Company number 06025036

**CURZON HOTELS (OPERATOR) LIMITED** 

Report and financial statements

For the 52 week period from 02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012

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#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT**

For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

#### COMPANY STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Curzon Hotels (Operator) Limited is a limited liability company domiciled and registered in England. The principal activity of the company is the ownership and operation of hotels in the UK.

#### REVIEW OF THE BUSINESS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

The loss for the period was £7,212,898 (2011 loss £12,580,761) The results for the period are set out in the profit and loss account and statement of total recognised gains and losses on pages 7 and 8 respectively. The key performance indicators used to measure the trading performance of the hotels are occupancy percentage, average room rate (ARR) and revenue per available room (Revpar). During the trading period, occupancy was 68.5% (2011 69.9%) the ARR was £65.71 (2011 £67.08) and Revpar was £45 (2011 £47). The prevailing economic conditions continue to make it a challenging market place.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS

#### Competitive risk

The principal business risks and uncertainties facing the company arise from economic conditions in the main geographical market outside London Business and consumer confidence has a significant impact on the company's level of business and hence profitability

#### Liquidity risk and bank covenant compliance

The company is funded by a mixture of equity and debt. The company's liquidity requirements are determined by means of regular review. Where surplus funds arise, these are generally placed on a fixed term deposit. Adequate liquidity is maintained at all times to ensure the company can meet its ongoing obligations.

The total bank loan outstanding at 30 December 2012 was £34,461,232. The term of the bank loan expired on 30 June 2012 and at the year end it was repayable on demand. The loan is subject to financial covenant testing which includes a quarterly interest cover ratio ("ICR") test and a periodic loan to value ("LTV") test. If the LTV had been formally tested by the lender at the most recent test date of 31 March 2012 it would have been failed

On 7 February 2013, Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited ("IBRC"), the provider of the bank loan, was placed into special liquidation. The wider implications of this are unclear, however through discussion with IBRC, the directors understand that it is expected that the liquidator will review the bank's existing loans, value them and then seek to dispose of these within the next 12 months. Those loans not sold for their ascribed valuations are expected to be transferred to the National Asset Management Agency ("NAMA") to continue the managed repayment of the loans.

### Currency risk

The company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk

#### Interest rate risk

Until last year, the company used fixed rate debt and interest rate derivatives as protection against adverse interest rate movements. The existing bank interest rate swap expired in 2011 and the Company will review the hedging arrangements if the term of the loan is formally extended.

# DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

#### Going concern

The Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements. However until the above matters are resolved, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the company can continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

#### POLICY AND PRACTICE ON PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

The policy of the company concerning the payment of suppliers is either to agree terms of payment at the start of business with each supplier or to ensure that the supplier is made aware of the standard payment terms applied by the company and to pay in accordance with its contractual or other legal obligations. The average trade creditor days of the company during the period were 20 days (2011 55 days)

#### DIRECTORS AND DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The directors who held office during the financial period were as follows

Howard Grace Iain Habbick Craig Johnston

No director had any interest in, or rights to subscribe for, shares or debentures in the company

#### **EMPLOYEE MATTERS**

The company's policy of providing employees with information about the company has continued and regular meetings are held between management and employees to allow exchanges of information and ideas

The company gives every consideration to applications for employment by disabled persons where the requirements of the job may be adequately filled by a disabled person. Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy wherever practical to provide continuing employment under similar terms and conditions and to provide training, career development and promotion wherever appropriate

### PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

In so far as the directors are 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 ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware
  of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information

### **AUDITORS**

BDO LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office Under Companies Act 2006 section 487(2) they will automatically be re-appointed as auditors 28 days after these accounts are sent to the members, unless the members exercise their rights under the Companies Act 2006 to prevent their re-appointment

Approved and signed by order of the board by

22 March 2013

Registered Office 7 Curzon Street, London W1J 5HG

# STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

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 United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures
  disclosed and explained in the financial statements, 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 are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CURZON HOTELS (OPERATOR) LIMITED

For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

We have audited the financial statements of Curzon Hotels (Operator) Limited for the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the statement of total recognised gains and losses and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice)

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the 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 statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

#### Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www frc org uk/apb/scope/private cfm

#### 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 December 2012 and of its loss for the 52 week period then ended,
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006

#### Emphasis of matter - going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in note 1 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The company is reliant on the continued availability of funding from its bankers, IBRC IBRC is in special liquidation and the directors have received no indication from the liquidators with regard to their intentions in respect of the debt.

