

Directors' report and financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2009

Registered number 3669273

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Directors' report and financial statements

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Directors and other information

Directors

Stephen Alden Mark Hennebry Lisa Seelinger

Secretary

Carole Walker

Registered office

30 Old Burlington Street

Mayfair London W1S 3AR

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC

Business Banking Larger Business

27th Floor

1 Churchill Place

London 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 annual report and audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2009

Activities

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

Business review

The company's occupancy was 73% during 2009 (2008 75%), reflecting the impact of the refurbishment programme Revenue per available room (RevPar) for the company decreased by £34 to £338 a decrease of 9 1% (2008 £372) The key risk facing the company's performance for 2010 is a downturn in the global economy

Review of developments and future prospects

The profit for the period before tax is £2 7 million (2008 loss of £3 1 million) The profit and loss account is shown on page 10

At 30 June 2009 a total of 84 rooms were fully completed at the Connaught with the remaining 37 keys coming on stream subsequent to the financial year end. The success of the re-launch is underpinned by key performance indicators achieved by the hotel since re-opening which support the view that the newly refurbished hotel is now trading at levels above the average of its competitive set and that the coming year will see the hotel fully establish itself at the top of the London luxury market

Dividends

During the year no dividends have been paid or proposed (2008 Nil)

Directors and their interests

On 30 April 2009, Mr Clive Gibbons resigned as both director and secretary of the company

On 1 May 2009, Ms Carole Walker was appointed as secretary of the company

The directors who held office during the year were as follows

Stephen Alden Mark Hennebry Lisa Seelinger

Clive Gibbons

Resigned 30 April 2009

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



Directors' report (continued)

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

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 period and no donations to charities

Auditors

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be re-appointed and KPMG will therefore continue in office

22 Docember

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



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

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards.

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 these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- · make judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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 adequate accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. 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.

Under applicable law the directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report that complies with that law

On behalf of the board

Director Stephen Alden

22 December



KPMG
Chartered Accountants
1 Stokes Place

St Stephen's Green Dublin 2 Ireland

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

We have audited the financial statements of The Connaught Hotel Limited for the year ended 30 June 2009 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom accounting standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. 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 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 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 explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4 the directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view

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

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed, the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements. Further details of the scope of an audit of financial statements are provided on the Auditing Practices Board's website at http://www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2009 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006



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

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the 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

Laura Gallagher (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of KPMG, Statutory Auditor

Stokes Place

St Stephens Green

Dublin 2

Ireland

22 December 2009



Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2009

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 Section 400 of the Companies Act 2006 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 operations, excludes value added tax and is recognised on provision of the related service. Turnover is derived solely from UK operations

Capitalised interest

Interest attributable to progress payments made on construction work-in-progress is capitalised and included in the cost of fixed assets. Interest is calculated by reference to specific borrowings where applicable or calculated at the weighted average interest rate for the pool of borrowings funding that particular project. Capitalisation of interest ceases when substantially all the activities that are necessary to bring the tangible fixed asset into use are complete.

Stocks

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



Statement of accounting policies (continued)

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 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 period in which it is incurred.

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. 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.



Statement of accounting polices (continued) For the year ended 30 June 2009

Pension and other post retirement benefits

The company is a participating member of a larger group defined benefit pension scheme, the Maybourne Hotels Group Pension and Life Insurance Scheme, providing benefits based on final pensionable pay The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company. The company is unable to identify its share of the scheme assets and liabilities on a consistent and reasonable basis and therefore, as permitted by FRS 17 'Retirement benefits', the scheme has been accounted for in these financial statements, as if the scheme was a defined contribution scheme. As a result, the amount charged to the profit and loss account represents the contributions payable to the scheme in respect of the accounting period.



Profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2009

		2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Note		
Turnover – continuing operations Cost of sales - continuing Cost of sales - exceptional	1	11,780 (3,766)	2,027 (91) (2,018)
Gross profit/ (loss)		8,014	(82)
Administrative expenses		(5,302)	(2,997)
Profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	3	2,712	(3,079)
Tax credit on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	56	1,226
Profit/ (loss) for the financial year	13/14	2,768	(1,853)

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	2009

At 30 June 2009			
		2009	2008
	Note	£'000	£,000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	130,349	112,648
Financial assets	7	166	166
		130,515	112,814
Current assets			,
Stocks	8	218	148
Debtors	9	6,949	4,799
Cash at bank and in hand		26	176
Creditors: amounts falling due		7,193	5,123
within one year	10	(50,857)	(33,854)
Net current liabilities		(43,664)	(28,731)
Net assets		86,851	84,083
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	12	150	150
Share premium account	13	70,846	70,846
Profit and loss account	13	15,855	13,087
Shareholders' funds	14	86,851	84,083

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 22th Docember 2009

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors

Stephen Alden

22 December



Notes

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Operating leases

Depreciation - owned assets

forming part of the financial statements

1 Turnover

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Hotel and ancillary business receipts	11,780	2,027

All revenue is derived from operations within the UK

2 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows

analysed by category, was as follows		
	2009	2008
	No.	No
Hotel and administration	194	79
		
The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follow		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Wages and salaries	2,837	1,788
Social security costs	280	160
Other pension costs	83	72
		
	3,200	2,020
The directors receive no remuneration for their services to the	nis company	
Operating profit		
	2009	2008
	£'000	£'000
Operating profit is stated after charging		

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Notes (continued)

3 Operating profit (continued)

Auditor's remuneration

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Audit of these financial statements	16	25
		
Amounts receivable by the auditors and their associates in respect of		
Other services relating to taxation	24	-
		

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditors and their associates in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's parent, Coroin Limited

4 Exceptional item

(1) Exceptional cost of sales

Prior to the re-opening of the Connaught Hotel on 14 December 2007 the company incurred exceptional costs of £2 0 million relating to the retention of key operating staff



Notes (continued)

5 Tax charge on profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
UK corporation tax for the period at 28% (2008 28%) based on the profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-
Deferred tax credit		
Timing differences origination and reversal Current period	(150)	1,226
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	206	-
		
Tax credit on profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities	56	1,226



Notes (continued)

5 Tax credit on profit on ordinary activities (continued)

Factors affecting corporation tax charge for the current year

The corporation tax assessed for the year is different than that resulting from applying the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28% (2008 28%)

The differences are explained below

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Profit/ (loss) on ordinary activities before tax	2,712	(3,079)
Tax at 28% (2008 28%) thereon	759	(862)
Effects of		
Capital allowances in excess of qualifying depreciation	166	-
Group relief received for nil consideration	(183)	-
Other timing differences (deferred tax provided)	(316)	1,226
Other permanent differences	(528)	(393)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	102	29
Current tax charge for the year	-	-
		

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 £11.8 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 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 £412,000.



Notes (continued)

6 Tangible fixed assets

land and	land and	the course of	Fixtures, fittings, plant and machinery £'000	Total £'000
97,543	591	11,121	3,970	113,225
3,399	-	15,224	-	18,623
6,430	-	(10,455)	4,025	-
107,372	591	15,890	7,995	131,848
-	577	-	-	577
-	14	-	908	922
-	591	-	908	1,499
107,372	-	15,890	7,087	130,349
97,543	14	11,121	3,970	112,648
	leasehold land and buildings £'000 97,543 3,399 6,430 107,372	leasehold land and buildings £'000 £'000 97,543 591 3,399 - 6,430 - 107,372 591	leasehold land and buildings £'000 £'000 £'000 97,543 591 11,121 3,399 - 15,224 6,430 - (10,455) 107,372 591 15,890	leasehold land and land and buildings £'000 leasehold land and buildings £'000 Assets under the course of construction £'000 fittings, plant and machinery £'000 97,543 591 11,121 3,970 3,399 - 15,224 - 6,430 - (10,455) 4,025 107,372 591 15,890 7,995 - 14 - 908 - 591 - 908 - 591 - 908 - 15,890 7,087 - 591 - 908 - 591 - 908

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	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
At cost and net book value		
At beginning of year Additions during the year	166	166 -
		
