office

30 Old Burlington Street

Mayfair London W1S 3AR

**Bankers** 

Barclays Bank PLC

Business Banking Larger Business

27th Floor

1 Churchill Place

E14 5HP

**Auditors** 

**KPMG** 

**Chartered Accountants** 

1 Stokes Place St Stephen's Green

Dublin 2

**Solicitors** 

DLA

3 Noble Street London EC2V 7EE



#### Directors' report

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2006

#### Activities

The principal activity of the company is the ownership and operation of Claridge's Hotel

#### Review of developments and future prospects

The profit for the year before tax is £15.9 million (2005 £19.3 million). The profit and loss account is shown on page 10.

The directors expect that the present activity level will at least be sustained for the foreseeable future.

#### **Business** review

The Company increased occupancy to 84% during 2006 (2005.81%). Revenue per available room (RevPar) for the company increased by £27 to £315. The key risk facing the Company's performance for 2007 is a downturn in the global economy.

#### Dividends

During the year no dividends have been paid or proposed (2005 Nil)

#### Directors and their interests

On 24 March 2006, G. McKenna resigned as a director On 31 August 2006, M France resigned as a director On 24 July 2006, S Alden, S. Edwards and P Reynolds were appointed as directors On 8 February 2007, C. Gibbons was appointed as a director and company secretary

The directors and secretary do not hold any material interests in the shares of the company or any other company in the group.

#### **Employees**

The company's policy is to give full and fair consideration to the recruitment of disabled persons having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. Appropriate training will be arranged for disabled persons. The company's personnel policies ensure that all its employees are made aware, on a regular basis, of the company's policies, programmes and progress.

#### Creditor payment policy

The payment policy of the company is to pay all purchases within thirty days of the end of the month. The payment policy applies to all payments to creditors/suppliers for revenue and capital supplies of goods and services without exception.



Directors' report (continued)

#### Disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Political and charitable contributions

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The company made no political contributions during the period and no donations to charities

#### Auditors

In accordance with Section 384 of the Companies Act 1985, a resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the company is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting

2007

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board

Director



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

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and 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)

The financial statements are required by law to 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 those 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 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 company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They 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.

On behalf of the board

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Director

25 1-4-1 2007



# KPMG Chartered Accountants 1 Stokes Place St Stephens Green

Dublin 2

#### Independent auditor's report to the members of Claridge's Hotel Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Claridge's Hotel Limited for the year ended 30 June 2006 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

#### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 4, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and UK accounting standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.



# Independent auditor's report to the members of Claridge's Hotel Limited (continued) Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements,

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2006 and of its profit for the year then ended, and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the companies Act 1985

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Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor ag April 2007



### Statement of accounting polices

for the year ended 30 June 2006

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements

#### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared in Sterling in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles under the historical cost convention and comply with financial reporting standards of the Accounting Standards Board, as promulgated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

#### Cash flow statement

The company's ultimate parent undertaking publishes financial statements which are publicly available. Those financial statements include a consolidated cash flow statement. For this reason the exemption requirements of FRS 1 (Revised) "Cash Flow Statements" are met and the Company has therefore not prepared a cash flow statement

#### Group accounts

The company is exempt from the obligation to prepare consolidated accounts by virtue of \$228 of the Companies Act 1985 in that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of its ultimate parent and controlling undertaking which itself prepares group accounts which are publicly available. These financial statements are therefore entity financial statements and are not consolidated financial statements

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents income from hotel and restaurant operations, excludes value added tax and is recognised on provision of the related service. Turnover is derived solely from UK operations.