This condition, along with other matters disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CURZON HOTELS (OPERATOR) LIMITED (CONTINUED)

For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

#### Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial period for which the financial statements are prepared 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

Gary Hanson (senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of BDO LLP, statutory auditor

London

United Kingdom

2S March 2013

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127)

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

	Notes	Period from 02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012	Period from 27 December 2010 to 01 January 2012 £
Turnover	1,2	83,371,970	89,921,583
Cost of sales		(76,305,294)	(86,009,896)
Gross profit		7,066,676	3,911,687
Other administrative expenses		(6,775,474)	(7,896,486)
Operating profit / (loss)	3	291,202	(3,984,799)
Loss on disposal of tangible fixed asset	9	(1,293,580)	-
Loss on ordinary activities before finance charges		(1,002,378)	(3,984,799)
Interest receivable and similar income	5	48,683	102,990
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(6,259,203)	(8,851,566)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxa	tion	(7,212,898)	(12,733,375)
Taxation credit for the period	1,7	•	152,614
Loss on ordinary activities after taxati	on	(7,212,898)	(12,580,761)

All results relate to continuing operations and the company's principal activity which is solely conducted in the United Kingdom

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

	Notes	Period from 02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012 £	Period from 27 December 2010 to 01 January 2012 £
Reported loss on ordinary activities before and after taxation		(7,212,898)	(12,580,761)
Unrealised gain on revaluation of short leasehold property	9	1,044,849	376,970
Total recognised losses relating to the period		(6,168,049)	(12,203,791)

### BALANCE SHEET As at 30 December 2012

	30 December 2012	01 January 2012
Notes	£	£
8	-	-
9	40,740,987	47,707,577
	40,740,987	47,707,577
10	442,391	434,428
11	12,235,918	8,002,276
	14,807,736	13,381,778
	27,486,045	21,818,482
12	(78,826,997)	(77,369,220
	(51,340,952)	(55,550,738
	<del></del>	
	(10,599,965)	(7,843,161
13	(65,736,055)	(62,324,810
	(76,336,020)	(70,167,971
1.4	2	2
	<del>-</del>	2,304,767
1.5	(79,685,638)	(72,472,740
16	(76,336,020)	(70,167,971
	9 10 11 12 13	8 9 40,740,987  40,740,987  10 442,391 11 12,235,918 14,807,736  27,486,045  12 (78,826,997) (51,340,952)  (10,599,965)  13 (65,736,055) (76,336,020)  14 15 3,349,616 (79,685,638)

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 22March 2013 and signed on its behalf by

Craig John

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

### CASH FLOW STATEMENT For the 52 week period ended 30 December 2012

	Notes		Period from anuary 2012 cember 2012 £		Period from cember 2010 anuary 2012 £
Net cash inflow from operating activities	17		4,685,335		1,661,612
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest paid Interest received		(1,289,345) 51,445		(2,068,053) 103,985	
Net cash outflow from returns on and servicing of finance	investment		(1,237,900)	<del></del>	(1,964,068)
Taxation received			-		291,069
Capital expenditure and financial investment					
Capital expenditure Proceeds from sale of tangible fixed	asset	(2,054,433) 3,334,160		(2,764,486)	
Net cash inflow / (outflow) from capital expenditure and financial	investment		1,279,727		(2,764,486)
Net cash inflow / (outflow) before	financing		4,727,162		(2,775,873)
Financing Debt repaid			(3,301,204)		-
Increase / (decrease) in cash in the	e <b>period</b> 18,19		1,425,958		(2,775,873)

The accompanying notes on pages 11 to 21 form an integral part of these financial statements

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS For the period ended 30 December 2012

#### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Basis of accounts preparation

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. They have all been applied consistently throughout the period

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of properties, and on the going concern basis, in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The particular accounting policies adopted are described below

