

Registered number: 7321368

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

THURSDAY



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#### DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions.

#### PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the company is to act as an investment holding company.

## **RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £40,068,732 (2016 -£4,612,950).

Dividends of £107,550,000 have been paid during the year (2016 - £16,790,100).

#### **DIRECTORS**

The directors who served during the year were:

A P Anderson II Sir George Iacobescu CBE 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 2017 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.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board on 2 May 2018 and signed on its behalf.

J R Garwood Secretary

## DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. 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 for the company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to 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 CANARY WHARF (FSLP) LIMITED

#### REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF 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 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended:
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Canary Wharf (FSLP) Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity; and
- the related notes 1 to 12.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

#### **BASIS OF OPINION**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs(UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### **CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN**

We are required by ISAs (UK) to report in respect of the following matters where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may
  cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of
  accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are
  authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF (FSLP) LIMITED

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

#### **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS**

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, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

#### **AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

### **USE OF OUR AUDIT REPORT**

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.

#### REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the directors' report.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF CANARY WHARF (FSLP) LIMITED

#### Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report in respect of the following matters 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 and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Valerie Main (Senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

2 May 2018

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
Amortisation of loan measurement difference		-	1,534,900
OPERATING PROFIT		-	1,534,900
Income from fixed assets investments	8	28,419,445	2,580,945
Interest receivable and similar income		1,328	8,117
Interest payable and similar charges	6		(1,534,899)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		28,420,773	2,589,063
Tax on profit	7	11,647,959	2,023,887
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		40,068,732	4,612,950
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME NET OF TAX		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		40,068,732	4,612,950

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# CANARY WHARF (FSLP) LIMITED REGISTERED NUMBER: 7321368

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 £	2016 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Investments	8	103,268	79,244,358
		103,268	79,244,358
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	9	16,329,499	16,309,766
Cash at bank and in hand		1,203	9,073
	•	16,330,702	16,318,839
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	•	16,433,970	95,563,197
Deferred tax	10		(11,647,959)
NET ASSETS		16,433,970	83,915,238
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Called up share capital	11	16,309,767	16,309,767
Retained earnings		124,203	67,605,471
		16,433,970	83,915,238

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf on 2 May 2018.

A P Anderson II
Director

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

		Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
		£	£	fotal equity
At 1 January 2017		16,309,767	67,605,471	83,915,238
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR				
Profit for the year			40,068,732	40,068,732
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YE	EAR	-	40,068,732	40,068,732
Dividends: Equity capital		-	(107,550,000)	(107,550,000)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS		-	(107,550,000)	(107,550,000)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2017		16,309,767	124,203	16,433,970
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016				
	Called up share capital	Capital contribution	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£	£	£	£
At 1 January 2016	1	1,534,900	79,782,621	81,317,522
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR				
Profit for the year TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE	-	-	4,612,950	4,612,950
YEAR			4,612,950	4,612,950
Dividends: Equity capital	-	-	(16,790,100)	(16,790,100)
Shares issued during the year	16,309,766	-		16,309,766
Amortisation of loan measurement difference	-	(1,534,900)	-	(1,534,900)
TOTAL TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS	16,309,766	(1,534,900)	(16,790,100)	(2,015,234)
AT 31 DECEMBER 2016	16,309,767	-	67,605,471	83,915,238

The notes on pages 9 to 14 form part of these financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Canary Wharf (FSLP) Limited is an English Limited Company registered at One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London, E14<sup>-</sup>5AB.

The nature of the company's operations and its principal activities are set out in the Director's Report.

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include certain items at fair value and in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland").

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies (see Note 3).

The principal accounting policies are summarised below:

#### 2.2 Going concern

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

#### 2.3 Cash flow statement

The company has taken the exemption from preparing the cash flow statement under Section 1.12(b) as it is a member of a group where the parent of the group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements which are intended to give a true and fair view.

#### 2.4 Investments

Investments in partnerships are stated at fair value, with changes recognised in other comprehensive income unless the carrying amount of the investment falls below its original cost, after which the deficit is recognised in the income statement.

Income from investments is recognised as the company becomes entitled to receive payment. Revenue profits and losses in partnerships are recognised on an accruals basis.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other creditors are stated at cost.

#### **Borrowings**

Loans payable are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans payable are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in the Income Statement over the period of the loan, using the effective interest method.

#### 2.5 Financial instruments

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 1.12c of FRS 102 allowing the company not to disclose the summary of financial instruments by the categories specified in paragraph 11.41.

