The Park Lane Hotel Limited

Report and Financial Statements

31 December 2005

Registered No. 158092

Directors
M P Wale
R L Scott
P Divall

Secretary
S Haegeman

Auditors
Ernst & Young LLP
1 More London Place
London SE1 2AF

Registered Office
Park Lane Hotel
Piccadilly
London W1J 7BX

Directors report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005.

Results and dividends

The profit for the year amounted to £1,684,000 (2004 – £457,000 as restated). The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividends (2004 – £nil).

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company is the ownership and operation of the Park Lane Hotel located in London, England. The directors expect these activities to continue in the future.

Disabled employees

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes for the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and that appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees. The company is an equal opportunities employer.

The company recognises the high standards required to ensure the health, safety and welfare of its employees at work, its customers and the general public. Company policies in this regard are regularly reviewed with the objective of ensuring that these standards are achieved.

Employee involvement

The company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various matters affecting the performance of the company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings.

Directors and their interests

The directors who served the company during the year are as shown below:

M P Wale
R L Scott
P Divall (appointed 14 March 2005)

There are no directors' interests requiring disclosure under the Companies Act 1985.

Secretary

J Grime resigned as secretary on 12 May 2006 and S Haegeman was appointed as secretary on that date.

Supplier payment policy

The company's policy is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction, to ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment.

At 31 December 2005, the company had an average of 38 days purchases outstanding in trade creditors.

Directors report

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the board

Secretary

15 October 2006

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping 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 are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of The Park Lane Hotel Limited

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2005 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses, the Balance Sheet and the related notes 1 to 18. 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

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) as set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

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 to you 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 other transactions is not disclosed.

We read the Directors' Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

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 judgments 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 auditors' report

to the members of The Park Lane Hotel Limited (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2005 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Registered Auditor
London
25 OCTOBER 2006

Profit and loss account

for the year ended 31 December 2005

	Notes	*2005* *£000*	*Restated 2004* *£000*
Turnover	2	19,908	19,419
Cost of sales		(8,392)	(9,011)
Gross profit		11,516	10,408
Administrative expenses		(9,003)	(9,720)
Operating profit	3	2,513	688
Interest receivable	6	18	29
Other finance costs	7	(49)	(52)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		2,482	665
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	8	(798)	(208)
Profit retained for the financial year		1,684	457

The results have been derived wholly from continuing operations in both years.

Statement of total recognised gains and losses

for the year ended 31 December 2005

	2005 *£000*	*2004* *£000*
Profit for the financial year	1,684	457
Actuarial loss recognised on the pension scheme	(24)	(124)
Deferred tax gain relating to actuarial loss on the pension scheme	7	37
Total gains and losses relating to the year	1,667	370
Prior year adjustment (note 1)	(922)	
Total gains and losses since the last report	745	

Balance sheet
at 31 December 2005

	Notes	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	9	11,104	11,409
Investments	10	10	5
		11,114	11,414
Current assets			
Stocks	11	329	332
Debtors	12	23,999	22,027
Cash at bank		1,708	1,935
		26,036	24,294
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	7,276	7,173
Net current assets		18,760	17,121
Total assets less current liabilities		29,874	28,535
Provisions for liabilities and charges	8	612	939
		29,262	27,596
Net pension liability	14	921	922
		28,341	26,674
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	1,320	1,320
Profit and loss account	17	27,021	25,354
Equity shareholders' funds		28,341	26,674

Director

25 October 2006.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable UK accounting standards.

Adoption of new UK accounting standards

The accounting policies adopted by the company are set out below and are consistent with those of the previous year, except for the full adoption of FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits', the adoption of FRS 21 'Events after the balance sheet date', the presentation requirements of FRS 25 'Financial Instruments : Disclosure and Presentation' and the adoption of FRS 28 'Corresponding Amounts'.

The full adoption of FRS 17 has resulted in the following restatements to prior year results:

1. In the year ended 31 December 2004:

    (a) an decrease in the pension charge of £84,000 within administrative expenses;

    (b) the inclusion of other finance costs of £52,000;

    (c) an increase in the tax charge of £10,000;

    (d) an increase in the profit for the year of £22,000;

    (e) a decrease in the total recognised gains and loss of £65,000.

2. At 1 January 2004 the inclusion of pension liabilities of £857,000 net of deferred tax of £368,000.

No restatements have resulted from the other changes in accounting policies.