#### Going concern

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance, position and principal risks and uncertainties are set out in the directors' report on pages 2 and 3. The current economic conditions create uncertainty, particularly over the future trading performance and valuations of the hotels and the Company's bank financing. The term of the £34.5m bank loan expired on 30 June 2012 and as at the year end it was repayable on demand. Furthermore the loan is subject to financial covenant testing which includes a quarterly interest cover ratio ("ICR") test and a periodic loan to value ("LTV") test. If the LTV had been formally tested by the lender at the most recent test date of 31 March 2012, it would have been failed

On 7 February 2013, Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited ("IBRC"), the provider of the bank loan, was placed into special liquidation. The wider implications of this are unclear, however through discussion with IBRC, the directors understand that it is expected that the liquidator will review the bank's existing loans, value them and then seek to dispose of these within the next 12 months. Those loans not sold for their ascribed valuations are expected to be transferred to the National Asset Management Agency ("NAMA") to continue the managed repayment of the loans.

Until these matters are resolved, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the company can continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business

The company is reliant on the continued support of its intermediate parent company, Curzon Hotel Investments Limited and its related party Curzon Finance Sarl. The directors of Curzon Hotel Investments Limited and Curzon Finance Sarl have confirmed that the respective loans due from the company (see note 13) will not be called for repayment within the next 12 months. In addition the amounts due to Curzon Hotel Investments Limited and Curzon Finance Sarl are subordinate to the bank loan.

Notwithstanding the above matters, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual report and financial statements. The financial statements do not include the adjustments that would result if the company were unable to continue as a going concern

#### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business, representing any excess of the fair value of the consideration given over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired, is capitalised and written off on a straight line basis over its useful economic life, which is 20 years

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

#### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment tests on goodwill amortised over 20 years are undertaken at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition and then subsequently when an indicator of impairment exists

Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell), the asset is written down accordingly

#### Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any provision for impairment Depreciation is provided to write off the cost or valuation, less estimated residual values, of all tangible fixed assets, evenly over their expected useful lives. It is calculated at the following rates

- Short leasehold property Short leasehold properties (under 100 years) are depreciated over the remaining life of the lease
- Short leasehold additions Fixtures and fittings, including integral plant and the non-core elements of buildings, are depreciated over the average estimated useful life of between 5 and 15 years

#### Revaluation of properties

Individual freehold and leasehold properties are revalued every year with the surplus or deficit on book value being transferred to the revaluation reserve, except that a deficit which is in excess of any previously recognised surplus over depreciated cost relating to the same property, or the reversal of such a deficit, is charged (or credited) to the profit and loss account. A deficit which represents a clear consumption of economic benefits is charged to the profit and loss account.

Where depreciation charges are increased following a revaluation, an amount equal to the increase is transferred annually from the revaluation reserve to the profit and loss account as a movement on reserves. On the disposal or recognition of a provision for impairment of a revalued fixed asset, any related balance remaining in the revaluation reserve is also transferred to the profit and loss account as a movement on reserves.

#### Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less additional costs to completion and disposal.

#### Debt

Debt is initially stated at the amount of the net proceeds after deduction of issue costs. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the accounting period and reduced by payments made in the period. Issue costs are amortised in the profit and loss account at a constant rate on the carrying amount of the debt.

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents sales to external customers at invoiced amounts, net of trade discounts, VAT and other sales-related taxes. Turnover comprises income from the provision of hotel services and is recognised when the service is provided.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

### 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### **Taxation**

Current tax, including UK corporation tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except that

- deferred tax is not recognised on timing differences arising on revalued properties unless the company has entered into a binding sale agreement and is not proposing to take advantage of rollover relief,
- the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates making sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences,

Deferred tax balances are not discounted

#### Pension costs

Contributions to the company's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they become payable

#### 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

#### 2 TURNOVER

In the view of the directors there is only one geographical segment, that being the UK

3	OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)	Period from 02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012	Period from 27 December 2010 to 01 January 2012
	Operating profit / (loss) is stated after charging	£	£
	Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	5,399,114	6,067,391
	Operating lease rentals – land and buildings Audit of the company accounts	13,419,543 34,300	23,374,068 34,300
	Audit related assurance services	11,200	11,200

