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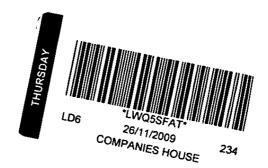
REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES

## SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited

Report and Financial Statements

Period Ended

30 March 2008





# Annual report and financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008

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### **Directors**

11

12

R A Caring L Copperthwaite J W S Lawrence N K A Jones

### Secretary and registered office

JWS Lawrence, 90 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6XX.

Consolidated cash flow statement

Notes forming part of the financial statements

### Company number

6395943

### **Auditors**

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP, 55 Baker Street, London, W1U 7EU.

# Report of the directors for the period ended 30 March 2008

The directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008.

#### Results and dividends

The profit and loss account is set out on page 7 and shows the loss for the period.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

The company was incorporated on 10 October 2007 as Newinco 768 Limited and changed its name on 30 October 2007 to SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited. The financial statements cover the period from incorporation to 30 March 2008.

### Principle activities

During the period the principal business of the group was the operation of private members clubs, restaurants, hotel rooms and a cinema, in the UK and the USA. The principal activity of the company was an investment holding company.

#### Review of the business

On 16 January 2008 Soho House Limited was acquired by the company and as a result of applying acquisition accounting rules, only the period of trading from the acquisition date to the company's financial year end, is disclosed within these accounts.

The statutory accounts of Soho House Limited, the acquired company, along with its' subsidiaries, Soho House UK Limited and Cowshed Products Limited, provide a full year's trading results of the entire UK operations and will provide a more meaningful picture of the business performance of the UK activity of the group.

The group's consolidated loss after taxation was £3.5 million, this represents the last two and a half months of trading of the group. This loss is not representative of the group's annual trading due to the seasonal nature of the group's business, as the last quarter is the weakest quarter within the annual cycle. The loss is also further increased by the amortisation of goodwill and the increased interest payments on the new loan facility.

#### **Future developments**

The company intends to expand the number of private members clubs, restaurants and hotel rooms in the US and Europe.

### Financial and non financial key performance indicators

In line with our operating objectives, we use both financial and non-financial KPIs. Where relevant, KPIs are used as our primary measures of whether we are achieving our objectives, however, the scale and size of our operations means we use many other detailed performance measures in addition to KPIs. We also use KPIs to measure performance against our primary objective of growing our businesses to create value for our shareholders. We use qualitative assessments to judge progress against our objectives in areas where numerical measures are less relevant.

The KPIs used to measure performance include gross profit margin and operating profit margin. We benchmark these measures against the appropriate industry competitors and make the necessary controls to ensure that we achieve our target ratios.

2008

Gross profit margin Operating profit margin 76% -17%

Gross profit margin was within expectations for the period whereas operating margin was negative due to amortisation of goodwill as a result of the acquisition.

# Report of the directors for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### Principal risks and uncertainties

In addition to the opportunities we have to grow and develop our business, the group faces a range of risks and uncertainties as part of both its day to day operations and its corporate activities, these include the impact of a general economic downturn, regulatory changes, major incidents, labour and energy costs. We strive to mitigate the impact from such risks by implementing the appropriate corporate governance policies.

### Financial risk management objectives and policies

The group uses various financial instruments which include cash, trade debtors, trade creditors and amounts due to group undertakings that arise directly from its operations. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the group's operations. The existence of these financial instruments exposes the group to a number of financial risks, which are described in more detail below. The main risks arising from the group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

### Liquidity risk

The group manages its cash and borrowing requirements centrally to maximise interest income and minimise interest expense, whilst ensuring that the group has sufficient liquid resources to meet the operating needs of its business.

#### Interest rate risk

The group is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on its fixed rate borrowings and cash flow interest rate risk on floating rate deposits, bank overdrafts and loans.

### Credit risk

Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and provision is made for doubtful debts as necessary.

### Supplier payment policy

The group's policy in relation to the payment of suppliers is to pay them within the credit terms specified, provided that the supplier is also complying with all relevant terms and conditions.

