CWBC PROPERTIES (BP1) LIMITED Registered Number: 4610749

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

TUESDAY



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### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2010

#### **BUSINESS REVIEW AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES**

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Canary Wharf Group plc and its ultimate parent undertaking is Songbird Estates plc

The principal activity of the company is property investment. All activities take place within the United Kingdom. The directors are not aware, at the date of this report, of any likely major changes in the company's activities in the coming year.

As shown in the company's profit and loss account, the company's profit after tax for the year was £61,454,153 (2009 £53,632,784)

The balance sheet shows the company's financial position at the year end and indicates that net liabilities were £16,108,285 (2009 £77,562,438) Details of amounts owed to group companies are shown in Notes 8 and 9

The Canary Wharf Group (comprising Canary Wharf Group plc and its subsidiaries) manages its operations on a unified basis. For this reason, the company's directors believe that key performance indicators specific to the company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of its business. The performance of the Canary Wharf Group, which includes the company, is discussed in the Annual Report of Canary Wharf Group plc, which does not form part of this report.

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

#### **DIVIDENDS AND RESERVES**

The profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2010 is set out on page 7. No dividends have been paid or proposed (2009 £Nil) and the retained profit of £61,454,153 (2009 profit of £53,632,784) has been transferred to reserves

#### **GOING CONCERN**

The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position (including the principal risks and uncertainties), are set out in this Directors' Report. The finances of the company and its liquidity position and borrowings are, where appropriate, also described in this report.

As a result of a reduction in the value of its property interests, the company is in a net liability position at the year end. However, the company has the benefit of leases which provide an income stream which the directors forecast will enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of not less than 12 months from the signing date of the financial statements in addition, as a member of the Canary Wharf Group, the company has access to considerable resources

Having made the requisite enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company will have adequate resources to continue its operations for the foreseeable future Accordingly they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors of the company throughout the year ended 31 December 2010 were

A P Anderson II G lacobescu R J J Lyons

The company provides an indemnity to all directors (to the extent permitted by law) in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. The company also has in place liability insurance covering the directors and officers of the company. Both the indemnity and insurance were in force during the year ended 31 December 2010 and at the time of the approval of this Directors' Report. Neither the indemnity nor the insurance provide cover in the event that the director is proven to have acted dishonestly or fraudulently.

#### PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

As a member of the Canary Wharf Group the key risks facing the company include the cyclical nature of the property market, financing risk and concentration risk

#### Cyclical Nature of the Property Market

The valuation of Canary Wharf Group's assets is subject to many external economic and market factors. The turmoil in the financial markets during 2008 and 2009 was reflected in the property market by such factors as the oversupply of available space in the office market, a significant decline in tenant demand for space in London and a change in the market perception of property as an investment resulting in a negative impact on property valuations in general. In the latter half of 2009 and during the course of 2010 there were signs of a tightening of supply which has resulted in an increase in valuations and a compression of yields. Changes in financial and property markets are kept under constant review so that the company can react appropriately. The impact of the ongoing uncertainty in the financial and property markets continues to be closely monitored.

#### **Financing Risk**

The broader economic cycle inevitably leads to movements in inflation, interest rates and bond yields. The company finances its operations largely through surplus cash and intercompany finance. The terms of the company's borrowings are summarised in Notes 8 and 9.

The ongoing uncertainty in financial markets continues to significantly limit the availability of funding. In common with other UK property companies, lack of financing facilities may have an impact on the business of Canary Wharf Group if the lending markets remain limited for the forseeable future.

#### **Concentration Risk**

The majority of Canary Wharf Group's real estate assets, including the assets of the company, are currently located on or adjacent to the Canary Wharf Estate with tenants that are mainly linked to the financial services industry. Wherever possible steps are taken to mitigate or avoid material consequences arising from this concentration.

The principal risks facing the Canary Wharf Group are discussed in the Annual Report of Canary Wharf Group plc, which does not form part of this report

### **DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

#### POLICY ON THE 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 outstanding trade creditors at 31 December 2010 or 31 December 2009

#### STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each director holding office at the date of this report has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information. As far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

. Company Secretary

27 June 2011

J R Garwood

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

Registered Number 4610749

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

The directors are responsible for preparing the 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 accounting standards have been followed, 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 that 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 AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CWBC PROPERTIES (BP1) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of CWBC Properties (BP1) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2010 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet and the related Notes 1 to 15. 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 auditor

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement, 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

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors, and the overall presentation of the financial statements.