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

4	STAFF COSTS	Period from 02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012 £	Period from 27 December 2010 to 01 January 2012 £
	Employees (excluding directors)	•	~
	Wages and salaries	23,829,787	24,447,645
	Social security costs	1,593,908	1,941,688
	Other pension costs	218,622	500,602
		25,642,317	26,889,935
	The average number of employees (excluding directors) was	es as follows	
	The average number of employees (exeruang uncolors) we	Number	Number
	Operations	1,745	1,756
	The directors of the company do not receive emoluments fi	rom the company	
5	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME	Period from	Period from
		02 January 2012	27 December 2010
		to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012 £
	Bank interest receivable	48,683	102,990
6	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES	Period from	Period from
		02 January 2012	27 December 2010
		to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012 £
		•	~
	Bank loan interest payable	2,424,354	5,140,396
	Finance cost amortisation	25.000	131,568
	Other finance costs Other loan interest payable	35,000 3,799,849	35,000 3,544,602
	Onici toan interest payable	3,133,043	3,344,002
		6,259,203	8,851,566

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

7

8

TAXATION		
	Period from	Period from 27 December 2010
	02 January 2012 to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012
_	£	£
Current tax Adjustments in respect of previous years		(152 614)
Adjustments in respect of previous years	<del>-</del>	(152,614)
The differences between the total current tax and the am	ount calculated by applyi	ng the standard rate of
UK corporation tax to the loss before tax is as follows	Period from	Period from
	02 January 2012	27 December 2010
	to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012
	£	£
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(7,212,898)	(12,733,375)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities at standard UK		
Corporation tax rate of 24 5% (prior period 26 5%)	(1,767,160)	(3,374,344)
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	316,927	919,305
Depreciation in excess/(shortage) of capital allowances	(43,864)	(388,444)
Capital gains	579	-
Losses not utilised	1,493,518	2,843,483
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(152,614)
Current tax credit for the period	-	(152,614)
INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS: GOODWILL		Period from
		02 January 2012
		to 30 December 2012
Cost		£
At 02 January 2012		17,013,357
Disposal		(1,370,925)
At 30 December 2012		15,642,432
Amortisation and impairment		17 010 017
At 02 January 2012 Disposal		17,013,357 (1,370,925)
Disposal		(1,570,725)
At 30 December 2012		15,642,432
Net book value at		
02 January and 30 December 2012		•
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

9	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	Short leasehold	Short leasehold	
		property	additions	Total
		£	£	£
	Cost or valuation	,-		_
	At 02 January 2012	16,091,662	53,052,404	69,144,066
	Additions	45,654	1,969,761	2,015,415
	Disposal	· -	(7,036,774)	(7,036,774)
	Revaluations	1,044,849	•	1,044,849
	At 30 December 2012	17,182,165	47,985,391	65,167,556
	Depreciation			<del></del>
	At 02 January 2012	2,811,662	18,624,827	21,436,489
	Disposal	-	(2,409,034)	(2,409,034)
	Charge for the period	490,503	4,908,611	5,399,114
	At 30 December 2012	3,302,165	21,124,404	24,426,569
	Net book value			
	At 30 December 2012	13,880,000	26,860,987	40,740,987
	At 01 January 2012	13,280,000	34,427,577	47,707,577

The short leasehold property was valued at market value as at 30 December 2012 at £13,880,000 (2011 £13,280,000) by CB Richard Ellis Hotels Limited in accordance with the Practice Statements of the RICS Appraisal and Valuation Standards

The historical cost of the property at 30 December 2012 was £14,286,717 (2011 £14,241,063) The historic depreciated cost of the property at 30 December 2012 was £10,530,384 (2011 £10,975,233)

#### Disposal of asset

On 13 February 2012, CHPLP disposed of the Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury The leasehold additions to that hotel recorded in the tangible fixed assets of the company with a book value of £4 6m were sold for £3 4m as part of that disposal

The disposal is analysed as follows

	Total £
Consideration	3,350,000
Net asset at disposal	(4,627,740)
	(1,277,740)
Disposal costs	(15,840)
Loss on disposal	(1,293,580)

