

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**



REALTY INCOME LIMITED

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**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

**Directors' responsibilities statement**

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

**Business review and principal activities**

The Company was incorporated in the United Kingdom on 1 May 2019 under the name RI Crown PMC Limited which was changed to Realty Income Limited on 20 May 2019.

The principal activity of the Company is to provide payroll services.

As shown in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income on page 7, the Company's profit on ordinary activities before taxation is £53,461 (eight months period ended 31 December 2019: loss £133,434).

Dividends of £nil were paid in the year (eight months period ended 31 December 2019: £nil).

**Directors**

The Directors, who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements, were as follows:

P Windsor  
B Obasi  
M Mire  
M Pfeiffer (resigned 12 May 2021)  
N Townson

The following Directors were appointed after the year end:

N Abraham (appointed 12 May 2021)  
C Rotsey (appointed 18 August 2021)  
E Noguera (appointed 3 September 2021)

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**Environmental matters**

The Company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The Company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

**Going concern**

The directors have prepared the cash flow forecasts of the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In this forecast, the Directors have taken account of the implications of COVID-19 which would impact the cash inflows and outflows. The Directors have modelled a severe but plausible downside scenario in respect of the Company's cash flows and incorporating mitigating actions. The result of this forecast indicate that in this scenario the Company cash needs are still within the available financial resources.

The directors have considered the ability and intent of the immediate parent company to provide continuous financial support and concluded that the parent company has the ability and intention to provide the necessary financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements should it be required. Based on the above, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**COVID-19**

In early 2020, the existence of a new coronavirus (COVID-19) was confirmed and since this time COVID-19 has spread across the world. COVID-19 has caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in recent fluctuations in global stock markets. The Company has not been materially impacted by COVID-19 and does not anticipate COVID-19 to create any material impact on its ongoing operations.

**Disclosure of information to auditors**

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

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

**Auditors**

Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG LLP will therefore continue in office.

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**Small companies note**

In preparing this report, the Directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board on

28 September  
2021

and signed on its behalf.

DocuSigned by:

*Paul Windsor*

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.....  
P Windsor  
Director  
8 Sackville Street,  
London,  
W1S 3DG,  
England

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Realty Income Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of financial position, Statement of changes in equity and related notes, including the accounting policies in note 2.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the period then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

**Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

**Going concern**

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

In our evaluation of the Directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the Directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

**Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect**

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of the Directors of whether they are aware of fraud and of the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud;
- Reading Board minutes;

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries and the risk of bias in accounting estimates and judgements such as investment property valuations.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the calculation of the revenue is non-judgmental and straightforward, with limited opportunity for manipulation.

We performed procedures including:

- identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These included journal entries containing certain key words; journal entries ending with round numbers or are just below an authorisation or review limit and those posted with unexpected account combinations; and
- evaluating the business purpose of significant unusual transactions.

*Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations*

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the Directors (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the Directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies' legislation), distributable profits and taxation legislation. We assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: health and safety, anti-bribery and employment law, recognising the nature of the Company's activities.

Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

*Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation*

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws or regulation.

**Directors' report**

The Directors are responsible for the Directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover that report and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the Directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in that report for the financial period is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion that report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

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

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the Directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies exemption from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

**Directors' responsibilities**

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 1, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**Auditor's responsibilities**

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 our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities).



**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities**

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.



Craig Steven-Jennings (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of

**KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**  
*Chartered Accountants*

15 Canada Square  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5GL

Date: 29 September 2021

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**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
	Note		
Turnover	3	539,986	-
Cost of sales		-	(6,297)
<b>Gross profit/(loss)</b>		<b>539,986</b>	<b>(6,297)</b>
Administrative expenses	6	(487,423)	(127,137)
<b>Operating profit/(loss)</b>		<b>52,563</b>	<b>(133,434)</b>
Interest receivable		898	-
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>53,461</b>	<b>(133,434)</b>
Tax on profit/(loss)	7	(8,638)	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the financial year</b>		<b>44,823</b>	<b>(133,434)</b>

There was no other comprehensive income for 2020 (2019:£NIL).