#### 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 31 December 2010 and
  of its profit for the year 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

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

In our opinion the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CWBC PROPERTIES (BP1) LIMITED

### 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

Claire Faulkner (Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

**Chartered Accountant and Statutory Auditor** 

London, UK

27 June 2011

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2010 £	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales		41,369,642 (1,000)	39,444,816 (1,000)
GROSS PROFIT		41,368,642	39,443,816
Administrative expenses before exceptional items Exceptional item		(7,200)	(7,050)
Provision against investment properties	6	50,000,000	45,000,000
OPERATING PROFIT	2	91,361,442	84,436,766
Interest receivable and similar income	3	9,550,896	15,136,149
Interest payable and similar charges	4	(39,458,185)	(45,940,131)
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION		61,454,153	53,632,784
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	5	_	_
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION FOR THE YEAR	12	61,454,153	53,632,784

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 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

### **BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010**

	Note	31 December 2010 £	31 December 2009 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	6	725,000,000	675,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Amounts falling due after one year Amounts falling due within one year	7	10,986,168 553,884,106	10,944,173 556,482,341
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year NET CURRENT ASSETS	8	564,870,274 (95,085,423) 469,784,851	567,426,514 (95,085,050) 472,341,464
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES  CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year  NET LIABILITIES	9	1,194,784,851 (1,210,893,136) (16,108,285)	1,147,341,464 (1,224,903,902) (77,562,438)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up share capital Profit and loss account SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT	11 12 13	1 (16,108,286) (16,108,285)	(77,562,439) (77,562,438)

The Notes on pages 9 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements

APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON 27 JUNE 2011 AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY

R J J LYONS DIRECTOR

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

#### 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, modified to include the revaluation of investments properties and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards. The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as described in the Directors' Report.

In accordance with the provisions of FRS 1 (Revised) the company is exempt from the requirements to prepare a cash flow statement, as it is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Canary Wharf Group plc, which has prepared a consolidated cash flow statement

#### **Turnover**

Turnover represents rents receivable net of VAT and is recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which the rents become due

#### Interest receivable and interest payable

Interest receivable and payable are recognised on an accruals basis in the period in which they fall due

#### Investment properties

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 exceeds previous surpluses recognised on the same property, in which case the excess is charged to the profit and loss account.

#### Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which the rents become due

Where lease incentives, including rent free periods, are received upon entering into the lease, the benefit is recognised as an adjustment to rents payable allocated evenly over the lease term or the term to the first open market rent review if earlier

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

#### Finance lease agreements

As required by SSAP 21 and FRS 5, finance leases are recorded in the balance sheet as an asset and as an obligation to pay future rentals. Rentals payable are apportioned between the finance charge and a reduction in the outstanding obligation for future amounts payable.

The total finance charge is allocated to accounting periods over the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic charge to the remaining balance of the obligation for each accounting period

#### Trade and other debtors

Debtors are recognised initially at fair value. A provision for impairment is established where there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor concerned.

#### Trade and other creditors

Trade and other creditors are stated at cost

#### Debt

Debt instruments are stated initially at the amount of the net proceeds. The finance costs of such debt instruments are allocated to periods over the term of the debt at a constant rate on the carrying amount. The carrying amount is increased by the finance cost in respect of the reporting period and reduced by payments made in respect of the debt of that period. Finance costs are charged to the profit and loss account.

#### **Taxation**

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid or recovered using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The company is part of a UK group for group relief purposes and accordingly may take advantage of the group relief provisions whereby current taxable profits can be offset by current tax losses arising in other companies in that group. The group's policy is that no payment will be made for tax losses surrendered under the group relief provisions.

#### 2. OPERATING PROFIT

Operating profit is stated after charging

	Year Ended 31 December 2010 £	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £
Remuneration of the auditors  Audit fees for the audit of the company	6,000	6,000

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

No staff were employed by the company during the year or the prior year

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

3.	INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME		
		Year Ended 31 December 2010 £	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £
	Interest receivable from group undertakings	9,550,896	15,136,149
4.	INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES		
	Finance lease charges Interest payable to group undertakings	Year Ended 31 December 2010 £ 6,187,335 33,270,850	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £ 12,209,104 33,731,027
		39,458,185	45,940,131
5.	TAXATION		
		Year Ended 31 December 2010	Year Ended 31 December 2009
		£	£
	Current tax UK Corporation tax (see below)	£	£ 
		£ 61,454,153	£ 
	UK Corporation tax (see below)  Tax reconciliation		
	UK Corporation tax (see below)  Tax reconciliation Profit on ordinary activities before tax  Tax on profit on ordinary activities at UK corporation	61,454,153	53,632,784

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

No provision for corporation tax has been made since the taxable 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. There is no unprovided deferred taxation.

