# NBIM EDWARD GP LIMITED (FORMERLY BURLINGTON FOUR LIMITED)

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

WEDNESDAY



A13

30/05/2018

COMPANIES HOUSE

#61

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Directors, advisors and other information	2
Report of the Directors	3 to 5
Independent Auditor's report	6 to 7
Statement of financial position	8
Statement of comprehensive income	9
Statement of changes in equity	10
Statement of cash flows	11
Notes to the financial statements	12 to 24

# DIRECTORS, ADVISORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

# **DIRECTORS**

As at the date of signing the financial statements the Directors were as follows:

Richard Ford

(resigned: 28 July 2017)

Jayesh Patel Robert Peel

Egil Strysse

(appointed: 28 July 2017)

## **ADMINISTRATOR**

State Street Administration Services (UK) Limited 20 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5HJ

# **BANKERS**

Citi Bank
Citigroup Centre
33 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5LB

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP 2 New Street Square London EC4A 3BZ

# REGISTERED OFFICE

Queensberry House 3 Old Burlington Street London W1S 3AE

# COMPANY NO.

09194776

#### REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements of NBIM Edward GP Limited (formerly known as Burlington Four Limited) (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017.

#### INCORPORATION

()

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 29 August 2014 with registered No. 09194776 and is limited by shares.

#### **CHANGE OF NAME**

The company passed a special resolution on 23 May 2017, changing its name from Burlington Four Limited to NBIM Edward GP Limited.

#### **ACTIVITIES**

The principal activity of the Company is to act as General Partner to NBIM Edward Partners LP (the "Partnership"), from 23 May 2017, whose main activity consists of investing directly in property, and also to act as holding company and immediate parent to NBIM Edward 1 Nominee Limited (formerly known as NBIM Edward 1 BT Limited) and NBIM Edward 2 Nominee Limited (formerly known as NBIM Edward 2 BT Limited) (the "Subsidiaries").

The Subsidiaries act as Trustees and hold an investment property on trust solely for the Partnership.

#### RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The profit for the year ended 31 December 2017 amounted to £667,048 (31 December 2016: £nil).

The Company's expenses and costs are borne by the Partnership under an amended and restated administrative costs deed signed by all parties in 2017, and as such, no expense has been reported in the statement of comprehensive income of these financial statements.

The Directors do not recommend a dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: £nil).

#### GOING CONCERN

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in Note 1 to the financial statements.

#### **DIRECTORS**

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of approval of this report were:

Richard Ford

(resigned: 28 July 2017)

Jayesh Patel

Robert Peel

Egil Strysse

(appointed: 28 July 2017)

#### **DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES**

The Company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its Directors during the year. These remain in force at the date of this report.

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Directors carry out the risk management function in respect of financial risks within the Company. Financial risks are risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed during or at the end of the reporting year. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the investment in the Partnership, the investments in the Subsidiaries, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan advances and trade and other payables.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and market risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing the Company's risk exposure. These policies are described below.

The Company has minimal credit risk as its receivables consist only of an intercompany receivable outstanding as at the statement of financial position date.

#### Market risk

0

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's market risks arise from its investment in the Partnership and investments in the Subsidiaries. The Company holds an investment in the Partnership which directly holds an investment property. The property is exposed to general and specific market movements. The Directors review these risks on a quarterly basis.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through intercompany and banking arrangements.

Further details on liquidity risk are shown in Note 3 of the financial statements.

#### Capital management

The capital of the Company consists of equity (comprising issued share capital and retained earnings). The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an appropriate capital structure for the Company to discharge its responsibilities as General Partner in the group structure. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

# **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Company will continue to act as General Partner to the Partnership and also to act as holding company and immediate parent to the Subsidiaries.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office.

Each of the persons who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms 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 steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006. Where the Company will hold an Annual General Meeting, a resolution to reappoint Deloitte LLP will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

# **REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS - (CONTINUED)**

#### STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing 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 International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). 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 for that year.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial year the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRS.

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;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- \* state whether applicable IFRS 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 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 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.

In preparing the Directors' report, the Directors have taken advantage of the exemptions available for small companies in accordance with Section 415(A) of the Companies Act 2006. They have also taken the exemption to not prepare a strategic report.

So far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware and he/she has taken all the steps he/she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

The Directors confirm that they have complied with the above requirements throughout the year and subsequently.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Director

Date: 18 MAY

2018

ROBELT PEEL

# Independent auditor's report to the members of NBIM Edward GP 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of NBIM Edward GP Limited (the 'company') which comprise:

- · the statement of comprehensive income;
- the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in equity;
- the cash flow statement;
- · the related notes 1 to 15.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

#### **Basis for 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 report of the directors, 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.

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 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: <a href="https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our 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.

#### 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.
- The directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Mark Beddy (Senior statutory auditor)
For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom

Date: 22 May 2018

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	Notes	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
		£	£
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Investment in Partnership	5	3,211,557	_
Investments in Subsidiaries	6	2	2
		3,211,559	2
CURRENT ASSETS		<del></del> -	
Trade and other receivables	7	500	500
Cash and cash equivalents		71,590	-
		72,090	500
TOTAL ASSETS		3,283,649	502
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Loan advances	9	2,582,322	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	8	33,779	. 2
TOTAL LIABILITIES		2,616,101	2
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	500	500
Retained earnings		667,048	
TOTAL EQUITY		667,548	500
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,283,649	502

The audited financial statements of NBIM Edward GP Limited, Company No. 09194776, were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the & day of MAY. 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director:

ROBERT PEEL.

JAYESU PATEL

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	1 Jan 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u>	1 Jan 16 to <u>31 Dec 16</u>
	£	£
INCOME Investment income Other income	37,774 44	<u>-</u>
TOTAL INCOME	37,818	-
Fair value gain in the year	629,230	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	667,048	-

# Continuing operations

All items dealt with in arriving at the results for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 relate to continuing operations.

