Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2007

Registered number 3669260

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# Directors' report and financial statements

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## Directors and other information

Directors Stephen Alden

Clive Gibbons Mark Hennebry Lisa Seelinger

Secretary Clive Gibbons

Registered office 30 Old Burlington Street

Mayfair London W1S 3AR

Bankers Barclays Bank PLC

Business Banking Larger Business

27<sup>th</sup> 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 2007

#### Activities

The principal activity of the company is the ownership and operation of The Berkeley Hotel

#### Review of developments and future prospects

The profit for the year before interest and tax is £15 1 million (2006 £10 8 million) The profit and loss account is shown on page 9

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

#### **Business review**

The Company increased occupancy to 87% during 2007 (2006 81%) Revenue per available room (RevPar) for the company increased by £69 to £315 The key risk facing the company's performance for 2008 is a downturn in the global economy

#### Dividends

During the year no dividends have been paid or proposed (2006 £nil)

#### Directors and their interests

On 21 December 2007, S. Edwards resigned as a director. On 13 March 2008, L. Seelinger was appointed as a director. On 14 March 2008, P. Reynolds resigned as a director.

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

The company made no political contributions during the year 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

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

Washhun

Director

29 April

2008

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,

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- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business

The directors are responsible for keeping 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

Director

29 April

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

We have audited the financial statements of The Berkeley Hotel Limited for the year ended 30 June 2007 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet 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.

Independent auditor's report to the members of The Berkeley Hotel Limited (continued)

### Basis of audit opinion (continued)

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.

#### 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 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the companies Act 1985
- the information given in the Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements

WPMG

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Chartered Accountants Registered Auditor

29 ARRIL 2008

## Statement of accounting polices

for the year ended 30 June 2007

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 accordance with applicable accounting standards under the historical cost accounting rules

#### 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 S228 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 long-term leasehold properties. The cost of replacement of glass and china and certain other loose equipment of hotels and restaurants is charged to the profit and loss account in the year in which it is incurred.

Statement of accounting polices (continued) for the year ended 30 June 2007

#### 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

#### 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

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account over the terms of the leases

#### 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 2007

	Note	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Turnover continuing operations Cost of sales	I	38,775 (9,521)	31,410 (7,861)
Gross profit		29,254	23,549
Administrative expenses		(14,247)	(12,760)
Operating profit – continuing operations Interest receivable and similar income	3 4	15,007 74	10,789 15
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Tax (charge)/credit on profit on ordinary activities	5	15,081 (1,481)	10,804
Profit for the financial year	13/14	13,600	11,288

The company had no recognised gains or losses in the financial year or in the preceding financial year 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 2007

		2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Fixed assets Tangible assets		162 610	150 274
Financial assets	6 7	162,618 6	158,374 6
Command accords		162,624	158,380
Current assets Stocks	8	429	382
Debtors	9	34,671	24,114
Cash at bank and in hand	ŕ	36	43
		35,136	24,539
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(5,297)	(4,376)
Net current assets		29,839	20,163
Total assets less current liabilities		192,463	178,543
Provision for liabilities and charges; Deferred taxation	11	(320)	
Net assets		192,143	178,543
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	150	150
Share premium account	13	133,586	133,586
Profit and loss account	13	58,407	44,807
Shareholders' funds	14	192,143	178,543

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2008
Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Director

29 April 2008

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

## Turnover

	2007	2006 £'000
	£'000	
Hotel, restaurant and ancillary services	38,775	31,410
All turnover arises in the UK	<del> </del>	<del></del>
Information regarding directors and employees		
Average number of persons employed (excluding director	ors)	
	2007	2006
	No.	No
Hotel and administration	325	284
	£'000	£000
Staff costs during the period (excluding directors)		
Wages and salaries	5,960	5,172
Social security costs	514	373
Pension costs	141	125
	6,615	5,670
The directors receive no remuneration for their services	to this compan	ıy
Operating profit		

### Operating profit

	2007	2006
	£'000	£000
Operating leases		
- Other assets	15	28
Auditors remuneration – audit services	43	25
Depreciation – owned assets	2,023	2,108

Notes (continued)

### 4 Interest receivable and similar income

		2007 £'000	2006 £000
	Interest receivable on amounts owed by related company	74	15
5	Tax (charge)/credit on profit on ordinary activities		
		2007	2006
		£'000	£000
	UK corporation tax for the year at 30% (2006 30%) based on the profit for the year	•	-
	Deferred tax (charge)/credit		
	Timing differences origination and reversal		
	Current year	564	452
	Adjustment in respect of prior years	(2,045)	32
	Tax (charge)/credit on profit on ordinary activities	(1,481)	484

During the year changes to UK tax legislation included the abolition of balancing adjustments for industrial buildings allowances. This change has been substantially enacted at the balance sheet date and has been included as an adjustment in respect of prior years within the deferred tax note.

Factors affecting corporation tax charge for the current year

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% (2006 30%)

Notes (continued)

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

The differences are explained below

	2007 £'000	2006 £000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	15,081	10,804
Tax at 30% (2006 30%) thereon	4,524	3,241
Effect of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Capital allowances in excess of	(222)	-
qualifying depreciation	566	431
Group relief received for nil consideration	(5,375)	(3,994)
Other permanent differences	468	300
Other timing differences	(2)	22
Other – difference in tax rates	41	-
Current tax charge for the year	-	-
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### 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 £30.5 million.

