CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (THREE) Registered Number: 2455786

## DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

\*AQ7478CM\* 0602
COMPANIES HOUSE 05/02/04

## **CONTENTS**

	Page
Directors' Report	1 to 2
Statement of the Directors' Responsibilities in Respect of the Financial Statements	3
Independent Auditors' Report	4 to 5
Profit and Loss Account	6
Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses	7
Balance Sheet	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 to 16

#### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003**

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2003.

#### **ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING**

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Canary Wharf Investments (Two) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The company's ultimate parent undertaking is Canary Wharf Group ptc ('CWG').

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company is property investment. At present this activity is concentrated on the Canary Wharf development in London's Docklands.

#### **DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES**

The profit and loss account for the year ended 30 June 2003 is set out on page 6. During the year the company recorded a profit of £12,813,982 (2002:£10,997,513). The directors recommend the payment of an interim dividend of £12,813,982 (2002:£784,582).

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors of the company throughout the year ended 30 June 2003 were:

A P Anderson II G lacobescu R Lyons

#### **DIRECTORS' INTERESTS**

The directors have been granted options to subscribe for ordinary shares in CWG. Details of interests and options to subscribe for shares in CWG are disclosed as appropriate in the financial statements of either the intermediate parent company, Canary Wharf Estate Limited, or CWG, the ultimate parent company.

Other than the above, no director had any beneficial interest in the shares of the company, its parent undertaking or any of its subsidiaries at 30 June 2003 or at any time throughout the year then ended.

#### POLICY FOR PAYMENT OF CREDITORS

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

The company had no trade creditors at 30 June 2003 or 30 June 2002.

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

#### **AUDITORS**

On 1 August 2003 Deloitte & Touche, the company's auditors, transferred their business to Deloitte & Touche LLP, a limited liability partnership incorporated under the Limited Liability Partnership Act 2000. The company's consent has been given to treating the appointment of Deloitte & Touche as extending to Deloitte & Touche LLP under the provisions of s26(5) of the Companies Act 1989. A resolution to re-appoint Deloitte & Touche LLP as the company's auditor will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Elective resolutions to dispense with holding annual general meetings, the laying of financial statements before the company in general meeting and the appointment of auditors annually are currently in force. The auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP, will therefore be deemed to have been reappointed at the end of the period of 28 days, beginning the day on which copies of this report and financial statements are sent to members unless a resolution is passed under section 393 of the Companies Act 1985 to the effect that their appointment be brought to an end.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

J R Garwood Company Secretary

23 December 2003

Registered office: 30th Floor One Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5AB

## STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are required by the Companies Act 1985 to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and of the results of the company for the year then ended. In preparing these 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 enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible 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.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (THREE)

We have audited the financial statements of Canary Wharf Investments (Three) for the year ended 30 June 2003 which comprise the profit and loss account, the balance sheet, the statement of total recognised gains and losses, and the related notes 1 to 15. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

## Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and accounting standards.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant United Kingdom legal and regulatory requirements and auditing standards.

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report if, in our opinion, the directors' report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed.

We read the directors' report for the above year and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the financial statements.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (THREE)

#### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with United Kingdom auditing standards issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2003 and of its profit for the year then ended and have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

**Deloitte & Touche LLP** 

Deloitte & Touche LLA

**Chartered Accountants and Registered Auditors** 

London

23 December 2003

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	Notes	Year Ended 30 June 2003	Year Ended 30 June 2002
	_	£	£
Turnover		12,701,088	12,784,371
Cost of sales	_	(1,214,427)	(685,758)
GROSS PROFIT		11,486,661	12,098,613
Administrative expenses		(1,208,268)	(1,330,030)
Other operating income		5,205	-
OPERATING PROFIT	2	10,283,598	10,768,583
Interest receivable and similar income	3	4,367,520	3,267,037
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(1,944,585)	(1,827,413)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	<del></del>	12,706,533	12,208,207
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	107,449	(1,210,694)
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	12	12,813,982	10,997,513
Dividends	6	(12,813,982)	(784,582)
RETAINED PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	13	•	10,212,931

Movements in reserves are shown in Note 12 of these financial statements.

All amounts relate to continuing activities in the United Kingdom.