### Disabled persons

The group's policy is to give full and fair consideration to applications for employment made by disabled persons, having regard to their particular aptitudes and abilities. It is the policy of the group that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons, should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

### Employment involvement

Employee involvement and consultation is accomplished in a number of ways, including regular briefing meetings and presentations on various aspects of the group's business. Employee bonus schemes are linked to departmental performance enabling a common awareness of the financial and economic factors affecting the group.

# Report of the directors for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

#### **Directors**

The directors of the company during the period were:

Olswang Directors 1 Limited (appointed on incorporation, resigned 30 October 2007)
Olswang Directors 2 Limited (appointed on incorporation, resigned 30 October 2007)

R A Caring (appointed 30 October 2007)
L Copperthwaite (appointed 30 October 2007)
J W S Lawrence (appointed 30 October 2007)
N K A Jones (appointed 16 January 2008)

None of the directors have any interest in the share capital of any group company that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Companies Act 1985.

### **Directors' responsibilities**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period 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.

# Report of the directors for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### **Auditors**

All of the current directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of the information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to ensure that the auditors are aware of the information. The directors are not aware of any relevant information of which the auditors are unaware.

BDO Stoy Hayward LLP were appointed during the period and have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to re-appoint them will be proposed at the annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board

JWS Lawrence

Director

4 November 2008

### Report of the independent auditors

### To the shareholders of SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited

We have audited the group and parent company financial statements (the "financial statements") of SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited for the period ended 30 March 2008 which comprise the consolidated profit and loss account, the consolidated statement of total recognised gains and losses, the consolidated balance sheet, the company balance sheet, the consolidated cash flow statement, and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are 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 have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and whether the information given in the directors' report is consistent with those financial statements. We also report to you if, in our opinion, 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.

Our report has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and for no other purpose. No person is entitled to rely on this report unless such a person is a person entitled to rely upon this report by virtue of and for the purpose of the Companies Act 1985 or has been expressly authorised to do so by our prior written consent. Save as above, we do not accept responsibility for this report to any other person or for any other purpose and we hereby expressly disclaim any and all such liability.

### 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 group's and 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.

### Report of the independent auditors (Continued)

### Opinion

Mr. Maria

### In our opinion:

- the group financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the group's affairs as at 30 March 2008 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- the parent company financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the parent company's affairs as at 30 March 2008;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

BDO Stay Haymand CLP BDO STOY HAYWARD LLP

Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors

London

4 November 2008

Consolidated profit and loss account for the period ended 30 March 2008

	Note	£
Turnover	2	12,767,081
Cost of sales		3,016,408
Gross profit		9,750,673
Administrative expenses		11,933,737
Operating loss	5	(2,183,064)
Interest receivable Interest payable	6	86,187 (1,559,473)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(3,656,350)
Tax credit on loss on ordinary activities	7	156,941
Loss on ordinary activities after taxation		(3,499,409)
Loss attributable to minority interests		4,816
Loss for the financial period	18	(3,494,593)

All amounts relate to continuing activities.

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The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Consolidated statement of total recognised gains and losses for the period ended 30 March 2008

	£
Group loss for the financial period Exchange translation differences on consolidation	(3,494,593) 25,552
Total recognised gains and losses for the financial period	(3,469,041)

There are no differences between historical cost profit and loss and the results above.

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# Consolidated balance sheet at 30 March 2008

	Note	£	£
Fixed assets Intangible assets Tangible assets	9 10		62,174,754 49,933,737
Current assets	12	4 722 206	112,108,491
Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	1,732,306 5,418,807 875,063	
Creditors: amounts falling due		8,062,176	
within one year	14	12,843,367	
Net current liabilities			(4,817,191)
Total assets less current liabilities			107,291,300
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		(109,416,787)
Provision for liabilities and charges	16		(1,302,237)
			(3,427,724)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	17 18		1 (3,469,041)
Shareholders' deficit	19		(3,469,040)
Minority interest			41,316
			(3,427,724)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 4 November 2008