Statement of cash flows

The company has taken advantage of the exemption afforded by section 228 of the Companies Act 1985 because it is a wholly owned subsidiary of Starwood Hotels & Resorts Inc., which prepares consolidated financial statements which are publicly available. On this basis the company is exempt from the requirement of FRS 1 to present a statement of cash flows.

Related parties transactions

As a subsidiary undertaking of Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide Inc., the company has taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 8 'Related party disclosures' not to disclose transactions with other members of the group headed by Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide Inc.

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost net of depreciation and any provision for impairment.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, other than freehold land, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset, evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Short leasehold land and buildings	–	unexpired term of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	–	3 to 15 years

Refurbishment of the leasehold property is treated as an addition to short leasehold land and buildings.

Investments

Fixed assets investments are shown at cost less provision for impairment.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Provision is made for obsolete, slow-moving or defective items where appropriate.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;
- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable;
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged on a straight line basis over the lease term, even if the payments are not made on such a basis.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Pension schemes

For defined benefit schemes the amounts charged to operating profit are the current service costs and any gains and losses on settlements and curtailments. They are included as part of staff costs. Past service costs are charged to operating profit immediately if the benefits have vested. If the benefits have not vested immediately, the costs are recognised by equal annual instalments until vesting occurs. The interest cost and the expected return on assets are included as other finance costs. Actuarial gains and losses net of deferred tax are recognised immediately in the statement of total recognised gains and losses.

Defined benefit schemes are either externally funded, with the assets of the scheme held separately from those of the group in separate trustee administered funds, or are unfunded. Pension scheme assets are measured at fair value, and liabilities are measured on an actuarial basis and discounted at a rate equivalent to the current rate of return on a high quality corporate bond of equivalent currency and term to the scheme liabilities. Full actuarial valuations are obtained at least triennially and are updated at each balance sheet date. The resulting defined benefit asset or liability, net of the related deferred tax, is presented separately after other net assets on the face of the balance sheet.

Contributions are also made to the SHUK Pension Plan, and though the scheme is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme, it is accounted for in the financial statements of The Park Lane Hotel Limited as a defined contribution scheme, as a fixed contribution is made to the scheme and any surpluses or deficits are accounted for by Sheraton Hotels (UK) plc.

2. Turnover

Turnover comprises amounts derived from the provision of goods and services falling within the company's ordinary activities after deduction of value added tax, other sales related taxes and trade discounts. Turnover arises solely from the company's principal activity within the United Kingdom.

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2005	*2004*
	£000	*£000*
Auditors' remuneration – audit services	50	40
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	1,464	1,569
Operating lease rentals – land and buildings	13	13
– plant and machinery	64	35
Rental income	(54)	(87)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

4. Staff costs

	2005	Restated 2004
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	5,522	4,718
Social security costs	541	1,198
Other pension costs	43	70
	6,106	5,986

The monthly average number of employees during the year was 277 (2004 – 278).

5. Directors' emoluments

Two of the directors are directors of other undertakings within the Sheraton Hotels (UK) group. The directors' remuneration for the year was paid by the other undertakings. The directors do not believe that it is practical to apportion their emoluments between their services as directors of the company and their services as directors of the other group undertakings and their emoluments are disclosed in Sheraton Hotels (UK) plc.

The other director does not receive remuneration for his services as a director of the company.

6. Interest receivable

	2005	2004
	£000	£000
Interest receivable	18	29

7. Other finance costs

	2005	Restated 2004
	£000	£000
Expected return on pension scheme assets	89	89
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(138)	(141)
	(49)	(52)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

8. Taxation on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on charge on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
Current tax:		
Group relief payable	457	266
Tax under/(over) provided in previous years	340	(7)
UK Corporation tax	321	–
Total current tax (note 8(b))	1,118	259
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(320)	(51)
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	798	208

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

The tax assessed on the profit on ordinary activities for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2004 – 30%). The differences are reconciled below:

	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation	2,482	665
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30% (2004 – 30%)	745	200
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	6	22
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	27	44
Tax under/(over) provided in previous years	340	(7)
Total current tax (note 8(a))	1,118	259

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The company does not expect there to be any significant factors that may affect its future tax charges.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

8. Taxation on ordinary activities (continued)

(d) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided at 30% (2004 – 30%) in the financial statements as follows:

	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
Accelerated capital allowances	612	939
Deferred tax asset arising on premium deficit (note 19)	(395)	(395)