If the company's property was sold at its market value, after taking into account realised and unrealised capital losses of other group companies which would potentially be available to reduce the tax liability, a tax liability of £45,044,970 would arise (2009: £33,309,758) No charge will be made for the utilisation of capital losses. As the company has no current intention to sell its investment property, it is not expected that any liability will arise in the foreseeable future and no provision for this contingent liability has been made

#### 6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Leasehold Investment Property £
COST	753,500,000
At 1 January 2010 and 31 December 2010	753,500,000
PROVISION	
At 1 January 2010	78,500,000
Movement for the year	(50,000,000)
At 31 December 2010	28,500,000
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2010	725,000,000
At 31 December 2009	675,000,000
	<del></del>

As at 31 December 2010 the company's leasehold property interest was valued by the group's external property advisers, CB Richard Ellis Limited, Surveyors and Valuers, on the basis of Market Value in accordance with the Appraisal and Valuation Manual published by the Royal Institution 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 reduction to the provision for diminution in value of £50,000,000, which has been taken to the profit and loss account and treated as an exceptional item. This item did not give rise to deferred tax.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

#### 7. DEBTORS

	31 December 2010 £	31 December 2009 £
Due within one year Amount owed by parent undertaking Loans to fellow subsidiary undertakings Amounts owed by fellow subsidiary undertakings	1 553,192,684 691,421	1 555,778,955 703,385
	553,884,106	556,482,341
Due in more than one year Loan to fellow subsidiary undertaking	10,986,168	10,944,173

The loan to a fellow subsidiary undertaking, due after more than one year, bears interest at a rate linked to the monetary deposits of the fellow subsidiary undertaking and is repayable on 1 December 2034

The loan to a fellow subsidiary undertaking, due within one year, bears interest at 10%, subject to certain caps and is repayable on demand

### 8. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2010 £	31 December 2009 £
Loan from fellow subsidiary undertaking Amount owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking Accruals	84,707,727 10,370,496 7,200	84,707,727 10,370,273 7,050
	95,085,423	95,085,050

The loan from a fellow subsidiary undertaking bears interest at 10%, subject to certain caps, and is repayable on demand

#### 9. CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year

31 December	31 December
2010	2009
£	£
574,906,943	582,980,211
635,986,193	641,923,691
1,210,893,136	1,224,903,902
	2010 £ 574,906,943

The loan from a fellow subsidiary undertaking carries interest at a rate linked to the borrowings of that fellow subsidiary undertaking and is repayable on 21 July 2034.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

#### 10. FINANCE LEASES

The amount at which finance lease obligations are state	d comprises	
·	31 December	31 December
	2010	2009
	£	£
Opening balance	641,923,691	646,515,180
Finance rents paid	(12,124,833)	(16,800,593)
Finance charges (including amortisation of expenses)	6,187,335	12,209,104
Closing balance	635,986,193	641,923,691
The finance lease obligations fall due as follows		·
-	31 December	31 December
	2010	2009
	£	£
Amounts payable after more than 5 years	635,986,193	641,923,691
	635,986,193	641,923,691

Finance rents are calculated by reference to a notional rate of LIBID on the notional amount of principal outstanding under the finance lease. At 31 December 2010, the finance lease was stated at £635,986,193 (2009 £641,923,691) representing the notional principal amount outstanding at that date. The finance lessor is a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

The rate of interest implicit in the finance lease was 1 79% at 31 December 2010 (2009 0 80%)

#### 11. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, called up and fully paid:

	31 December	31 December
	2010	2009
	£	£
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1
-		

### 12. RESERVES

	Profit and loss
	account
	£
At 1 January 2010	(77,562,439)
Profit for the year	61,454,153
At 31 December 2010	(16,108,286)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

#### 13. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	31 December	31 December
	2010	2009
	£	£
Opening shareholders' deficit	(77,562,438)	(131,195,222)
Profit for the year	61,454,153	53,632,784
Closing shareholders' deficit	(16,108,285)	(77,562,438)

#### 14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2009 the company had given fixed and floating charges over substantially all its assets to secure the commitments of certain other group undertakings

The company has annual commitments of £1,000, which expire after more than five years, in respect of operating leases on land and buildings.

#### 15. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's immediate parent undertaking is CWCB Holdings Limited

As at 31 December 2010, the smallest group of which the company is a member and for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Canary Wharf Group pic. The largest group of which the company is a member for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Songbird Estates pic, the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Copies of the financial statements of both companies may be obtained from the Company Secretary, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AB

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 3(c) of FRS 8 allowing the company not to disclose related party transactions with respect to other group companies