#### Interest

Interest charges incurred in financing the restoration of the properties is not capitalised. All interest is charged against profits as it arises

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value

#### **Tangible Fixed assets**

Tangible fixed assets are held at cost Expenditure on development of the company's hotel and restaurants, including major replacement and improvement of assets, is disclosed as Land and Buildings, Plant, Machinery, Fixtures and Fittings Land and Buildings includes the costs associated with structural improvements to freehold and long-term leasehold properties. The cost of replacement of glass and china and other certain loose equipment of hotels and restaurants is charged to revenue in the year in which it is incurred



Statement of accounting polices (continued)

#### Depreciation

Depreciation is not charged on freehold property as the group has a policy and practice of disposing of assets well before the end of their economic lives and the disposal proceeds of similar assets have not been materially less than their carrying amounts

As a result, on an annual basis the Group estimates the recoverable amount of its hotel properties based on the higher of their net realisable values or the present values of future cash flows expected to result from their use. Where the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount of the hotel properties the Group recognises an impairment loss in the profit and loss account.

Other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. No depreciation is charged on archive materials and manuscripts however as they are maintained in good condition and they are expected to have a high residual value.

Depreciation of other tangible assets is provided on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

Plant and machinery Fixtures and fittings

between 4 and 20 years between 5 and 20 years

#### Investment in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment in value.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred taxation is provided in full on an undiscounted basis on timing differences that result in an obligation to pay more tax, or a right to pay less tax, at a future date, at rates expected to apply when they crystallise based on current tax rates and law and on an undiscounted basis. Timing differences arise from the inclusion of items of income and expenditure in taxation computations in periods different from those in which they are included in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as more likely than not that they will be recovered

#### Leasing

Assets acquired under finance leases are included under the relevant category of tangible fixed assets and depreciated accordingly. The capital element of future lease rentals payable is included as appropriate under creditors due within or after more than one year. The interest element of lease rentals is charged to the profit and loss account. Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account, as incurred, over the terms of the leases.



Statement of accounting polices (continued)

#### Pension and other post retirement benefits

The Company is a participating employer in the Maybourne Hotels Group pension and life insurance scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable pay. The Company is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as required by FRS 17 'Retirement benefits', accounts for the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme. As a result the amount charged to the profit and loss accounts represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.



Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2006

		Year ended 30 June 2006 £'000	18 months ended 30 June 2005 £'000
	Note		
Turnover	1	42,627	56,824
Cost of sales	1	(12,282)	(17,103)
Gross profit		30,345	39,721
Administrative expenses		(14,456)	(20,470)
Operating profit – continuing operations Gain on disposal of current asset investment	3 4	15,889	19,251
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		15,890	19,251
Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities	5	214	(147)
Profit for the financial year/period	14/15	16,104	19,104

The company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial period or in the preceding financial period other than those dealt with in the profit and loss account. All activities in the current and preceding periods are derived from continuing operations.



## Balance Sheet at 30 June 2006

	Note	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets	6	188,001	187,883
Financial assets	7	150	150
		188,151	188,033
Current assets Stocks	8	1,036	972
Debtors	9	44,865	29,357
Cash at bank and in hand		129	31
Cueditores empunto felling due		46,030	30,360
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(9,359)	(9,461)
Net current assets		36,671	20,899
Total assets less current liabilities		224,822	208,932
Provisions for liabilities and charges			
Deferred taxation	11	(7,674)	(7,888)
Net assets		217,148	201,044
Capital and reserves		<del></del>	
Called up share capital	12	2,862	2,862
Share premium account	13	3,128	3,128
Revaluation reserve	13	137,423	137,423
Other reserves	13	24,611	24,611
Profit and loss account	13	49,124	33,020
Total shareholders' funds	15	217,148	201,044

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2007

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

25th April 2007



#### Notes

forming part of the financial statements

1	Turnover		
		Year ended	18 months
			ended 30 June
		2006	2005
		£'000	£,000
	Hotel, restaurant and ancillary business receipts	42,627	56,824
	All turnover arises in the U.K	<del></del>	
2	Information regarding directors and employees		
		Year ended	18 months
		_	ended 30 June
		2006	2005
		No.	No
	Average monthly number of persons employed (excluding directors)		
	Hotel and administration	387	354
		Year ended	18 months
			ended 30 June
		2006	2005
		£'000	£,000
	Staff costs during the year (excluding directors)		2000
	Wages and salaries	7,000	9,797
	Social security costs	656	863
	Pension costs	157	196
		7,813	10,856