# Other comprehensive income

No other comprehensive income was derived during the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Share <u>capital</u>	Retained earnings	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1 January 2016	500		500
Balance at 31 December 2016	500	-	500
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income		667,048	667,048
Balance at 31 December 2017	500	667,048	667,548

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	1 Jan 17 to	1 Jan 16 to
Notes	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
	£	£
	667,048	-
	(629,230)	-
	33,777	
	71,595	
5	(2,582,327)	-
	(2,582,327)	
9	2,582,322	
	2,582,322	-
	71,590	-
	-	-
	71,590	
	5	to 31 Dec 17 £  667,048 (629,230) 33,777 71,595  5 (2,582,327) (2,582,327)  9 2,582,322 2,582,322 71,590

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 29 August 2014 with registered No. 09194776 and is limited by shares.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

#### Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, applying the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of the investment in the Partnership and the investments in the Subsidiaries.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the year the assumptions changed.

# Going concern

The Company has a net asset position of £667,548 as at 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: £500) and all expenses and costs are borne by the Partnership under an administrative costs deed. Accordingly, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the annual financial statements.

#### Consolidation -

The Company is considered to meet the definition of an investment entity. As a result the Company applies the mandatory exception for consolidation and instead measures its Subsidiaries in accordance with IAS 39 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement'.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2017

• IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' amendment was issued in January 2016 and became effective for periods beginning 1 January 2017.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2017 - (continued)

The amendment requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including non-cash changes and changes arising from cash flows

This amendment does not have any impact on the Company's financial position, performance or disclosures in its financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2017 and not early adopted by the Company

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was issued in July 2014 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was issued in May 2014 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 16 'Leases' was issued in January 2016 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The new standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position, performance or disclosures in its financial statements.

#### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# Statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows

The Company presents its statement of comprehensive income by function of expense. The Company reports cash flows using the indirect method.

The acquisition of investments is classified as cash flows from investing activities as the Directors consider that this most appropriately reflects the Company's business activities.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity financial assets, and available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. The Directors determine the classification of the Company's financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the Company transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company's financial assets consist of the investment in the Partnership, the investments in the Subsidiaries, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

#### Investment in Partnership

The investment in the Partnership is accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Gains or losses arising from the fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Investments in Subsidiaries

The investments in the Subsidiaries are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. There have been no gains or losses arising from the fair value.

## Fair value measurement

The investments in the Partnership and the Subsidiaries are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with the provisions set out in IAS 39. This classification more fully explains the nature of the investments. The Directors designate the classification of the investments at the time of purchase.

IAS 39 requires financial assets to be held at fair value, except only in rare circumstances where the fair value cannot be reliably measured in which case it allows the financial asset to be carried at cost less provision for impairment. IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price).

The fair valuation of the unquoted investments is the key source of estimation uncertainty at the date of the statement of financial position that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment in the financial statements.

The fair value hierarchy has been disclosed in Note 3.

The fair value of the investments as at 31 December 2017 amounted to £3,211,559 (31 December 2016: £2).

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other liabilities, as appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are composed of trade receivables with due dates of less than one year.

A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

# Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, the carrying value equals fair value.

#### Loan advances

Loan advances are composed of non-interest bearing borrowings from Norges Bank.

Loan advances are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Loan advances are subsequently stated at amortised cost.

# Trade and other payables

Current liabilities are composed of trade payables with due dates of less than one year.

#### Revenue recognition

Investment income represents income from the Company's investment in Partnership. The investment income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on receipt of the distributions from the Partnership.

#### Other income

Other income is made up of bank interest earned and is recognised on a receipts basis.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### **Expenses**

The Company's expenses and costs are borne by the Partnership under an amended and restated administrative costs deed signed by all parties in 2017.

# 2. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT AND KEY ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the year the assumptions changed. The Directors believe that the underlying assumptions are appropriate. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed below.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Directors believe that critical accounting judgement has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements in respect of the valuation of the investment in the Partnership and the investments in the Subsidiaries, see Notes 5 and 6 for further details.

### 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Directors carry out the risk management function in respect of financial risks within the Company. Financial risks are risks arising from financial instruments to which the Company is exposed during or at the end of the reporting year. Financial risk comprises market risk (including currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the investment in the Partnership, the investments in the Subsidiaries, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, loan advances and trade and other payables.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

The Company's financial instruments and how they are measured in the statement of financial position are summarised as follows:

As at 31 December 2017

Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
£	£	£	£
3,211,557	-	-	3,211,557
2		-	2
-	500	-	500
-	71,590	-	71,590
-	-	(2,582,322)	(2,582,322)
	<u>-</u>	(33,779)	(33,779)
3,211,559	72,090	(2,616,101)	667,548
	value through profit or loss  £  3,211,557 2	value through profit or loss         Loans and receivables           £         £           3,211,557         -           -         500           -         71,590	value through profit or loss         Loans and receivables         liabilities at amortised cost           £         £         £           3,211,557         -         -           2         -         -           -         500         -           -         71,590         -           -         -         (2,582,322)           -         (33,779)

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk and market risk. The Directors review and agree policies for managing the Company's risk exposure. These policies are described below.

The Company has minimal credit risk as its receivables consist only of an intercompany receivable outstanding as at the statement of financial position date.

# a) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through intercompany and banking arrangements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

# a) Liquidity risk - (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

		More than 3	
31 December 2017	On demand	<u>months</u>	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Trade and other receivables	500	-	500
Cash and cash equivalents	71,590		71,590
Total financial assets	72,090	-	72,090
Loan advances	-	2,582,322	2,582,322
Trade and other payables	33,779	<u> </u>	33,779
Total financial liabilities	33,779	2,582,322	2,616,101
31 December 2016	On demand	More than 3 months	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£
Trade and other receivables	500	-	500
Trade and other payables	2		2

# b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company's market risks arise from its investment in the Partnership and investments in the Subsidiaries. The Company holds an investment in the Partnership which directly holds an investment property. The property is exposed to general and specific market movements. The Directors review these risks on a quarterly basis.

# i) Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no exposure to foreign exchange risk as its operational activities and investments are conducted in its functional currency.

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

#### b) Market risk - (continued)

# ii) Price risk

The Company is not exposed to the market risk with respect to its financial instruments as it does not hold any marketable equity securities.