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

10	STOCK AND WORK IN PROGRESS	30 December 2012 £	01 January 2012 £
	Food and beverage stocks	442,391	434,428
11	DEBTORS: DUE IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR	30 December 2012	01 January 2012
••	DEDICAGO DED IN ELEGA TIMA GAD LEAR	£	£
	Trade debtors	3,697,374	4,300,331
	Other debtors	3,242,724	2,183,832
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,569,112	1,518,113
	Amounts due from group undertaking	3,726,708	-
		12,235,918	8,002,276
12	CREDITORS: AMOUNTS DUE IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR	30 December 2012 £	01 January 2012 £
	Ballian (annual)	24.461.222	27.752.640
	Bank loan (secured) Trade creditors	34,461,232	37,753,649
		5,343,705	12,809,516
	Amounts owed to group undertaking Other creditors	3,082,932	3,195,347 2,199, <b>40</b> 3
	Other taxation and social security	1,781,294	2,199,403
	Accruals and deferred income	34,157,834	19,129,794
		78,826,997	77,369,220

The bank loan is secured on the assets, property and all undertakings of the company and jointly with the assets, property and undertakings of a fellow group subsidiary, Curzon Hotel Properties Limited Partnership

The bank loan of £34,461,232 is with Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited and forms part of a larger joint facility of £255,121,221 secured on the assets, property and all undertakings of the company and its fellow group subsidiary, Curzon Hotel Properties Limited Partnership ("CHPLP") The loan was repayable in full on 30 June 2012 The senior facility of £1,957,583 incurs interest at LIBOR plus 2 125% and the remaining facility of £32,503,649 incurs interest at LIBOR plus 2 5% The interest hedging facility expired on 30 December 2011

The term of the £34,461,232 bank loan expired on 30 June 2012 and as at the year end it was repayable on demand. The bank loan is subject to financial covenant testing which includes a quarterly interest cover ratio ("ICR") test and a periodic loan to value ("LTV") test. If the LTV had been formally tested by the lender at the most recent test date of 31 March 2012 it would have exceeded the 100% test criteria.

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

# 12 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS DUE IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR (CONTINUED)

On 7 February 2013, Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited ("IBRC"), the provider of the bank loan, was placed into special liquidation. The wider implications of this are unclear, however through discussion with IBRC, the directors understand that it is expected that the liquidator will review the bank's existing loans, value them and then seek to dispose of these within the next 12 months. Those loans not sold for their ascribed valuations are expected to be transferred to the National Asset Management Agency ("NAMA") to continue the managed repayment of the loans.

Until these matters are resolved, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt as to whether the company can continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business

13 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS DUE IN THAN ONE YEAR		IN MORE	30 Decemb	er 2012 £	01 January 2012 £
	Other loan (related party) Amount owed to group undertaking		-	947,414 788,641	22,527,382 39,797,428
			65,	736,055	62,324,810
	Maturity of debt	Bank loans 30 December 2012 £	Other loans 30 December 2012 £	Bank loans 01 January 2012 £	01 January 2012
	Due in less then one year	34,461,232	-	37,753,649	-
	Due between one and two years	-	65,736,055	-	62,324,810

Included in other loan and amount owed to group undertaking are the following unsecured loans

	Repayment date	Interest rate %	30 December 2012	01 January 2012 f
Other loan Curzon Finance Sarl	21 March 2015	15 0	25,947,414	22,527,382
Amount owed to group undertaking Curzon Hotel Investments Limited	21 March 2015	nıl	39,788,641	39,797,428

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

14	SHARE CAPITAL	30 December 2012	01 January 2012
	Authorised	£	£
	100 Ordinary shares of £1 each	100	100
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	2 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2	2
		<del></del>	<del></del>
15	REVALUATION RESERVE	30 December 2012	01 January 2012
		£	£
	At 02 January 2012	2,304,767	1,927,797
	Revaluation gain	1,044,849	376,970
	At 30 December 2012	3,349,616	2,304,767
16	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT IN SE	HAREHOLDERS FUNDS	
		Period from	Period from
		02 January 2012	27 December 2010
		to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012
		£	£
	Loss for the financial period	(7,212,898)	(12,580,761
	Other recognised gains for the period	1,044,849	376,970
	Net movement in shareholders' funds	(6,168,049)	(12,203,791
	Opening shareholders' deficit	(70,167,971)	(57,964,180)
	Closing shareholders' deficit	(76,336,020)	(70,167,971
17	RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING PROPERTY.	FIT / (LOSS) TO NET CASH FL	OW FROM
	OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Period from	Period from
		02 January 2012	27 December 2010
		to 30 December 2012	to 01 January 2012
		£	£
	Operating profit / (loss)	291,202	(3,984,799
	Depreciation	5,399,114	6,067,391
	(Increase) / decrease in stock	(7,963)	64,745
	(Increase) / decrease in debtors	(4,236,404)	6,101,127
		(4,236,404) 3,239,386	6,101,127 (6,586,852
	(Increase) / decrease in debtors		