The directors receive no remuneration for their services to this company



Notes (continued)

3	Operating profit	2006	18 months ended 30 June 2005
	Operating profit is stated after charging	£'000	£'000
	Operating leases Plant and machinery Other assets Auditors' remuneration – audit services Depreciation – owned assets	55 57 25 1,200	42 54 15 2,056
4	Gain made on disposal of investments		Year ended 30 June 2006 £'000
	During the year the company sold its shares in Edward Go	odyear Ltd:	
	(1) Proceeds Carrying value (note 8)		1
	Gain on sale of investments		1
5	Tax credit/(charge) on profit on ordinary activities	Year ended 30 June 2006 £'000	18 months ended 30 June 2005 £'000
	UK corporation tax for the year at 30% (2005 30%) based on the profit for the period	. 000 -	I 000
	Deferred tax charge Timing differences origination and reversal Current year Adjustment in respect of prior years	90 124	176 (323)
	Tax credit/(charge) on profit on ordinary activities	214	(147)



Notes (continued)

#### 5 Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

#### Factors affecting corporation tax charge for the current period

The corporation tax assessed for the period is lower than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2005) 30%).

The differences are explained below

	Year ended 30 June 2006 £'000	18 months ended 30 June 2005 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	15,890	19,251
Tax at 30% thereon.	4,767	5,775
Effect of. Capital allowances in excess of qualifying depreciation Group relief received for nil consideration Non qualifying depreciation Other timing differences Other permanent differences	64 (5,471) - 26 614	176 (5,997) 35 11
Current tax charge for the period	-	-

#### Factors that may affect the future tax charge

Deferred tax has not been provided on the difference between the carrying value and the tax basis of fixed assets. This tax will only become payable if the assets are sold and rollover relief is not obtained. The estimated amount of tax that would become payable in these circumstances is £38.4m.

Deferred tax has not been provided in respect of gains realised that have been rolled over into the acquisition cost of replacement assets. This tax will become payable if the replacement assets are sold and further rollover relief is not available. The estimated amount of tax that would become payable in these circumstances is £1m.



Notes (continued)

6	Tangible fixed assets	Freehold land and buildings £'000	Assets under course of construction £'000	Fixtures, fittings, tools and equipment £'000	Total £'000
	Cost or valuation				
	As at 1 July 2005	178,553	301	23,795	202,649
	Additions	-	1,318	-	1,318
	Reclassification	74	(431)	357	•
	At 30 June 2006	178,627	1,188	24,152	203,967
	Accumulated depreciation			<del></del>	
	As at 1 July 2005	-	-	14,766	14,766
	Charge for the year	-	-	1,200	1,200
			<del></del>	<del></del>	
	At 30 June 2006	-	-	15,966	15,966
	Net book value	<del></del>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	At 30 June 2006	178,627	1,188	8,186	188,001
					***************************************
	At 30 June 2005	178,553	301	9,029	187,883

The hotel property which the company occupies is carried at the value attributed to it at 31 December 1998 as adjusted for any additions at historic cost

Borrowings of the company's ultimate parent, Coroin Limited, and other group companies, are secured by a fixed and floating charge over the assets of the company



Notes (continued)

#### 7 Financial fixed assets - Investment in subsidiary undertakings

2005
£'000
150

The subsidiary undertakings are as follows.

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Activity	Shareholding
A Goody Rewarded Ltd	Great Britain	Dormant Company	100%
Claridge's Hotel (42000) Ltd	Great Britain	Dormant Company	100%

During the year the company sold its shares in Edward Goodyear Ltd to Goodyear Florist Limited (see note 4) The carrying value of these shares was Nil

#### 9 Stocks

Stocks	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	1,036	972
	***************************************	

The directors are of the opinion that the net realisable value of stock is greater than the carrying value.