#### iii) Cash flow risk and interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to cash flow risk or interest rate risk as its receivables and payables consist only of an intercompany receivable and intercompany payables as at the statement of financial position date.

#### iv) Fair value

The cost and the corresponding fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	31 Dec 17		31 Dec 16	
	Cost	Cost Fair value		Fair value
	£	£	£	£
Investment in Partnership	2,582,327	3,211,557	-	-
Investments in Subsidiaries	2	2	2	2
Trade and other receivables	500	500	500	500
Cash and cash equivalents	71,590	71,590	-	-
Loan advances	(2,582,322)	(2,582,322)	-	-
Trade and other payables	(33,779)	(33,779)	(2)	(2)

Sensitivity in the fair value of the investment in the Partnership is derived directly and proportionally from the fair value of the investment property held directly by the Partnership.

# Fair value hierarchy

The Company has adopted the amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 13 'Fair Value Measurement' ("IFRS 13") for financial instruments that are measured at fair value. IFRS 13 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

#### b) Market risk - (continued)

#### iv) Fair value - (continued)

#### Fair value hierarchy - (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The table below analyses the financial instruments measured at fair values as at the statement of financial position date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

31 December 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£	£	<b>£</b> .
Investment in Partnership	-	· -	3,211,557
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	2
Trade and other receivables	-	500	-
Cash and cash equivalents	71,590	-	-
Loan advances	-	(2,582,322)	-
Trade and other payables	-	(33,779)	-
31 December 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£	£	£
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	-	2
Trade and other receivables	-	500	-
Trade and other payables	-	(2)	-

In the opinion of the Directors there are no observable inputs relating to the valuation of the Partnership and the Subsidiaries hence level 3 is the appropriate classification of the investments.

For further information on the fair value technique of the investment in the Partnership and the investments in the Subsidiaries please refer to Notes 5 and 6 respectively.

# c) Capital management

The capital of the Company consists of equity (comprising issued share capital and retained earnings). The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain an appropriate capital structure for the Company to discharge its responsibilities as General Partner in the group structure. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 4. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

The Company has no employees. The key management personnel have been identified as the Directors of the Company. During the year, the Directors received no remuneration (31 December 2016: £nil).

5.	INVESTMENT IN PARTNERSHIP	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
		£	£
	Cost at the start of the year	-	-
	Capital contributed during the year	2,582,327	-
	Cost at the end of the year	2,582,327	_
	Fair value gain at the start of the year	-	
	Fair value gain during the year	629,230	-
	Fair value gain at the end of the year	629,230	-
	Fair value	3,211,557	

The investment is accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in the fair value gains in the table above are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

On 26 May 2017, the Company made an initial capital contribution to the Partnership of £5, following by a subsequent contribution of £2,582,322 on 30 May 2017. The Company's investment represents 0.5% of the total capital of the Partnership. As at 31 December 2017, the Partnership has a net asset value of £642,311,318 (31 December 2016: £nil).

The Company acts as the General Partner of the Partnership whose registered address is 20 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5HJ. The Partnership qualifies as a qualifying partnership under the Partnership (Accounts) Regulation 2008 and accordingly, the Partnership's financial statements are appended to the Company's financial statements.

The fair value of the financial instrument, which comprises the Company's investment in the Partnership, is estimated to be equal to its capital contributed and 0.50% of the retained earnings of the Partnership as determined by the Directors as at the statement of financial position date.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

6.	INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
		£	£
	Cost at the start of the year	2	2
	Cost at the end of the year	2	2
	Fair value	2	2

The Company has investments in ordinary shares of £1 in each of Subsidiaries' share capital which represent 100% interest in these Subsidiaries. The Subsidiaries are NBIM Edward 1 Nominee Limited (formerly known as NBIM Edward 2 BT Limited) and NBIM Edward 2 Nominee Limited (formerly known as NBIM Edward 2 BT Limited) whose registered office addresses are Queensberry House, 3 Old Burlington Street, London, W1S 3AE. These Subsidiaries have remained dormant during the year.

7.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	31 Dec 17 £	31 Dec 16
	Amount due from a related party (see Note 12)	500	500
	Trade and other receivables are neither past due nor impaired.		
8.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
		£	£
	Amounts due to related parties (see Note 12)	33,779	2
	Trade and other payables are interest free and have settlement dates within	n one year.	
9.	LOAN ADVANCES	31 Dec 17	31 Dec 16
		£	£
	Balance brought forward Drawdowns during the year	2,582,322	- -

On 30 May 2017, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Norges Bank (the "Lender") with a maximum facility of £4,000,000.

2,582,322

The loan advances are non-interesting bearing and shall be repayable to the Lender after a twelve month written notice period given by the Lender.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 10. TAXATION

The Company did not generate any taxable income during the year. Its expenses and costs are borne by the Partnership under an amended and restated administrative costs deed. Accordingly, the Directors believe that no taxation should be recognised in the financial statements during the year ended 31 December 2017 (31 December 2016: £nil).

11.	SHARE CAPITAL	31 Dec <u>17</u>	31 Dec 16
		£	£
	AUTHORISED:		
	500 ordinary shares of £1 each	500	500
			=
	ISSUED AND UNPAID:		
	500 ordinary shares of £1 each	5,00	500

#### 12. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The Company's immediate parent is NBIM Burlington Holdings Limited (the "Parent Company"). The immediate parent for the year ended 31 December 2016 and the period from 1 January 2017 to 26 May 2017 was Norges Bank. The immediate parent for the period from 26 May 2017 to 18 December 2017 was Burlington Four Limited. The Company acts as General Partner to the Partnership.

- At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £500 (31 December 2016: £500) was receivable from Norges Bank at £1 each for 500 ordinary shares issued it subscribed for during 2014 (see Note 7).
- At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £2 (31 December 2016: £2) was payable by the Company to the Subsidiaries at £1 each (see Note 8).
- At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £5 (31 December 2016: £nil) was payable by the Company to the Partnership, for the initial capital contribution (see Note 8).
- At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £33,772 (31 December 2016: £nil) was payable by the Company to the Partnership, following receipt of an advance payment, which comprised of cash in excess of operational requirements (see Note 8).