	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
At 1 January	544	612
Profit and loss account movement arising during the year	(320)	(31)
STRGL movement arising during the year	(7)	(37)
At 31 December	217	544

	2005 £000	Restated 2004 £000
Deferred tax is included within:		
Provisions for liabilities and charges	612	939
Net pension liabilities (note 14)	(395)	(395)
	217	544

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

9. Tangible fixed assets

	Freehold land £000	*Short leasehold £000*	*Fixtures, fittings and equipment £000*	*Total £000*
Cost:				
At 1 January 2005	34	14,285	26,275	40,594
Additions	–	266	893	1,159
Reclassifications	–	(813)	813	–
Disposals	–	–	(2,883)	(2,883)
At 31 December 2005	34	13,738	25,098	38,870
Depreciation:				
At 1 January 2005	–	8,876	20,309	29,185
Provided during the year	–	318	1,146	1,464
Reclassifications	–	(399)	399	–
Disposals	–	–	(2,883)	(2,883)
At 31 December 2005	–	8,795	18,971	27,766
Net book value:				
At 31 December 2005	34	4,943	6,127	11,104
At 31 December 2004	34	5,409	5,966	11,409

10. Investments

	£000
Cost:	
At 1 January 2005	96
Additions	5
	101
Amounts provided:	
At 1 January 2005 and 31 December 2005	91
Net book value:	
At 31 December 2005	10
At 31 December 2004	5

At 31 December 2005 the company held 15% (2004 – 15%) of the issued ordinary share capital of Daniele Ryman Limited, an unlisted company registered in England and Wales. This investment was fully provided against at the year end.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

11. Stocks

	2005	2004
	£000	£000
Finished goods and consumables	329	332

The directors consider that there is no significant difference between the balance sheet value and the replacement cost of stocks at the balance sheet date.

12. Debtors

	2005	2004
	£000	£000
Trade debtors	1,479	1,798
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	22,108	19,594
Corporation tax recoverable	–	237
Prepayments and accrued income	412	398
	23,999	22,027

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

		Restated
	2005	2004
	£000	£000
Trade creditors	447	1,328
Other taxation and social security	1,037	959
Amounts owed to group undertakings	4,299	3,316
Accruals and deferred income	1,402	1,570
Corporation tax payable	91	–
	7,276	7,173

In March 1999, Sheraton Hotels (UK) plc refinanced its parent undertaking borrowings through a new bank loan facility of £51.4 million which is secured in part through fixed and floating charges on the company's assets.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

14. Net pension liability

The company operates The Park Lane Hotel (1977) Retirement Fund. The scheme was closed to new members in December 1996. The scheme's assets consist of a Unitised With Profit policy in addition to annuity policies held in the name of the trustees. The scheme is a funded defined benefits scheme based on final pensionable pay and the related costs and assets are assessed in accordance with the advice of professionally qualified actuaries.

The most recent valuation was conducted on 1 December 2004 using the attained age method. The main assumptions are as follows:

Rate of return on investments – pre retirement (% per annum)	6.25
Rate of return on investments – post retirement (% per annum)	4.00
Rate of increase in salaries (% per annum)	5.00
Rate of increase in pensions payments (% per annum)	3.25
Market value of scheme's assets (£000)	1,327
Level of funding, being the actuarial value of assets expressed as a percentage of the benefits accrued to members, after allowing for future salary increases	101%

Contributions of £115,000 (employer contributions of 60% of pensionable pay and employee contributions of 5% of pensionable pay) were paid in respect of members of the scheme during the accounting year.

As the scheme is closed to new entrants, the valuation method used is the attained age method. The attained age method is expected to give rise to a stable overall contribution rate providing that any surplus or deficit is amortised over the future service of the active members.

On 31 March 2006, the scheme was closed to future accounts.

FRS17 disclosures

The valuation used for FRS 17 disclosures has been based on the most recent actuarial valuation as at 1 December 2004 and updated by a qualified actuary to take account of the requirements of FRS 17 in order to assess the liabilities of the scheme at 31 December 2005. Scheme assets are stated at their market value at the respective balance sheet dates.