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISED GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

	Year Ended 30 June 2003	Year Ended 30 June 2002
	£	£
Profit for the financial year Unrealised (deficit)/surplus on revaluation of properties	12,813,982 (10,250,000)	10,997,513 1,218,500
Total recognised gains relating to the year	2,563,982	12,216,013

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30 JUNE 2003**

	Notes	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	_	£	£
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	7	179,000,000	189,250,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	8 -	101,147,883 12	83,753,130
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	9	101,147,895 (73,473,139)	83,753,130 (55,970,925)
NET CURRENT ASSETS	_	27,674,756	27,782,205
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	_	206,674,756	217,032,205
Provisions for liabilities and charges	10	(19,305,006)	(19,412,455)
NET ASSETS	=	187,369,750	197,619,750
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up share capital Reserves:	11	117,660,000	117,660,000
Revaluation reserve Profit and loss account	12 12	69,709,750	79,959,750 -
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS - EQUITY	13	187,369,750	197,619,750

The notes on pages 9 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON 23 DECEMBER 2003 AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY:

R LYONS DIRECTOR

#### 1 PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the principal accounting policies of the company, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year, is set out below.

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties, and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

In accordance with the provisions of FRS 1 (Revised), a cash flow statement has not been prepared as the company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a body incorporated in the European Union. A consolidated cash flow statement is included in the financial statements of CWG.

#### Profit and loss account

Rental income and rents payable are stated net of VAT. Rents payable comprise ground rents and other associated property costs. Administrative expenses comprise service charges and management fees.

## Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, comprising leasehold investment properties, are revalued annually and in accordance with SSAP 19 (Accounting for Investment Properties) no provision is made for depreciation. This departure from the requirements of the statutory accounting rules, which requires all properties to be depreciated is, in the opinion of the directors, necessary for the accounts to show a true and fair view. Depreciation is only one of the factors reflected in the annual valuation and the amount attributable to this factor is not capable of being separately identified or quantified. Surpluses or deficits are transferred to the revaluation reserve, unless a deficit is expected to be permanent and exceeds previous surpluses recognised on the same property, in which case the excess is charged to the profit and loss account.

#### Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in the corporation tax return.

Under FRS 19 deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. A net deferred tax asset is regarded as recoverable and therefore recognised only when, on the basis of all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is not recognised when fixed assets are revalued unless by the balance sheet date there is a binding agreement to sell the revalued assets and the gain or loss expected to arise on sale has been recognised in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured on a discounted basis to reflect the time value of money over the period between the balance sheet date and the dates on which it is estimated that the timing differences will reverse, or where the timing differences are not expected to reverse, a period not exceeding 50 years. Discount rates of 2.3% to 3.2% have been adopted reflecting the post-tax yield to maturity that can be obtained on government bonds with similar maturity dates and currencies to those of the deferred tax assets or liabilities.

#### Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest receivable and payable are recognised in the period in which they fall due.

#### 2 OPERATING PROFIT

	Year Ended 30 June 2003	Year Ended 30 June 2002
The operating profit is stated after charging:	£	£
Remuneration of the auditors: Audit fees	3,000	2,500

None of the directors received any emoluments in respect of their services to the company during the year.

No staff were employed by the company other than the directors.

3	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
•	INTEREST RESERVANCE AND SIMILAR INCOME	Year Ended	Year Ended
		30 June 2003	30 June 2002
			<del></del>
		£	£
	Interest receivable from group undertakings Bank interest receivable	4,367,508 12	3,267,037
		4,367,520	3,267,037
4	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
•	MILITED I A LABLE AND OWNERN OFFICE	Year Ended	Year Ended
		30 June 2003	30 June 2002
		£	£
	Interest payable to group undertakings	1,944,585	1,827,413
		1,944,585	1,827,413
5	TAXATION	Year Ended	Year Ended
		30 June 2003	30 June 2002
		£	£
	Current tax: UK corporation tax (see below)		
	Deferred tax:		
	Net effect of discount	(107,449)	1,210,694
	Total deferred tax (Note 10)	(107,449)	1,210,694
	Total tax on profit on ordinary activities	(107,449)	1,210,694
	Tax reconciliation:		
	Profit on ordinary activities before tax	12,706,533	12,208,207
	Tax on profit on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 30%	3,811,959	3,662,462
	Effects of: Tax losses and other timing differences	(3,811,959)	(3,662,462)
		(0,011,000)	(5,552,152)
	Current tax charge for the year	<del>-</del>	

6

**DIVIDENDS** 

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003

No provision for corporation tax has been made since the profit for the year will be covered by the group relief expected to be made available to the company by other companies in the group. No charge will be made by other group companies for the surrender of group relief. It is anticipated that group relief and other tax reliefs will impact on future tax charges.