During the year, expenses of £6,068 (31 December 2016: £6,245) were borne by the Partnership on behalf of the Company under an amended and restated administrative costs deed signed in 2017.

A total amount of £17,245 was incurred by the Company representing its tax charge for the year. The amount is borne by the Partnership under the amended and restated administrative costs deed hence not included in these financial statements.

During the year, distribution income of £37,774 (31 December 2016: £nil) was received from the Partnership.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 13. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

On 26 May 2017, Norges Bank transferred its shares in the Company to a newly incorporated subsidiary called Burlington Four Limited. On 18 December 2017, Burlington Four Limited transferred its shares in the Company to NBIM Burlington Holdings Limited, another subsidiary of Norges Bank. NBIM Burlington Holdings Limited is now the sole shareholder and immediate controlling party.

Norges Bank, as the sole shareholder of the Parent Company, is considered the ultimate controlling party and is the smallest and largest entity which consolidates these financial statements. Norges Bank was established in Norway and its financial statements are available from Bankplassen 2, 0151 Oslo, Norway.

#### 14. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Audit fees of £3,000 (31 December 2016: £2,890) were borne by another group company in the accounting year.

# 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no material events after the date of the statement of financial position that have a bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.

Registered in England No: LP018061

# NBIM EDWARD PARTNERS LP AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Pages</u>
Partners, advisors and other information	2
Strategic report	3 to 4
Report of the General Partner	5 to 6
Independent Auditor's report	7 to 8
Statement of financial position	9
Statement of comprehensive income	10
Statement of changes in Partners' interests	11
Statement of cash flows	12
Notes to the financial statements	13 to 29

# PARTNERS, ADVISORS AND OTHER INFORMATION

# **DIRECTORS OF THE GENERAL PARTNER**

As at the date of signing the financial statements the Directors of the General Partner were as follows:

Richard Ford

(resigned: 28 July 2017)

Jayesh Patel

Robert Peel

Egil Strysse

(appointed: 28 July 2017)

## LIMITED PARTNER

NBIM BTLP Limited

(formerly known as NBIM George BTLP Limited)

Queensberry House 3 Old Burlington Street

London

W1S 3AE

# NBIM Edward GP Limited

Queensberry House
3 Old Burlington Street

**GENERAL PARTNER** 

London W1S 3AE

# **ADMINISTRATOR**

State Street Administration Services (UK) Limited

20 Churchill Place Canary Wharf London E14 5HJ

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
2 New Street Square

London EC4A 3BZ

# **BANKERS**

Citi Bank Citigroup Centre 33 Canada Square Canary Wharf London E14 5LB

# **REGISTERED OFFICE**

Queensberry House
3 Old Burlington Street

London W1S 3AE

### **REGISTRATION NO.**

LP018061

#### STRATEGIC REPORT

NBIM Edward GP Limited (the "General Partner") presents its strategic report of NBIM Edward Partners LP (the "Partnership") for the period from incorporation on 26 May 2017 to 31 December 2017.

# PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Partnership is to invest directly in property. During the period, NBIM Edward GP Limited together with Norges Bank, the ultimate controlling party, transferred their beneficial interest in the Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, 2 King Edward Street, London, EC1A 1HQ (the "Investment Property"), to the Partnership, by way of a capital contribution.

#### **REVIEW OF BUSINESS**

The Partnership's profit for the period from 26 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 amounted to £133,400,745.

The business review is required to contain financial and where applicable, non-financial key performance indicators ("KPIs"). The General Partner considers that, in line with the activities and objectives of the business, the financial KPIs set out below are those which communicate the performance of the Partnership as a whole. These KPIs comprise of:

31 Dec 17

£

Net asset value (NAV)
Market value of Investment Property

642,311,318 635,000,000

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The General Partner carries out the risk management function in respect of financial risks within the Partnership. Financial risks are risks arising from financial instruments to which the Partnership is exposed during or at the end of the reporting period. Financial risk comprises market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

The Partnership's financial instruments consist of the Investment Property, loans receivable, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

The main risks arising from the Partnership's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The General Partner reviews and agrees policies for managing the Partnership's risk exposure. These policies are described below and have remained unchanged for the period under review.

## a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The primary source of credit risk to which the Partnership is exposed is through its Investment Property. Defaults by the tenants who occupy the property may result in a loss occurring in respect of the Partnership's investment. The General Partner monitors the performance on a regular basis through review of the quarterly property and financial reports. Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents, both within the Partnership and the Investment Property. Cash balances are deposited with approved financial institutions of a rating deemed appropriate by the General Partner.

# **STRATEGIC REPORT - (CONTINUED)**

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

#### b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Partnership's liquidity position is monitored regularly by the General Partner.

Further details on liquidity risk are shown in Note 4 of the financial statements.

#### c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Partnership's market risks arise from its investment in the Investment Property, to the extent that this is exposed to general and specific market movements due to the volatility of the property market. The General Partner reviews these risks on a quarterly basis.

Further details on market risk are shown in Note 4 of the financial statements.

#### d) Capital management

The Partnership's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, the Partnership manages its capital in order to provide the Partners with above average returns over the medium to long term through income and capital appreciation. The Partnership aims to deliver this objective through the purchase of investments that will provide the Partnership with the right to receive cash flows from the Investment Property. The Partnership is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

# **EMPLOYEES**

The Partnership has no employees.

# **FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

The Partnership will continue to hold the Investment Property to earn property income and for capital appreciation.

# BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Signed for and on behalf of NBIM Edward GP Limited as General Partner of NBIM Edward Partners LP

Date: 18 MAY 2018

JAMESH PATEL

OBERT PEEL

#### REPORT OF THE GENERAL PARTNER

The General Partner presents its first report and the audited financial statements of the Partnership for the period from 26 May 2017 to 31 December 2017.

#### PARTNERSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

The Partnership was established in England and Wales on 26 May 2017 with registered No. LP018061.

#### PARTNERS AND PARTNERS' INTEREST

The Partnership's profit for the period amounted to £133,400,745 with a net asset value of £642,311,318. The General Partner proposed and paid a distribution of £7,554,755 in respect of the period ending 31 December 2017.