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

18 REC	ONCILIATION	OF NET	CASH FLO	OW TO M	OVEMENT	IN NET DEBT
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			Period from 12 January 2012 December 2012 £	Period from 27 December 2010 to 01 January 2012 £		
Increase / (decrease) in ca	sh in the period		1,425,958	(2,775,873)		
Other interest capitalised	•		(3,420,032)	(2,974,255)		
Debt repaid			3,301,204	•		
Other non-cash movemen	t		-	(131,568)		
Manager and an and July			1 207 120	(5.001.606)		
Movement in net debt			1,307,130	(5,881,696)		
Opening net debt			(86,696,681)	(80,814,985)		
Closing net debt			(85,389,551)	(86,696,681)		
			<del></del>			
ANALYSIS OF MOVEMENT IN NET DEBT						
			Non-cash			
	01 January 2012	Cash flows	movements	30 December 2012		
	£	£	£	£		
Debt due within one year Debt due after more	(37,753,649)	3,292,417	-	(34,461,232)		
than one year	(62,324,810)	8,787	(3,420,032)	(65,736,055)		
Finance costs	-	-	(0,120,032)	(02,730,003)		
Gross debt Cash at bank and	(100,078,459)	3,301,204	(3,420,032)	(100,197,287)		
in hand	13,381,778	1,425,958	-	14,807,736		
Net debt	(86,696,681)	4,727,162	(3,420,032)	(85,389,551)		

# 20 FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

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The company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as follows

	30 December 2012 Land and buildings £	01 January 2012 Land and buildings £
Operating leases which expire In excess of 5 years	13,116,000	24,344,000

Leases of land and buildings are subject to rent reviews at specified intervals and provide for the lessee to pay all insurance, maintenance and repair costs

# NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS (CONTINUED) For the period ended 30 December 2012

### 21 PENSION ARRANGEMENTS

The company operates a number of defined contribution schemes for which the pension cost charge for the period amounted to £218,622 (2011 £500,602)

### 22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period the company had the following related party transactions

		30 D€	01 January 2012	
Related party	Relationship	Description	£	£
Curzon Finance Sarl	Common control	Creditor other loan	(25,947,414)	(22,527,382)
		Creditor accrual	(3,258,487)	(2,878,669)
		Interest payable	3,799,849	3,544,602
		Amount owed by / (to) group undertaking	7,170	•
Curzon Hotel Investments Limited	Intermediate controlling party	Amount owed to group undertaking	(39,788,641)	(39,797,428)
Curzon Hotel	Fellow subsidiary	Debtor prepayment	-	•
Properties (GP)		Creditor rent accrual	(13,757,348)	(535,876)
Limited re The		Trade creditor	-	(8,244,933)
Curzon Hotel		Amount owed by / (to)		
Properties Limited		group undertaking	3,719,541	(3,195,347)
Partnership		Rent in period	13,221,473	24,736,226
CIT (GP) Limited re	Common control	Trade creditor	(1,610,044)	(1,000,060)
The CIT Real Estate		Creditor accrual	(18,986)	(22,151)
Limited Partnership		Property management		
		Fees in period	1,176,099	1,192,636

### 23 CONTROLLING PARTIES

The immediate controlling party is Curzon Hotel Holdings Limited, a company registered in the British Virgin Islands

#### 24 POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 7 February 2013, Irish Bank Resolution Corporation Limited, the provider of the bank loans detailed in Note 12, was placed into special liquidation. The consequences of this are discussed further in Notes 1 and 12.

There were no other post balance sheet events to report