If the company's property was sold at its market value, a tax liability of £1,544,372 would arise (2002: £13,987,829). This tax liability is stated after taking into account realised and unrealised capital losses of other group companies which would be available to reduce the tax liability. No charge will be made for the utilisation of capital losses. As the company has no intention to sell its investment property, it is not expected that any liability will arise in the forseeable future and no provision for this contingent liability has been made.

Year Ended

Year Ended

		30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	Interim dividend (10.89 pence per share) (2002 - 0.67	£	£
•	pence per share)	12,813,982	784,582
		12,813,982	784,582
7	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS		
			Long Leasehold Investment Properties
	Valuation At 1 July 2002 Revaluation		£ 189,250,000 (10,250,000)
	At 30 June 2003		179,000,000

On a historical cost basis, investment properties would have been included as follows:

£ 400,200,250, 400,200,2	30	0 June 2003	30 June 2002
Historical cost 109,290,250 109,290,2	Historical cost 109,29	£ 90,250	£ 109,290,250

At 30 June 2003 the company's leasehold property interests were valued by the group's external property advisers, FPDSavills, Chartered Surveyors, on the basis of Market Value in accordance with the Statements of Asset Valuation Practice and Guidance Notes of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors. No allowance was made for any expenses of realisation nor for any taxation which might arise in the event of disposal. The external valuation resulted in a revaluation deficit of £10.25 million which has been transferred to the revaluation reserve.

### 8 DEBTORS

	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£	£
Loans to fellow subsidiary undertakings	70,176,154	53,679,102
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	28,333,493	28,611,463
Other debtors	530	-
Prepayments and accrued income	2,637,706	1,462,565
	101,147,883	83,753,130

The loans to fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and carry interest at a rate linked to LIBOR.

#### 9 CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	£	£
Loans from parent undertaking	48,153,295	45,581,477
Loans from fellow subsidiary undertakings	4,112,311	3,954,962
Amounts owed to parent undertaking	14,012,360	1,790,704
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiary undertakings	6,175,776	4,255,946
Other creditors	112	19,031
Accruals	3,000	53,535
Deferred income	1,016,285	315,270
	73,473,139	55,970,925

The loans from the company's parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings are repayable on demand and carry interest at a rate linked to LIBOR.

#### 10 PROVISION FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES

Deferred taxation:

	Year ended 30 June 2003	Year ended 30 June 2002
Accelerated capital allowances	£ 31,945,500	£ 35,295,000
Undiscounted deferred tax liability Discount	31,945,500 (12,640,494)	35,295,000 (15,882,545)
Discounted deferred tax liability	19,305,006	19,412,455
At 1 July Deferred tax (credit)/charge in profit and loss account	19,412,455	18,201,761
for the period	(107,449)	1,210,694
At 30 June	19,305,006	19,412,455

As the company has no intention to sell its investment properties it is not expected that the deferred tax liability will crystallise in the foreseeable future.

11	CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL	30 June 2003	30 June 2002
	F 21 Olympia	£	£
	Equity Shares Authorised, 500,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	500,000,000	500,000,000
	Allotted, called-up and fully paid, 117,660,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	117,660,000	117,660,000
12	RESERVES		
		Revaluation Reserve	Profit and Loss Account
	At 1 July 2002 Profit for the financial year Dividend Revaluation	£ 79,959,750 - - (10,250,000)	£ 12,813,982 (12,813,982) -
	At 30 June 2003	69,709,750	-
13	RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDE  Shareholders' funds as at 1 July 2002  Profit for the financial year  Dividend  Revaluation	ERS' FUNDS	£ 197,619,750 12,813,982 (12,813,982)
	Shareholders' funds as at 30 June 2003		(10,250,000)

## 14 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 30 June 2003 the company had given fixed and floating charges over substantially all its assets to secure the commitments of certain other group undertakings.

#### 15 RELATED PARTIES

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Canary Wharf Investments (Two) Limited, a company registered in England and Wales. The company's ultimate parent was Canary Wharf Group plc (subsequently renamed Canary Wharf Estate Limited) until 4 December 2001. Following the completion of a group reconstruction on this date the new holding company, New Canary Wharf plc, subsequently renamed Canary Wharf Group plc, a company registered in England and Wales, is considered the company's ultimate parent undertaking.

Canary Wharf Group pic is the parent company of the largest and smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up.

Copies of the consolidated financial statements of Canary Wharf Group plc may be obtained from the Company Secretary, 30th Floor, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5AB.

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 3(c) of FRS8 allowing the company not to disclose related party transactions with respect to other group companies.