The Partners as at 31 December 2017 and their interests in the capital and current accounts were as follows:

	Capital account	Current account
	£	£
NBIM Edward GP Limited	2,582,327	629,230
NBIM BTLP Limited	513,883,001	125,216,760
	516,465,328	125,845,990

#### FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main risks arising from the Partnership's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. Please see further details of the financial risk management on pages 3 to 4 of the Strategic Report.

#### **GOING CONCERN**

The General Partner has a reasonable expectation that the Partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements

Further details regarding the adoption of the going concern basis can be found in Note 2 to the financial statements.

#### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events have been evaluated up to the date the audited financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the General Partner and there are no material events to be disclosed or adjusted for in these audited financial statements.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP was appointed as auditor during the period and has expressed its willingness to continue in office.

Each of the persons who is a Director of the General Partner at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Partnership's auditor is unaware;
   and
- \* the Director has taken all steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act 2006.

# REPORT OF THE GENERAL PARTNER - (CONTINUED)

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL PARTNER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Company law as applied to qualifying partnerships by The Partnerships (Accounts) Regulations 2008 (the "Regulations") and the terms of the Limited Partnership Agreement (the "LPA") require the General Partner to prepare financial statements which shall be in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. In accordance with the LPA the General Partner has elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU") as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and part VII of the Companies Act 2006, as required by the Regulations. Under company law as applied to qualifying partnerships the General Partner must not approve the financial statements unless it is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Partnership and of the profit or loss of the Partnership for that year.

International Accounting Standard 1 requires that financial statements present fairly for each financial period the Partnership's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. This requires the faithful representation of the effects of transactions, other events and conditions in accordance with the definitions and recognition criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses set out in the International Accounting Standards Board's 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. In virtually all circumstances, a fair presentation will be achieved by compliance with all applicable IFRS.

In preparing these financial statements, the General Partner is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- \* make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- \* present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- \* state whether applicable IFRS 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 Partnership will continue in business.

The General Partner is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Partnership's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Partnership and to enable it to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. It is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Partnership and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

So far as the General Partner is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Partnership's auditor is unaware and it has taken all the steps it ought to have taken as General Partner to make itself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Partnership's auditor is aware of that information.

The General Partner confirms that it has complied with the above requirements throughout the period and subsequently.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Signed for and on behalf of NBIM Edward GP Limited as General Partner of NBIM Edward Partners LP

Date:

18 MAY 2018

SAMESH PATEL

ROBELT PEEL

#### Independent auditor's report to the members of NBIM Edward Partners LP

#### 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 partnership's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)
  as adopted by the European Union and IFRSs as issued by the International Accounting Standards
  Board (IASB); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships.

We have audited the financial statements of NBIM Edward Partners LP (the 'partnership') which comprise:

- the statement of comprehensive income;
- · the statement of financial position;
- the statement of changes in partners' interests;
- the statement of cash flows;
- the related notes 1 to 16.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

#### **Basis for 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 partnership 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 general partners' use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the general partner has not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties
  that may cast significant doubt about the partnership'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 general partner is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the general partner and the strategic 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.

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 general partner

As explained more fully in the statement of general partner's responsibilities, the general partner is 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 general partner determines 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 general partner is responsible for assessing the partnership'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 general partner either intends to liquidate the partnership 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: <a href="www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities">www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities</a>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

#### Use of our report

This report is made solely to the general partner, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 as applied to qualifying partnerships. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the general partner 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 partnership and the general partner 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 report of the general partner and the strategic report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the report of the general partner has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the partnership and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the report of the general partner or the strategic report.

#### 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
- · we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

Mark Beddy (Senior statutory auditor) For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor London, United Kingdom

Date:

-9वाह

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

# **AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017**

	<u>Notes</u>	31 Dec 17
		£
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investment Property	7	635,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and other receivables	8	6,756,065
Cash and cash equivalents		7,853,467
		14,609,532
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	9	(7,298,214)
NET CURRENT ASSETS		7,311,318
NET ASSETS		642,311,318
AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARTNERS		
Partners' capital	16	516,465,328
Partners' current account	16	125,845,990
		642,311,318

Director:

JAMESH PATEL

Losser Pear

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>Notes</u>	26 May 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u> £
INCOME		
Property income	11	18,312,426
TOTAL INCOME		18,312,426
EXPENSES		
Administrative expenses	12	(193,508)
OPERATING PROFIT		18,118,918
Gain on revaluation of Investment Property	7	115,280,993
Finance income	6	834
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		133,400,745

# Continuing operations

All items dealt with in arriving at the results for the period from 26 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 relate to continuing operations.

# Other comprehensive income

No other comprehensive income was derived during the period from 26 May 2017 to 31 December 2017.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PARTNERS' INTERESTS

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>Notes</u>	General <u>Partner</u>	Limited <u>Partner</u>	<u>Total</u>
•		£	£	£
Balance at 26 May 2017				-
Capital contributions	16	2,582,327	513,883,001	516,465,328
Distributions	16	(37,774)	(7,516,981)	(7,554,755)
Profit for the period and total comprehensive income	16	667,004	132,733,741	133,400,745
Balance at 31 December 2017	,	3,211,557	639,099,761	642,311,318

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	26 May 17 to 31 Dec 17
		£
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the period and total comprehensive income		133,400,745
Adjustments for:		
Gain on revaluation of Investment Property	7	(115,280,993)
Finance income		(834)
Changes in working capital		
Increase in trade and other receivables		(6,756,065)
Increase in trade and other payables		7,298,214
Net cash used in operating activities		18,661,067
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of Investment Property	7	(518,500,000)
Transaction costs		(119,125)
Capitalised lease renewal fees	7	(1,099,882)
Finance income received		834
Net cash used in investing activities		(519,718,173)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Capital contributions received from Partners	16	516,465,328
Distributions paid to Partners	16	(7,554,755)
•		
Net cash generated from financing activities		508,910,573
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,853,467
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		7,853,467

(The notes on pages 13 to 29 form part of these financial statements)

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. NATURE OF THE PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership is a limited partnership registered in England and Wales which prepares its financial statements under the Company law as applied to qualifying partnerships by the Partnership (Accounts) Regulations 2008 (the "Regulations"). The nature of the Partnership's operations and its principal activities are disclosed on page 3. The General Partner is NBIM Edward GP Limited which has ultimate responsibility for the management and control of the Partnership in accordance with, and subject to, the Limited Partnership Agreement (the "LPA") and applicable law and regulation.