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 replacement assets are sold and further rollover relief is not available. The estimated amount of tax that would become payable in these circumstances is £1 million.

Notes (continued)

## 6 Tangible fixed assets

	Long leasehold land and buildings £'000	Assets under the course of construction £'000	Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
Cost	1 000	2 000	£ 000	7 000
At 1 July 2006	131,826	5,838	38,239	175,903
Additions	•	6,267	-	6,267
Reclassification	113	(3,463)	3,350	-
		<del></del>	···	
At 30 June 2007	131,939	8,642	41,589	182,170
Accumulated depreciati	on			
At 1 July 2006	-	•	17,529	17,529
Charge for the year	•	-	2,023	2,023
			<del> </del>	
At 30 June 2007	-	-	19,552	19,552
			<del></del>	<del></del>
Net book value	121 020	0 / 42	22.025	1/2/10
At 30 June 2007	131,939	8,642	22,037	162,618
			<del></del>	
At 30 June 2006	131,826	5,838	20,710	158,374
	-		<del></del>	

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

### 7 Financial fixed assets

Investments in subsidiary undertakings	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
At cost and net book value		
At beginning and end of year	6	6

The subsidiary undertakings are as follows

Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Activity	Shareholding
The Minema Limited The Berkeley Hotel Company Limited	Great Britain Great Britain	Dormant Company Dormant Company	100% 100%

Other taxes and social security

Accruals and deferred income

Other creditors

Notes (continued)

		2007 £'000	2006 £000
	Raw materials and consumables	429	382
	The directors believe that the net realisable value of sto	ck is greater tha	n cost
9	Debtors		
		2007	2006
		£,000	£000
	Trade debtors	3,065	1,879
	Amounts owed by group undertaking	31,222	20,013
	Other debtors	148	90
	Amounts owed by related company (Note 18)	_	819
	Prepayments and accrued income	236	152
	Deferred tax asset (Note 11)	<u>-</u>	1,161
		34,671	24,114
	All amounts are due within one year		
10	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		2007	2006
		£,000	£000
	Bank overdrafts	672	425
	Trade creditors	1,816	1,646
	Amounts owed to group undertaking	<sup>′</sup> 5	728
	Amounts owed to subsidiary undertakings	6	6

1,260

1,352

5,297

186

816

77

678

4,376

Notes (continued)

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## 11 Deferred tax (liability)/asset

	2007 £'000	2006 £000
Movement in deferred tax (liability)/asset Opening deferred tax asset (Charge)/credit to the profit and loss account (Note 5)	1,161 (1,481)	677 484
Closing deferred tax (liability)/asset	(320)	1,161
Analysis of deferred tax (liability)/asset	2007 £'000	2006 £000
Difference between accumulated depreciation and capital allowances Short term timing differences	(341) 21	1,139 22
Deferred tax (liability)/asset	(320)	1,161
Called up share capital		
Authorised, called up, allotted and fully paid	2007 £'000	2006 £000
1,000,000 "A" ordinary shares of 10p each 500,000 "B" ordinary shares of 10p each	100 50	100 50
	150	150

Shares rank equally, except for a dividend and return on capital, where the distribution rights of the "A" shares are 10,000 times those of "B" shares

Notes (continued)

## 13 Reserves

		Share premium £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
	At 1 July 2006 Profit for the year	133,586	44,807 13,600	178,393 13,600
	At 30 June 2007	133,586	58,407	191,993
14	Reconciliation of movement in shareh	olders funds		
			2007 £'000	2006 £'000
	At start of year Profit for the financial year		178,543 13,600	167,255 11,288
	At end of year		192,143	178,543
15	Capital commitments			
			2007 £'000	2006 £000
	Capital commitment (land and buildings Contracted but not provided for in the a		- -	-

Notes (continued)

### 16 Operating lease commitments

	2007 £'000	2006 £000
Operating lease commitments Other leases expiring - within one year		_
- in two to five years		15
Annual commitments under non-cancellable leases	15	15

#### 17 Pensions and similar obligations

The Berkeley Hotel Limited is a participating employer in two pension schemes. The Maybourne Hotels Group pension and life insurance scheme, a defined benefit scheme, which has two sections – Staff and Senior Staff section was closed to new entrants with effect from 1 August 2006. The Maybourne Stakeholder Scheme, a defined contribution scheme, was introduced on 1 August 2006 and 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. This is disclosed fully in the consolidated accounts of Coroin Limited.

The directors are unable to identify The Berkeley 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 2007 this deficit, calculated in accordance with FRS 17, amounted to £4 1 million (30 June 2006 £7 8 million). Full details of the scheme are disclosed in the accounts of Coroin Limited.

### 18 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

In 2006 the Group financed capital expenditure on behalf of a company, Goldrange, controlled by a number of directors of Coroin Limited The amount financed has been fully repaid during the year, and an amount of £nil (2006 £819,000) has been included in debtors at 30 June 2007

Notes (continued)

### 19 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 also be available from its registered office, 30 Old Burlington Street, Mayfair, London, W1S 3AR