#### Trade and other receivables

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.

#### 2.6 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.

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. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, 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 measured using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date that are expected to apply to the reversal of timing difference. Deferred tax relating to investment property is measured using the tax rates and allowances that apply to the sale of the asset.

Where items recognised in other comprehensive income or equity are chargeable to or deductible for tax purposes, the resulting current or deferred tax expense or income is presented in the same component of comprehensive income or equity as the transaction or other event that resulted in the tax expenses or income.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, there were no items which the directors believe are significant to the financial statements.

#### 4. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

The auditor's remuneration of £800 (2016 - £800) for the audit of the company has been borne by another group undertaking.

#### 5. EMPLOYEES

The Company has no employees other than the directors, who did not receive any remuneration (2016 - £NIL).

#### 6. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	•	2017 £	2016 £
Loans from group undertakings		-	1,534,899
	•		1,534,899

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 7. TAXATION

Dividends

Group relief

Changes in the rates of tax

TOTAL TAX CREDIT FOR THE YEAR

	2017 £	2016 £
TOTAL CURRENT TAX		
DEFERRED TAX		
Origination and reversal of timing differences Changes to tax rates	(11,647,959) -	(1,338,714) (685,173)
TOTAL DEFERRED TAX	(11,647,959)	(2,023,887)
TAXATION ON PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	(11,647,959)	(2,023,887)
FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CHARGE FOR THE YEAR		
The tax assessed for the year is different to the standard rate of corpora (2016 - 20%). The differences are explained below:	tion tax in the U	JK of 19.25%
	2017 £	2016 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	28,420,773	2,589,063
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016 -20%)  EFFECTS OF:	5,470,999	517,813
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	218,060	-
Capital allowances no longer claimable	3,233,693	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of prior periods	104,346	(1,745,949)
Non-taxable income	(1,397,468)	(307,425)

### **FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES**

The tax rate of 19.25% has been calculated by reference to the current corporation tax rate of 19% which was in effect for the final three quarters of the year and the previous rate of 20% which was in effect for the first quarter of the year.

(22,520)

(536,428) 48,102

(2,023,887)

1,541,641

(20,796,710)

(11,647,959)

Enacted in the Finance Act (No.2) 2015 is a reduction in the corporation tax rate to 17.0% on 1 April 2020. Deferred tax has been provided by reference to this enacted corporation tax rate.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 8. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Investment in partnerships £
COST OR VALUATION	
At 1 January 2017	79,244,358
Distributions received	(107,560,535)
Share of profit/(loss)	28,419,445
At 31 December 2017	103,268
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 December 2017	103,268

The company holds a 29.997% interest in Canary Wharf (FS Holdings) Limited Partnership as a Limited Partner. At 31 December 2017, the partnership had net assets of £361,356 (2016 - £264.2m) and recorded a profit of £94.8m for the year then ended (2016 - £8.6m).

During the year the company received distributions from the partnership of £107,560,535.

#### 9. DEBTORS

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts owed by group undertakings	16,329,499	16,309,766
	16,329,499	16,309,766

Amounts owed by group undertakings are interest free and repayable on demand.

#### 10. DEFERRED TAXATION

At beginning of year	11,647,959
Released to the profit or loss	(11,647,959)
AT END OF YEAR	-

2017

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 10. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)

The deferred taxation balance is made up as follows:

		2017 £	2016 £
	Accelerated capital allowances	-	3,066,401
	Revaluation of investment		(14,714,360)
		-	(11,647,959)
11.	SHARE CAPITAL		
	6	2017 £	2016 £
	Allotted, called up and fully paid		
	16,309,767 Ordinary shares of £1 each	16,309,767 —————	16,309,767

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

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Canary Wharf Developments Limited.

As at 31 December 2017, 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 Investment Holdings plc. Copies of the financial statements may be obtained from the Company Secretary, One Canada Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 5AB.

The largest group of which the company is a member for which group financial statements are drawn up is the consolidated financial statements of Stork HoldCo LP, an entity registered in Bermuda and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party. Stork HoldCo LP is registered at 73 Front Street, 5th Floor, Hamilton HM12, Bermuda.

Stork HoldCo LP is controlled as to 50% by Brookfield Property Partners LP and as to 50% by Qatar Investment Authority.

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in paragraph 33.1A of FRS 102 allowing the company not to disclose related party transactions with respect to other group companies.