At end of year	166	166



Notes (continued)

7 Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Details of subsidiary undertakings at 30 June 2009 are as follows

	Subsidiary undertaking	Country of incorporation	Activity	Shareholding
	Connaught F&B Ltd The Connaught Hotel (52242) Limited Mount Street Mansions Limited	Great Britain Great Britain Great Britain	Food & Beverage Dormant Company Dormant Company	100% 100% 100% (indirect)
8	Stocks			
			2009 £'000	2008 £'000
	Raw materials and consumables		218	148
9	Debtors			
,	Debtors		2009	2008
			£'000	£'000
	Trade debtors		761	519
	Amounts owed by group undertakings		-	25
	Amounts owed by subsidiary undertaking	gs	3,398	1,072
	Prepayments and accrued income		317	752
	Other debtors		87	101
	Deferred tax asset (note 11)		2,386	2,330
			6,949	4,799

All amounts fall due within one year



Notes (continued)

Creditors: amounts taking due within one year		
	2009	2008
		£,000
		2 300
Bank loans and overdraft	106	729
		1,768
Amounts owed to group undertakings	•	25,954
4 1	•	1,052
<u> </u>	•	265
•		275
		97
•		3,714
Tree and dere the moone		
	50,857	33,854
Deferred tax		
	4000	2008
		2008
Mr	£1000	£'000
Movement in deterred tax provision		
Opening deferred tax asset	2 330	1,104
	·	1,226
Credit to the profit and loss account (note 3)		-
Deferred tax asset at end of year	2,386	2,330
	2009	2008
Analysis of deferred tax balance	£'000	£,000
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	1,268	1,102
Short term timing differences	1,118	1,228
Deferred tax asset	2,386	2,330
	Bank loans and overdraft Trade creditors Amounts owed to group undertakings Amounts owed to parent Amount owed to subsidiary undertakings Other taxes and social security Other creditors Accruals and deferred income Deferred tax Movement in deferred tax provision Opening deferred tax asset Credit to the profit and loss account (note 5) Deferred tax asset at end of year Analysis of deferred tax balance Capital allowances in excess of depreciation Short term timing differences	### 2009 ### 2000 Bank loans and overdraft Trade creditors



Notes (continued)

12 Called up share capital

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Authorised, called up, allotted and fully paid		
1,000,000 "A" ordinary shares of 10p each	100	100
500,000 "B" ordinary shares of 10p each	50	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

13 Reserves

	Share Premium £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 July 2008 Profit for the financial year	70,846	13,087 2,768	83,933 2,768
At 30 June 2009	70,846	15,855	86,701



Notes (continued)

14 Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds

		2009	2008
		£'000	£,000
	At start of year	84,083	85,936
	Profit/(loss) for the financial year	2,768	(1,853)
			
	At end of year	86,851	84,083
15	Capital commitments		
13	Capital commitments	2009	2008
		£'000	£'000
	Capital commitments (land and buildings)	-	-
	Contracted but not provided for in the accounts	19,477	34,415
			

16 Operating lease commitments

At 30 June 2009 the company was committed to making the following payments during the next period in respect of operating leases

	2009 £'000	2008 £'000
Operating lease commitments (other assets) Expiring	_ ***	
- within one year	-	-
- in two to five years	27	-
	27	-
Commitments under non-cancellable leases	27	-

17 Pensions and similar obligations

The Connaught 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.



Notes (continued)

17 Pensions and similar obligations (continued)

The directors are unable to identify the company's share of the scheme assets and liabilities as

- Most scheme members have worked for more than one company within the group
 structure has also changed materially over time due to restructurings, acquisitions and disposals
 It is therefore not appropriate to allocate assets and liabilities between the participating
 companies
- For funding purposes, the employers within the group share actuarial risks. The determination of cash contributions does not separately identify assets and liabilities for individual participating companies and all employers pay the same contribution rate in respect of accruing benefits. Contributions in respect of the past service deficit are paid separately by another group company

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 2009 this deficit, calculated in accordance with FRS 17, amounted to £5 7 million (30 June 2008 £4 4 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

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