J W S Lawrence Director

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The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

# Company balance sheet at 30 March 2008

	Note	£	£
Fixed assets Investments	11		96,637,684
Current assets Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	13	10,853,684 47,837	
- ···		10,901,521	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	1,477,076	
Net current assets			9,424,445
Total assets less current liabilities			106,062,129
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	15		107,130,249
			(1,068,120)
Capital and reserves Called up share capital Profit and loss account	17 18		1 (1,068,121)
Shareholders' deficit	19		(1,068,120)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 4 November 2008

J W S Lawrence **Director** 

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The notes on pages 12 to 26 form part of these financial statements.

Marie Wall

# Consolidated cash flow statement for the period ended 30 March 2008

	Note	£	£
Net cash inflow from operating activities	23		1,008,147
Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received Interest paid		86,187 (1,559,473)	
			(1,473,286)
Taxation UK corporation tax			-
Capital expenditure Purchase of tangible fixed assets			(3,686,522)
Acquisitions and disposals Acquisition of subsidiary undertakings Cash acquired with subsidiary undertaking	20	(96,637,684) 7,253,408	
Cash outflow before use of liquid resources and financing			(89,384,276)
Financing Repayment of bank loans New bank loans taken out Other loans taken out Repayment of other loans Issue of shares in subsidiary company	15	(17,596,475) 79,416,787 30,000,000 (4,276,908) 6,010,652	
			93,554,056
Increase in cash	25		18,119

# Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008

### 1 Accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards. The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the results of SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited and all of its subsidiary undertakings as at 30 March 2008 using the acquisition method of accounting. The results of subsidiary undertakings are included from the date of acquisition.

#### Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts receivable, excluding value added tax, in respect of the sale of goods and services to customers. Turnover from the sale of goods and services is recognised at the point of sale. Membership income is paid in advance and is deferred and recognised on a monthly basis.

### Goodwill

Goodwill arising on acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking is the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. Positive goodwill is capitalised and amortised through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimate of its useful economic life, which is 20 years. Impairment tests on the carrying value of goodwill are undertaken:

- at the end of the first full financial year following acquisition;
- in other periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Impairment of fixed assets and goodwill

The need for any fixed asset impairment write-down is assessed by comparison of the carrying value of the asset against the higher of realisable value and value in use.

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of tangible fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful lives.

The rates generally applicable are:

Leasehold property and improvements

over period of lease on straight line basis

Furniture and equipment
Office equipment

5 years straight line
 2-4 years straight line

Motor vehicles

4 years straight line

Freehold land and buildings

nil

Depreciation has not been provided on freehold buildings. It is the group's policy to maintain these assets in good condition through regular repair and maintenance. Accordingly, the directors consider that the residual value of the freehold buildings will be maintained and any depreciation would not be material. Impairment reviews are performed annually and any impairment loss provided, where applicable.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Stock

Stock is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date except that the recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that the company anticipates to make sufficient taxable profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

Investments

Fixed asset investments are stated at cost less provisions for diminution in value.

#### Leased assets

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Reverse premiums and similar incentives received to enter into operating lease agreements are released to the profit and loss account over the period to the date on which the rent is first expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

### Pension costs

Employer's contributions to the group's defined contribution pension scheme are charged to the profit and loss account as they become payable.

### Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit over the term of the debt so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Finance costs include issue costs, which are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

### Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions of individual companies are translated at the rates ruling when they occurred. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

The results of overseas operations are translated at the average rates of exchange during the period and the balance sheet translated into sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences which arise from translation of the opening net assets and results of foreign subsidiary undertakings are taken to reserves.