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

### **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Partnership have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"), as well as interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") and part VII of the Companies Act 2006, as required by the Regulations. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, applying the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of the Investment Property.

The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling which is the Partnership's functional and presentation currency.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the General Partner to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The General Partner believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate and that the Partnership's financial statements therefore fairly present the financial position and results.

### Going concern

The Partnership has a net asset position of £642,311,318 as at 31 December 2017. Accordingly, the General Partner has a reasonable expectation that the Partnership has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, it continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period beginning 26 May 2017 and not early adopted by the Partnership

• IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' was issued in July 2014 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

# **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)**

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial period beginning 26 May 2017 and not early adopted by the Partnership - (continued)

- IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was issued in May 2014 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 16 'Leases' was issued in January 2016 and will become effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The General Partner is presently carrying out an assessment of the impact of the applicable new standards and amendments that are either not yet permitted to be adopted, or are not yet mandatory and will determine whether any further changes or disclosures are required in the future.

#### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Pounds Sterling, which is the Partnership's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows

The Partnership presents its statement of comprehensive income by function of expense. The Partnership reports cash flows using the indirect method.

The acquisition of investments is classified as cash flows from investing activities as the General Partner considers that this most appropriately reflects the Partnership's business activities.

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss, or loans and receivables. The General Partner determines the classification of the Partnership's financial assets at initial recognition. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or the Partnership transfers substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The Partnership's financial assets consist of the Investment Property, loan receivable, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### **Investment Property**

Investment Property is property which is held to either earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both.

Investment Property is initially recognised on acquisition at cost and is revalued annually to reflect fair value. Fair value is determined by external professional independent valuation specialist.

Gains or losses arising on the revaluation of the Investment Property are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the accounting period in which they arise. Depreciation is not provided in respect of the Investment Property.

The Investment Property will be derecognised either when it has been disposed of or when the Investment Property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future benefit is expected.

#### Fair value measurement

The Investment Property is measured at fair value at the statement of financial position date in accordance with the provisions set out in IAS 40.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price).

Fair valuation of the Investment Property is the key source of estimation uncertainty at the date of the statement of financial position that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment in the financial statements. For further information on the valuation technique and estimation uncertainty, please refer to Note 3.

The fair value hierarchy has been disclosed in Note 4.

The fair value of the Investment Property as at 31 December 2017 amounted to £635,000,000.

#### Financial liabilities

Liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities, as appropriate.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

All borrowings are classified as other financial liabilities. Initial recognition is at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, the borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities included in trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. If the due date of the liability is less than one year, discounting is omitted.

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are composed of trade receivables with due dates of less than one year.

A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Partnership will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits held at call with banks. Due to the short-term nature of these instruments, the carrying value equals fair value.

#### Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are composed of trade payables with due dates of less than one year.

#### **Deferred taxation**

Deferred taxation is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more, or a right to pay less, tax in the future have occurred at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which timing differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

# Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises rental income.

Rental income represents income from the Partnership's Investment Property leased out under operating lease agreements. Rental income from operating leases is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. When the Partnership provides incentives to its tenants, the cost of the incentives is recognised over the lease term, on a straight-line basis, as reduction in rental income.

#### **Expenses**

All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

#### Finance income

Finance income comprises deposit interest income and interest income. Finance income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on an accruals basis.

#### Lease renewal fees

Lease renewal fees are capitalised upon payment and the cost is amortised in the statement of comprehensive income over the term of the lease.

#### Transaction costs

Transaction costs are defined as all costs directly attributable to corporate real estate transactions and will typically include fees to advisors, lawyers and valuation experts, and stamp duty. Transaction costs are capitalised when incurred.

#### **Taxation**

Each Partner is exclusively liable for any tax liabilities arising out of its interest in the Partnership. Under the amended and restated administrative costs deed, the Partnership has undertaken to pay the tax due on behalf of each Partner and, accordingly, this cost is recorded in these financial statements.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT AND KEY ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the General Partner to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Partnership's accounting policies. Changes in assumptions may have a significant impact on the financial statements in the period the assumptions changed. The General Partner believes that the underlying assumptions are appropriate. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are summarised as below:

### **Investment Property valuation**

In relation to the valuation of the Investment Property, an external professional independent valuation specialist in the United Kingdom was appointed to provide independent comprehensive annual and quarterly valuation services.

The valuation was prepared in accordance with the IFRS together with the RICS Valuation – Global Standards, which incorporate the International Valuation Standards ("IVS") and the RICS UK Valuation Standards (the "RICS Red Book"). The valuation was prepared in accordance with IFRS, whereby the fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 3. SIGNIFICANT JUDGEMENT AND KEY ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

### **Investment Property valuation - (continued)**

At each reporting date the Investment Property's carrying amount is adjusted to reflect its fair value as estimated by an external independent valuation specialist by reference to market evidence of transactions for similar properties.

The fair value of investment properties is principally determined using the income capitalisation approach. Under this approach, forecast net cash flows, based upon current market derived estimated rental values (market rents) together with estimated costs, are discounted at market derived capitalisation rates to produce the independent valuation specialist's opinion of fair value. The average discount rate, which, if applied to all cash flows would produce the fair value, is described as the equivalent yield.

Where applicable, development properties, are valued using a residual valuation method. Under this methodology, the independent valuation specialist assesses the completed development value using income and yield assumptions. Deductions are then made for estimated costs to complete, including finance and developer's profit, to arrive at the valuation. As the development approaches completion, the independent valuation specialist may consider the income capitalisation approach to be more appropriate.

The key assumptions which have been used in determining the fair value of the Investment Property are as follows:

- a) assessment of current and future income, and liabilities deriving from the ownership of the Investment Property;
- b) an equivalent yield of 4.14%; and
- c) in addition, various assumptions have been made in consideration of nonrecoverable running costs and likely future capital expenditure.