	2005	*2004*	*2003*
	%	*%*	*%*
Main assumptions:			
Rate of increase in salaries	4.9	5.0	5.0
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.3	3.3	3.3
Discount rate	4.8	5.3	5.5
Inflation assumption	2.9	3.0	3.0

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

14. Net pension liability (continued)

The assets and liabilities of the scheme and the expected rate of return at 31 December are:

		2005		*2004*		*2003*
	Long-term rate of return expected	*Value*	*Long-term rate of return expected*	*Value*	*Long-term rate of return expected*	*Value*
	%	*£000*	*%*	*£000*	*%*	*£000*
Total market value of assets	6.6	1,627	6.6	1,332	6.8	1,419
Present value of scheme liabilities		(2,943)		(2,649)		(2,644)
Pension liability before deferred tax		(1,316)		(1,317)		(1,225)
Related deferred tax asset		395		395		368
Net pension liability		(921)		(922)		(857)

An analysis of the defined benefit cost for the year ended 31 December is as follows:

	2005	*2004*
	£000	*£000*
Current service cost	(41)	(44)
Total operating charge	(41)	(44)
Other finance costs: Expected return on pension scheme assets	89	89
Other finance costs: Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(138)	(141)
Total other finance costs	(49)	(52)

The following amounts are included in the statement of recognised gains and losses:

Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	158	46
Experience gains/(losses) arising on scheme liabilities	76	(36)
Loss arising from changes in assumptions underlying the present value of scheme liabilities	(258)	(134)
Actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(24)	(124)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

14. Pension commitments (continued)

Analysis of movements in deficit during the year

	2005	*2004*
	£000	*£000*
At 1 January	(1,317)	(1,225)
Total operating charge	(41)	(44)
Total other finance costs	(49)	(52)
Actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses	(24)	(124)
Contributions	115	128
At 31 December	(1,316)	(1,317)

History of experience gains and losses:

	2005	*2004*	*2003*	*2002*
Difference between expected return and actual return on pension scheme assets				
– amount (£000)	158	46	(35)	(90)
– % of scheme assets	9.7	3.5	(2.5)	(6.5)
Experience gains/(losses) arising on scheme liabilities				
– amount (£000)	76	(36)	(18)	(36)
– % of the present value of scheme liabilities	(2.6)	1.4	0.7	(1.4)
Total actuarial losses recognised in the statement of total recognised gains and losses				
– amount (£000)	(24)	(124)	(130)	(239)
– % of the present value of scheme liabilities	0.8	4.7	4.9	(9.4)

15. Commitments under operating leases

At 31 December 2005 the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

	2005		*2004*	
	Land and buildings	*Other*	*Land and buildings*	*Other*
	£000	*£000*	*£000*	*£000*
Operating leases which expire:				
Within one year	–	13	–	–
In two to five years	–	51	–	66
In over five years	13	–	13	–
	13	64	13	66

Notes to the financial statements
at 31 December 2005

16. Share capital

Authorised	*2005* *£000*	*Restated 2004* *£000*
Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	2,320	2,320

Allotted, called up and fully paid	*2005* *No.*	*2005* *£000*	*Restated 2004* *No.*	*Restated 2004* *£000*
Ordinary shares of £0.25 each	5,280,000	1,320	5,280,000	1,320

The conversion of the preference shares in 1997 had not previously been recognised. The recognition of this conversion had not resulted in a change in the total value of allotted, called up and fully paid share capital.

17. Reconciliation of shareholders' funds and movement on reserves

	Share capital *£000*	*Profit and loss account* *£000*	*Total shareholders' funds* *£000*
At 1 January 2004, as previously stated	1,320	25,841	27,161
– prior year restatement (note 1)	–	(857)	(857)
At 1 January 2004, as restated	1,320	24,984	26,304
Profit for the year:			
– as previously stated	–	435	435
– prior year restatement (note 1)	–	22	22
Actuarial loss recognised on pensions	–	(124)	(124)
Deferred tax gain relating to actuarial loss on pensions	–	37	37
At 31 December 2004 as restated	1,320	25,354	26,674
Profit for the year	–	1,684	1,684
Actuarial loss recognised on pensions	–	(24)	(24)
Deferred tax gain relating to actuarial loss on pensions	–	7	7
At 31 December 2005	1,320	27,021	28,341

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 December 2005

18. Ultimate parent undertaking

The directors regard Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, as the ultimate parent undertaking and the ultimate controlling party.

Sheraton Hotels (UK) plc is the parent undertaking of the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the financial statements are available from The Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 7BX.

Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide Inc., a company incorporated in the United States of America, is the parent undertaking of the largest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up. Copies of the financial statements are available from 1111 Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York, NY 10604, USA.