All other differences are taken to the profit and loss account with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings used to finance or provide a hedge against foreign equity investments, which are taken directly to reserves to the extent of the exchange difference arising on the net investment in these enterprises. Tax charges or credits that are directly and solely attributable to such exchange differences are also taken to reserves.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### 1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Capitalisation of finance costs

Finance costs which are directly attributable to the development of a specific venue are capitalised at the standard rate of interest borne by the company. Capitalisation commences when finance costs are incurred and expenditure on the venue begins. Capitalisation ceases when the development of a particular venue is substantially complete in accordance with FRS 15.

### 2 Turnover

The amounts shown for both turnover and loss before tax, minority interest and net assets are significantly attributable to the group's principal activities. The split by geographical segment is:

		2008 UK £	2008 US £	2008 Total £
	Turnover Loss before tax Minority interest	10,349,484 (3,286,456) -	2,417,597 (369,894) 4,816	12,767,081 (3,656,350) 4,816
	Net (liabilities)/assets Minority interest	(3,802,172)	333,132 41,316	(3,469,040) 41,316
		(3,802,172)	374,448	(3,427,724)
3	Employees			£
	Staff costs consist of:			
	Wages and salaries Social security costs Other pension costs			4,893,367 572,511 8,416
				5,474,294
	The average monthly number of employees, including dire and part time employees, during the period was:	ectors		Number
	Administration Operations			42 1,070
				1,112

4 Direct	tors' emoluments	£
Remu	neration in respect of directors was as follows:	
	uments on contributions to money purchase pension schemes	65,345 1,042
		66,387
During	g the period 1 director participated in money purchase pension schemes.	
No dir	rectors emoluments were paid through the company.	
5 Opera	ating loss	£
This is	s arrived at after charging:	
Depre Audito Hire o	tisation of intangible assets eciation of tangible assets ors' remuneration - audit fees - other taxation services - other accounting services of land and buildings - operating leases ange differences	654,471 876,834 20,000 6,250 6,250 652,233 84,351
6 Intere	est payable	£
Bank l Less i	loans interest capitalised	1,621,245 (61,772)
		1,559,473

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

Taxation	£
Current tax UK corporation tax on profit for the period US corporation tax on profit for the period	
Total current tax	-
Deferred tax	
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 16)	(156,941)
Taxation credit on loss on ordinary activities	(156,941)
The tax assessed for the period differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. are explained below:	The differences
Loss on ordinary activities before tax	(3,656,350)
Loss on ordinary activities at the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 30%	(1,096,905)
Effects of: Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Depreciation for period in excess of capital allowances Losses carried forward Movement on provisions Losses brought forward Utilisation of tax losses Unutilised tax losses	336,335 (68,889) 369,991 (1,695) (14,562) (58,356) 534,081
Current tax charge for period	

There are tax losses of £1,068,121 in SHG Acquisition UK Limited which have not been recognised as they are not available for group relief.

### 8 Profit for the financial period

7

The company has taken advantage of the exemption allowed under section 230 of the Companies Act 1985 and has not presented its own profit and loss account in these financial statements. The group loss for the period includes a loss after tax of £1,068,121 which is dealt with in the financial statements of the parent company.

9	Intangible fixed assets	£
	Goodwill	
	Cost At incorporation Arising on acquisition of subsidiary undertakings (note 20)	62,829,225
	At 30 March 2008	62,829,225
	Amortisation At incorporation Charge for the period	654,471
	At 30 March 2008	654,471
	Net book value At incorporation	
	At 30 March 2008	62,174,754

SHG Acquisition (UK) Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

21,114,316 19,067,849 820,720 8,896,841 34,011 49,933,737

During the period interest costs of £61,772 were capitalised as part of the cost of freehold land, buildings and improvements and leasehold properties and improvements, in line with the group's accounting policy.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

11	Fixed asset investments	Shares in
	Company	subsidiary undertakings £
	Cost At incorporation	_
	Additions	96,637,684
	At 30 March 2008	96,637,684

In the opinion of the directors, the aggregate value of the company's investment in subsidiary undertakings is not less than the amount included in the balance sheet.