The General Partner has approved the valuation report prepared by the external professional independent valuation specialist following a review of the assumptions used, as well as the resulting valuations.

#### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The General Partner carries out the risk management function in respect of financial risks within the Partnership. Financial risks are risks arising from financial instruments to which the Partnership is exposed during or at the end of the reporting period. Financial risk comprises market risk (including interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The primary objectives of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits, and then ensure that exposure to risks stays within these limits.

The Partnership's financial instruments consist of the Investment Property, loans receivable, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and trade and other payables.

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

The Partnership's financial instruments and how they are measured in the statement of financial position are summarised as follows:

As at 31 December 2017	Assets at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Other financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
	£	£	£	£
Financial assets				
Investment Property	635,000,000	-	-	635,000,000
Trade and other receivables	-	6,756,065	-	6,756,065
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,853,467	-	7,853,467
Financial liabilities				
Trade and other payables	<u> </u>	-	(7,298,214)	(7,298,214)
	635,000,000	14,609,532	(7,298,214)	642,311,318

The main risks arising from the Partnership's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The General Partner reviews and agrees policies for managing the Partnership's risk exposure. These policies are described below and have remained unchanged for the period under review.

# a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The primary source of credit risk to which the Partnership is exposed is through its Investment Property. Defaults by the tenants who occupy the property may result in a loss occurring in respect of the Partnership's investment. The General Partner monitors the performance on a regular basis through review of the quarterly property and financial reports. Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents, both within the Partnership and the Investment Property. Cash balances are deposited with approved financial institutions of a rating deemed appropriate by the General Partner.

# b) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Partnership's liquidity position is monitored regularly by the General Partner.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

### b) Liquidity risk - (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Partnership's financial assets and financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

31 December 2017	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	<u>Total</u>
	£	£	£	£
Trade and other receivables	6,756,065	-	-	6,756,065
Cash and cash equivalents	7,853,467	-	-	7,853,467
Total financial assets	14,609,532			14,609,532
Trade and other payables	7,298,214	<u> </u>	-	7,298,214

#### c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Partnership's market risks arise from its investment in the Investment Property, to the extent that this is exposed to general and specific market movements due to the volatility of the property market. The General Partner reviews these risks on a quarterly basis.

### i) Foreign exchange risk

The Partnership has no exposure to foreign exchange risk as its operational activities and investments are conducted in its functional currency.

# ii) Price risk

The Partnership is exposed to property price risk including property rentals risk. The Partnership is not exposed to the market risk with respect to financial instruments as it does not hold any marketable equity securities.

Political and economic uncertainties continue to exist following the UK's referendum decision to leave the EU. Until the UK's future exit arrangements have been negotiated, it is not possible to quantify the potential impact that the referendum will have on the Investment Property value going forward. The General Partner continues to closely monitor this emerging issue.

Further details regarding the uncertainty involved in valuing the Investment Property are provided in Notes 3 and 7.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

### c) Market risk - (continued)

#### iii) Cash flow and interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Partnership has no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

Trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are interest-free and have settlement dates within one year.

### iv) Fair value

The cost and the corresponding fair value of the Partnership's Investment Property and financial instruments are as follows:

	31 Dec 17		
	Cost	Fair value	
	£	£	
Investment Property	519,719,007	635,000,000	
Trade and other receivables	6,756,065	6,756,065	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,853,467	7,853,467	
Trade and other payables	(7,298,214)	(7,298,214)	

The Partnership's Investment Property has been valued by a professionally qualified independent valuation specialist. The valuation is based on an analysis of recent market transactions, market knowledge from the independent valuation specialist's agency experience and the use of a discounted cash flow technique. The fair value of all other financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value.

#### Fair value hierarchy

The Partnership has adopted the amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 13 'Fair Value Measurement' ("IFRS 13") for financial instruments that are measured at fair value. IFRS 13 requires the Partnership to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - (CONTINUED)

### c) Market risk - (continued)

#### Fair value hierarchy - (continued)

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment based on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement, considering factors specific to the asset or liability.

The table below analyses the financial instruments measured at fair values as at the statement of financial position date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised:

31 December 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£	£	£
Investment Property	-	-	635,000,000
Trade and other receivables	-	6,756,065	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7,853,467	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	(7,298,214)	-

For further information on the fair value technique of the Investment Property, please refer to Note 7.

# d) Capital management

The Partnership's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Partnership's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, the Partnership manages its capital in order to provide the Partners with above average returns over the medium to long term through income and capital appreciation. The Partnership aims to deliver this objective through the purchase of investments that will provide the Partnership with the right to receive cash flows from the Investment Property. The Partnership is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 5. OPERATING PROFIT

	The operating profit is stated after charging:	26 May 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u> £
	Audit fees payable to the Partnership's auditor for the audit of the financial statements  Tax fees (see Note 12)	21,000 17,245
	The analysis of the auditor's remuneration is as follows:	
	Fees payable to the Partnership's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Partnership's financial statements	12,000
	Fees payable to the Partnership's auditor and its associates for other services	
	- The audit of related parties	9,000
		21,000
6.	FINANCE INCOME	26 May 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u> £
	Other interest income	834
7.	INVESTMENT PROPERTY	
	Merrill Lynch Financial Centre, 2 King Edward Street, London, EC1A 1HQ	31 Dec 17 £
	Acquisition	518,500,000
	Capitalised lease renewal fees	1,099,882
	Transaction costs - capitalised	119,125
	Gain on revaluation	115,280,993
	Fair value at the end of the period	635,000,000

On 30 May 2017, NBIM Edward GP Limited, together with Norges Bank, transferred their beneficial interests in the Investment Property, at fair value, by way of a capital contribution into the Partnership.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

#### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 7. INVESTMENT PROPERTY - (CONTINUED)

The Partnership's Investment Property was valued at 31 December 2017 at £635,000,000 by a professional qualified independent valuation specialist. The valuation of the Investment Property was prepared using the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' ("RICS") valuation standards in the United Kingdom.