#### 10 Debtors

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Trade debtors Other debtors Amounts owed by group companies Prepayments and accrued income	3,181 533 40,930 221	2,996 190 25,947 224
	44,865	29,357

All amounts are due within one year



Notes (continued)

11	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
	-	2006	2005
		£'000	£,000
	Bank overdraft	204	_
	Trade creditors	1,054	2,588
	Amounts owed to group companies	794	4,150
	Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	150	-
	Amounts owed to parent undertaking	4,000	_
	Other taxes and social security	1,524	1,575
	Other creditors	239	214
	Accruals and deferred income	1,394	934
		9,359	9,461
12	Deferred tax		
		2006	2005
		£'000	£'000
	Movement in deferred tax provision		
	Opening deferred tax liability	7,888	7,741
	Charge/(credit) to the profit and loss account (Note 4)	(214)	147
	At end of year/period	7,674	7,888
		2006	2005
			2005
	Analysis of deferred tax balance	£'000	£,000
	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	7,706	7,888
	Short term timing differences	(32)	•
	Provision for deferred tax	7,674	7,888
			-



Notes (continued)

13	Called up share capital			2006	20	005	
				£'000		000	
	Authorised:						
	50,000,000 ordinary shares of 10p each			<b>5,000</b> 5		,000	
	Called up, allotted and fully paid				<del></del>	<del></del>	
	3,615,873 ordinary shares of 10p each			2,862	2,8	362	
14	Reserves				Th. 654		
		Share Premium £'000	Revaluation reserve £'000	Other reserves £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000	
	At 1 July 2005	3,128	137,423	24,611	33,020	198,182	
	Profit for the period	-	-	-	16,104	16,104	
	At 30 June 2006	3,128	137,423	24,611	49,124	214,286	
15	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds						
15		At start of year/period		2006 £'000	2005 £'000 181,940		
	At start of year/period			201,044			
	Profit for the financial year/period			16,104	19,1	104	
	At end of year/period		217,148	201,0	)44		



Notes (continued)

#### 16 Capital commitments

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Capital commitments (land and buildings) Contracted but not provided for in the accounts	-	55

#### 17 Operating lease commitments

At 30 June 2006 the company was committed to making the following payments during the next period in respect of operating leases.

	2006 £'000	2005 £'000
Operating lease commitments (other assets) Expiring.		
- within one year	69	25
- in two to five years	35	22
	104	47
	<del></del>	<del></del>
Commitments under non-cancellable leases	104	47
	<u></u>	



Notes (continued)

#### 18 Pensions and similar obligations

Claridge's Hotel Limited is a participating employer in the Maybourne Hotels Group pension and life insurance scheme. The scheme has three sections: staff and senior staff which are defined benefit schemes and directors, which is a money purchase scheme. The staff scheme is open to all staff if they meet the eligibility criteria. The company actively encourages staff to join the scheme as it believes that it is an important element of the remuneration package.

The directors are unable to identify Claridge's Hotel Limited's share of the underlying assets and liabilities of the scheme. As a result it is accounted for as a defined contribution scheme. The scheme is currently in deficit and it is expected that contributions will be increased to reduce the deficit. At 30 June 2006 this deficit, calculated in accordance with FRS 17, amounted to £7.8m (30 June 2005 £13 5m as restated). Full details of the scheme are disclosed in the accounts of Coroin Limited.

#### 19 Related party disclosures

The company is exempt under the provisions of paragraph 3, Financial Reporting Standard 8 "Related Party Disclosures" from disclosing details of transactions with Group related parties

#### 20 Ultimate parent company

The company's ultimate parent company is Coroin Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England and Wales This is the smallest and largest group in which the results of the company are consolidated Copies of those statutory accounts will be available from its registered office, 30 Old Burlington Street, Mayfair, London, W1S 3AR