Name	Country of incorporation/ registration	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held at 30 March 2008	Principal activity
Soho House Limited	England	100%	Leisure
Soho House UK Limited	England	100%*	Leisure
Cowshed Products Limited	England	100%*	Cosmetics
NBJ Leisure Limited	England	100%*	Non trading
Soho House US Corp	USA	100%*	Holding
Soho House LLC	USA	98.75%*	Holding
Soho House New York LLC	USA	98.75%*	Leisure
Soho House Beach House LLC	USA	98.75%*	Leisure
Soho House New York Inc	USA	98.75%*	Non trading
Soho House West Hollywood LLC	USA	98.75%*	Leisure
Soho House Berlin GmbH	Germany	100%*	Leisure

<sup>\*</sup>denotes indirect holding by the company

For all undertakings listed above, the country of operation is the same as the country of incorporation or registration.

### 12 Stocks

	Group £	Company £
Raw materials	228,646	-
Finished goods and goods for resale	153,402	-
Consumables	1,350,258	-
		<del></del>
	1,732,306	•

There is no material difference between the replacement cost of stocks and the amounts stated above.

13	Debtors		
		Group £	Company £
	Trade debtors	1,760,287	22
	Amounts due from related undertakings	-	20,030
	Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings	- 047.000	10,746,314
	Other debtors	1,917,268	-
	Prepayments and accrued income	1,556,102 64,509	_
	Corporation tax debtor Other taxes and social security costs	120,641	87,318
	Other taxes and social security costs		
		5,418,807	10,853,684
	All amounts shown under debtors fall due for payment within one year.		
14	Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
		Group £	Company £
	Bank overdrafts	856,944	-
	Trade creditors	3,615,013	-
	Amounts owed to subsidiary companies		421,456
	Other taxes and social security costs	1,930,993	-
	Other creditors	552,142	1 055 600
	Accruals and deferred income	5,888,275	1,055,620
		12,843,367	1,477,076
15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year		
		Group £	Company £
	Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
	Bank loans Other loans	79,416,787 30,000,000	77,130,249 30,000,000
		109,416,787	107,130,249

15	Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	(Continued)		
	Analysis of repayments	Bank loans and overdrafts £	Other loans	Total £
	Within one year	856,944		856,944
	In more than one year but not more than two years In more than two years but not more than five years In more than five years	- 79,416,787 -	30,000,000	79,416,787 30,000,000
		79,416,787	30,000,000	109,416,787
	The bank loan is secured by a fixed and floating charge of the bank loan bears an interest rate of LIBOR + 1%.  The other loan relates to loan notes repayable in 2028 which	, ,		ts of the group.
16	Provision for liabilities and charges			£
	Deferred taxation			
	At incorporation Provision at acquisition Credit to the profit and loss account			1,459,178 (156,941)
	At 30 March 2008			1,302,237
	The deferred tax provision is comprised of: Accelerated capital allowances			1,302,237
	The deferred tax movement is partly attributable to the phase	ing out of hotels	building allowan	ces.
17	Share capital			£
	Authorised 1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each			1,000
	Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 ordinary share of £1 each (note 19)			1

18	Profit and loss account	Group £	Company £
	At incorporation Loss for the period Exchange translation differences on consolidation	(3,494,593) 25,552	- (1,068,121) -
	At 30 March 2008	(3,469,041)	(1,068,121)
19	Reconciliation of movement in shareholders' funds	Group £	Company £
	Opening shareholders' funds Loss for the period Issue of shares Gain on exchange translation differences on consolidation	(3,494,593) 1 25,552	(1,068,121) 1 -
	Closing shareholders' deficit	(3,469,040)	(1,068,120)

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### 20 Acquisitions

Acquisition of Soho House Limited and subsidiaries

On 16 January 2008 the company acquired the entire issued share capital of Soho House Limited for consideration of £94,859,773 which was settled in cash.