The external professional independent valuation specialist used an analysis of recent market transactions on arm's length terms and market knowledge from the independent valuation specialist's agency experience. By necessity a valuation requires the independent valuation specialist to make subjective judgements that, even if logical and appropriate may differ from those made by a purchaser, or another independent valuation specialist. Property values can change substantially over short periods of time.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis for the investment was prepared in consideration of expected market return and level of income. Considering the +/- movement in the yield of up to 20 basis points and a +/- movement in income/ERV of up to 10%, the maximum change in value of the investment is approximately +12.5%/-11.0% or a range in value of investment of £565.18 million to £714.16 million.

8.	TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	31 Dec 17
		£
	Amounts due from related parties (see Note 13) Prepayments	6,755,394 671
		6,756,065

Trade and other receivables are neither past due nor impaired.

9.	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	31 Dec 17
		£
	Deferred income	7,187,915
	Trade payable	43,834
	Amounts due to related parties (see Note 13)	40,550
	Corporation tax payable	17,245
	Deferred tax liability	8,670
		7,298,214

Trade payables are interest free and have settlement dates within one year.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

## 10. OPERATING LEASES WITH TENANTS

The Partnership leases out its Investment Property under operating leases with average lease terms of 4 years to expiry. The future aggregate minimum rental income, excluding contingent rents receivable, under the non-cancellable leases is as follows:

		31 Dec 17
		£
	Less than 1 year	31,176,496
	Between 2 and 5 years	107,110,481
	More than 5 years	
		138,286,977
11.	PROPERTY INCOME	26 May 17
		to
		<u>31 Dec 17</u>
		£
	Rental income	18,312,426

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 12. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The administrative expenses include tax fees, the details of which are as follows:

	26 May 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u>	
	£	
Partnership profit for the period Add tax fees for the period	133,400,745 17,245	
Partnership profit for the period before tax	133,417,990	
Add / (deduct) adjusting items : Gain on revaluation of Investment Property Non-deductible expenses	(115,280,993) 16,085	
Taxable income for the period	18,153,082	
Share of General Partner in %	0.50%	
	90,765	
Corporation tax	19.00%	
Tax fees	17,245	

The tax fees during the period represent the General Partner's share of the tax due calculated on the taxable income of the Partnership which the Partnership pays on behalf of the General Partner in accordance with the amended and restated administrative costs deed.

The standard rate of Corporation tax in the UK was reduced to 19% with effect from 1 April 2017. Accordingly, the effective rate of tax for the period is 19%. In the 2015 Budget presentation, it was announced that the standard rate of Corporation tax is to be reduced to 18% from 1 April 2020.

#### 13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

The General Partner controls the day-to-day operations of the Partnership in accordance with the LPA.

Until 18 December 2017, NBIM Edward BTLP Limited acted as Limited Partner to Partnership and owned 99.5% of the Partnership's capital, at which point it transferred its interest in the Partnership to NBIM BTLP Limited, another subsidiary of Norges Bank.

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - (CONTINUED)

The Limited Partner acts as Bare Trustee on behalf of its parent Norges Bank. Transactions entered into by the Limited Partner in its capacity as Bare Trustee have been excluded from the financial statements of the Limited Partner on the basis that they are included within the financial statements of Norges Bank which owns any beneficial interest or obligation arising from these transactions.

The Partnership bears expenses and costs on behalf of other related parties under an amended and restated administrative costs deed signed by all parties in 2017. Under this deed the following costs have been included in the Partnership's expenses for the period:

	26 May 17 to <u>31 Dec 17</u>
•	£
Burlington Four Limited	6,073
NBIM Edward BTLP Limited	13,730
NBIM Edward GP Limited	6,068
NBIM Edward 1 Nominee Limited	3,441
NBIM Edward 2 Nominee Limited	3,441
	32,753

On 21 September 2017, the General Partner made a Directors' resolution whereby a policy for managing cash and net income of the Partnership was implemented. This resolution requires the Partnership's excess cash to be paid pro rata to the Partners to be offset against future distributions. At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £33,772 was receivable from NBIM Edward GP Limited and a total amount of £6,720,622 was receivable from Norges Bank (see Note 8).

At 31 December 2017, a total amount of £5 was receivable from the General Partner for an initial capital contribution and £995 from NBIM BTLP Limited in its capacity as nominee of Norges Bank (see Note 8).

At 31 December 2017, an amount of £500 was payable to Norges Bank (see Note 9).

During the period, NBRE Management Europe Limited, a subsidiary of Norges Bank, provided Asset Management services to the Partnership and these services were invoiced on an arms length basis. The expense excluding VAT for the period is £120,150, of which a total amount of £40,050 including VAT was payable at the statement of financial position date (see Note 9).

The Partnership's result for the period includes a tax charge of £17,245 incurred by the General Partner. These are borne by the Partnership under the amended and restated administrative costs deed. See Note 12 for further details.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

### FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

### 13. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - (CONTINUED)

The Partnership has borne the cost of directors' emoluments on behalf of other group companies during the year as follows:

26 May 17 to 31 Dec 17 £

**NBIM Edward BTLP Limited** 

### 14. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTIES

NBIM Edward GP Limited as General Partner of the Partnership is the immediate controlling party.

Norges Bank is considered to be the ultimate controlling party and is the smallest and largest entity which consolidates these financial statements. Norges Bank was established in Norway and its financial statements are available from Bankplassen 2, 0151 Oslo, Norway.

# 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There were no material events after the date of the statement of financial position that have a bearing on the understanding of these financial statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

# FOR THE PERIOD FROM 26 MAY 2017 TO 31 DECEMBER 2017

# 16. AMOUNTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE PARTNERS

a) Movements in Partners' Accounts	Capital contributions	Distributions	Profit for the period	Total
31 December 2017	£	£	£	£
General Partner	2,582,327	(37,774)	667,004	3,211,557
Limited Partner	513,883,001	(7,516,981)	132,733,741	639,099,761
	516,465,328	(7,554,755)	133,400,745	642,311,318
b) Cumulative Partners' Accounts		Capital account	Current account	Total as at 31 Dec 2017
31 December 2017		£	£	£
General Partner		2,582,327	629,230	3,211,557
Limited Partner		513,883,001	125,216,760	639,099,761
		516,465,328	125,845,990	642,311,318