CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (FC4) LIMITED Registered Number: 5389386

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

WEDNESDAY

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THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2009 This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies under section 415A of the Companies Act 2006

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

As shown in the company's profit and loss account, the company's profit after tax for the year was £225,587 (2008 loss of £386,073).

The balance sheet shows the company's financial position at the year end and indicates that net liabilities were £160,485 (2008 £386,072) Details of amounts owed to group companies are shown in Notes 8 and 9

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 2009 is set out on page 7. No dividends have been paid or proposed

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

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

DIRECTORS

The directors of the company throughout the year ended 31 December 2009 were

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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 2009 and at the time of the approval of this Directors' Report. Neither the indemnity or 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 since the year end there have been 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 Note 9.

The ongoing financial markets' uncertainty continues to significantly limit the availability of funding. In common with other UK property companies, such 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

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 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

A M Holland

25 June 2010

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

Registered Number 5389386

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 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (FC4) LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Canary Wharf Investments (FC4) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2009 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 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 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 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 2009 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 AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (FC4) 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, or the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption in preparing the directors' report

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Richard Muschamp (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London, UK

25 June 2010

CANARY WHARF INVESTMENTS (FC4) LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £	Year Ended 31 December 2008 £
TURNOVER		270,120	270,120
GROSS PROFIT		270,120	270,120
Exceptional administrative expenses Provision against investment properties	6	200,000	(410,000)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS)	2	470,120	(139,880)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar charges	3 4	15,754 (260,287)	32,510 (278,703)
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE	RE	225,587	(386,073)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities	5	_	_
PROFIT/(LOSS) ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES AFTER TAXATION FOR THE YEAR	R 12	225,587	(386,073)

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

All amounts relate to continuing activities in the United Kingdom

There were no recognised gains and losses for the year ended 31 December 2009 or the year ended 31 December 2008 other than those included in the profit and loss account

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	31 December 2009 £	31 December 2008 £
FIXED ASSETS Tangible assets	6	3,200,000	3,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank	7	139,527 1,469,906	331,413 1,322,174
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year	. 8	1,609,433 (1,490,541)	1,653,587 (1,490,433)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		118,892	163,154
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,318,892	3,163,154
CREDITORS: Amounts falling due after more than one year NET LIABILITIES	9	(3,479,377) (160,485)	(3,549,226)
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called-up share capital Profit and loss account	11 12	1 (160,486)	1 (386,073)
SHAREHOLDER'S DEFICIT	13	(160,485)	(386,072)

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

APPROVED BY THE BOARD ON 25 JUNE 2010 AND SIGNED ON ITS BEHALF BY

R J J LYONS DIRECTOR

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

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 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 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

Finance leases

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

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/(LOSS)

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

Auditor's remuneration of £1,500 (2008 £1,500) for the audit of the company for the year has been borne by another group undertaking

3. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	Year Ended	Year Engeg
	31 December	31 December
	2009	2008
	£	£
Bank interest receivable	987	-
Finance lease income (Note 7)	14,767	32,510
	15,754	32,510

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

4. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

5.

Finance lease charges (Note 10) Interest payable to group undertakings	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £ 13,754 246,533 260,287	Year Ended 31 December 2008 £ 18,640 260,063 278,703
TAXATION		
	Year Ended 31 December 2009 £	Year Ended 31 December 2008 £
Current tax UK Corporation tax (see below)		
Tax reconciliation Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities before tax	225,587	(386,073)
Tax on profit/(loss) on ordinary activities at UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2008 28 5%)	63,164	(110,031)
Effects of Items not chargeable to tax Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Tax losses and other timing differences	(56,000) - (7,164)	116,850 (6,819)
Current tax charge for the year		

The tax rate for the prior year of 28 5% was calculated by reference to the current corporation tax rate of 28% which was in effect for the final three quarters of that year and the previous rate of 30% which was in effect for the first quarter of that year

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Freehold Investment Property £
COST	
At 1 January 2009 and 31 December 2009	3,410,000
PROVISION At 1 January 2009 Movement for the year	410,000 (200,000)
At 31 December 2009	210,000
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2009	3,200,000
At 31 December 2008	3,000,000

As at 31 December 2009 the company's freehold 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 release of the provision for diminution in value of £200,000 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.

7. DEBTORS

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
	£	£
Amount owed by parent undertaking	1	1
Finance lease receivables	139,526	331,412
	139,527	331,413

The company has acquired assets for use in the running of its property interest, subject to leases to a fellow subsidiary undertaking under finance lease terms

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

The amount at which	h finance	lease debtors	are stated	comprises
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	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
	£	£
Opening balance	331,412	633,586
Finance lease rents received	(206,653)	(334,684)
Finance lease income	` 14,767´	32,510
Closing balance	139,526	331,412

8 CREDITORS: Amounts falling due within one year

	31 December 2009 £	31 December 2008 £
Loan from fellow subsidiary undertaking Amount owed to fellow subsidiary undertaking Finance lease agreements (Note 10) Other creditors	1,352,295 76,700 61,546	127,021 1,287,272 71,718 4,422
	1,490,541	1,490,433

The loan from a fellow subsidiary undertaking carried interest at a rate linked to LIBOR, subject to certain caps and was repaid during the year

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

	31 December	31 December
	2009	2008
	£	£
Loans from fellow subsidiary undertaking	3,410,000	3,410,000
Finance lease agreements (Note 10)	69,377	139,226
	3,479,377	3,549,226

£3,069,000 (2008 £3,069,000) of the loans owed to a fellow subsidiary undertaking bears interest at 8% and is repayable on 22 February 2013

The remaining £341,000 (2008 £341,000) of the loans owed to a fellow subsidiary undertaking bears interest at 10%, subject to certain caps, and is repayable on 21 April 2015

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

10. FINANCE LEASES

The amount at which finance lease obligations are stated comprises

	31 December	31 December
	2009	2008
	£	£
At 1 January	210,944	270,925
Finance rents paid	(78,621)	(78,621)
Finance lease charges	13,754	18,640
At 31 December	146,077	210,944
The finance lease obligations fall due as follows		
	31 December	31 December
	2009	2008
	£	£
Amounts payable within 1 year	76,700	71,418
Amounts payable between 1 and 2 years	69,377	70,149
Amounts payable between 3 and 5 years		69,377
	146,077	210,944

The company's obligations under its finance lease are secured by fixed charges over the finance lease receivables which relate to the same asset and a charge over a fellow subsidiary undertaking. The rate of interest implicit in the finance lease, which is linked to LIBOR, was 8 09% at 31 December 2009 (2008 8 09%).

11. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

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	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
20,000,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	20,000,000	20,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	31 December	31 December
	2009	2008
	£	£
1 Ordinary share of £1	1	1

12. RESERVES

	Profit and loss	
	account	
	£	
At 1 January 2009	(386,073)	
Profit for the year	225,587	
At 31 December 2009	(160,486)	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

13. RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	31 December 2009	31 December 2008
	£	£
Opening shareholders' (deficit)/funds	(386,072)	(296.072)
Profit/(loss) for the year	225,587	(386,073)
Closing shareholders' deficit	(160,485)	(386,072)

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS

As at 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

15. ULTIMATE PARENT UNDERTAKING AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Canary Wharf Funding (FC2/FC4) Limited. As at 31 December 2009, 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 plc. 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 plc, 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