In calculating the goodwill arising on acquisition, the fair value of the consolidated net assets of the Soho House Limited group have been assessed and adjustments from book value have been made where necessary. These adjustments are summarised in the following table:

		Revaluation of fixed	
	Book value £	assets £	Fair value £
Fixed assets Tangible Intangible	46,838,635 5,464,597	285,413 (5,464,597)	47,124,048 -
Current assets Stocks Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	1,884,509 11,076,216 7,596,412	- - -	1,884,509 11,076,216 7,596,412
Total assets	72,860,369	(5,179,184)	67,681,185
Creditors Due within one year Due in more than one year	32,366,910	-	32,366,910
Provisions Minority interest	1,459,178 46,638	-	1,459,178 46,638
Net assets	38,987,643	(5,179,184)	33,808,459
			£
Fair value of consideration (including expenses of £1,777,91 Net assets acquired	1)		96,637,684 33,808,459
Goodwill arising on acquisition (note 9)			62,829,225

The revaluation of fixed assets relates to the assessed fair value of the freehold land and buildings, and the write off of goodwill held by the Soho House Limited group on acquisition.

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

### Acquisitions (Continued)

The results of the Soho House Limited group prior to its acquisition were as follows:

Dro	fit	and	loss	200	aunt	
PFO	HL	ann	1055	acc	ount	

	9 month period to 17 January 2008 £	Year to 30 March 2007 £
Turnover	40,989,852	43,152,139
Operating profit Loss on disposal of fixed assets Net interest payable	2,633,395 (803,799)	1,560,077 (190,205) (1,219,749)
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation Taxation on profit from ordinary activities Minority interest	1,829,596 (2,338)	150,123 (355,438) (6,677)
Profit/(loss) for the period	1,827,258	(211,992)

### **Cash flows**

The net outflow of cash arising from the acquisition of the Soho House Limited group was as follows:

£

Cash consideration Cash acquired Less overdraft acquired	(96,637,684) 7,596,412 (343,004)
Net outflow of cash	(89,384,276)

### Commitments under operating leases

The company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below:

2008 Land and buildings £

Operating leases which expire:

Within one year In one to five years Over five years

60,000

2,668,505

2,728,505

22	Capital commitments	Group	Company
	Capital expenditure contracted for but not provided	£ 1,992,232 ———	£ -
23	Reconciliation of operating profit to net cash inflow from operating activitie	s	£
	Operating loss		(2,183,064)
	Amortisation of intangible fixed assets Depreciation of tangible fixed assets Decrease in stocks Increase in debtors Increase in creditors Exchange adjustments		654,471 876,834 152,203 (288,734) 1,770,885 25,552
	Net cash inflow from operating activities		1,008,147
24	Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net debt		£
	Increase in cash Cash inflow from changes in debt		18,119 94,760,574
	Movement in net debt		94,778,693
	Net debt on acquisition		14,619,975
	Closing net debt		109,398,668

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the period ended 30 March 2008 (Continued)

;	Analysis of net debt				
		On incorporation £	Acquired on acquisition £	Other cash flow £	At 30 March 2008 £
	Cash at bank and in hand Bank overdraft		7,596,412 (343,004)	(6,721,349) (513,940)	875,063 (856,944)
			7,253,408	(7,235,289)	18,119
	Bank loans due within one year Bank loans due after more than one year	-	(17,596,475) -	17,596,475 (79,416,787)	- (79,416,787)
	Other loans		(4,276,908)	(25,723,092)	(30,000,000)
	Total	-	(14,619,975)	(94,778,693)	(109,398,668)

### 26 Ultimate controlling parties and related parties

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The intermediate and ultimate holding company of SHG Acquisition UK Limited at 30 March 2008 was Abertarff Limited, a Jersey registered company.

At 30 March 2008, the ultimate controlling party was R A Caring as he had significant influence over the control of the group.

As at 30 March 2008 an amount of £20,030 was owed by Abertarff Limited to SHG Acquisition UK Limited.

Loan notes are held by two of the directors of the company, R A Caring and N K A Jones who hold £24,000,000 and £2,675,000 respectively. K Young, the wife of N K A Jones, held loan notes of £3,325,000. These loan notes are non interest bearing.