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**  
**REGISTERED NUMBER: 11974189**

**BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Note	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Current assets</b>			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	8	552,959	7,317,402
Cash		635,022	6,479
		<u>1,187,981</u>	<u>7,323,881</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	9	(1,176,592)	(7,357,315)
<b>Net current assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>11,389</u>	<u>(33,434)</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>		<u>11,389</u>	<u>(33,434)</u>
<b>Net assets/(liabilities)</b>		<u>11,389</u>	<u>(33,434)</u>
<b>Capital and reserves</b>			
Called up share capital	10	100,000	100,000
Profit and loss account		(88,611)	(133,434)
		<u>11,389</u>	<u>(33,434)</u>

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to entities subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

DocuSigned by:  
*Paul Windsor*  
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 29/9/2021  
 P Windsor  
 Director  
 8 Sackville Street,  
 London,  
 W1S 3DG,  
 England

<p align="center"><b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b></p>
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

	Called up share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total equity £
Loss for the period	-	(133,434)	(133,434)
Shares issued during the period	100,000	-	100,000
<b>At 1 January 2020</b>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>(133,434)</u>	<u>(33,434)</u>
Profit for the year	-	44,823	44,823
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>	<u><u>100,000</u></u>	<u><u>(88,611)</u></u>	<u><u>11,389</u></u>

The notes on pages 11 to 18 form part of these financial statements.

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**1. General information**

Realty Income Limited ("the Company") is a private Company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in England, United Kingdom. The Company was incorporated on 1 May 2019 under the name RI Crown PMC Limited which was changed to Realty Income Limited on 20 May 2019.

The address of its registered office is 8 Sackville Street, London, England, W1S 3DG. Its registered number is 11974189.

**2. Accounting policies**

**2.1 Summary of significant accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' and the Companies Act 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

**2.2 Basis of preparation**

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101").

In preparing these financial statements, the Company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary, in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

**2.3 Going concern**

The financial statements have been prepared under the going concern basis which the directors consider to be appropriate on basis of the assessment below. The assessment as to whether the going concern basis is appropriate considered events after the end of the reporting period.

The directors have prepared the cash flow forecasts of the Company for at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements. In this forecast, the Directors have taken account of the implications of COVID-19 which would impact the cash inflows and outflows. The Directors have modelled a severe but plausible downside scenario in respect of the Company's cash flows and the result of this forecast indicate that in this scenario the Company cash needs are still within the available financial resources.

The directors have considered the ability and intent of the immediate parent company to provide continuous financial support and concluded that the parent company has the ability and intention to provide the necessary financial support for a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of the financial statements should it be required.

Based on the above, the directors believe that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.4 Summary of disclosure exemptions**

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- the requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 Leases. The requirements of paragraph 58 of IFRS 16, provided that the disclosure of details in indebtedness relating to amounts payable after 5 years required by company law is presented separately for lease liabilities and other liabilities, and in total
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

**2.5 Turnover**

Advisory Fee Income (see note 3) is accounted for on an accrual basis.

**2.6 Taxation**

Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Profit and Loss Account because it excludes items of income or expense that are not taxable (or tax deductible). Deferred tax is provided on items that may become taxable at a later date, on the difference between the balance sheet value and tax base value, on an undiscounted basis.

<b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b>
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Financial instruments**

The Company recognises financial instruments when it becomes a party to the contractual arrangements of the instrument. Financial instruments are de-recognised when they are discharged or when the contractual terms expire. The Company's accounting policies in respect of financial instruments transactions are explained below:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

**Financial Assets**

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either fair value or amortised cost, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

**Fair value through profit or loss**

All of the Company's financial assets other than those which meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses being recognised in profit or loss to the extent they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss includes any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

**Debt instruments at amortised cost**

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost where they are financial assets held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method and represents the amount measured at initial recognition less repayments of principal plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised or at FVOCI. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and amounts due on contracts with customers. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate. Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

**REALTY INCOME LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**2. Accounting policies (continued)**

**2.7 Financial instruments (continued)**

**Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are issued principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term, or form part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking, or are derivatives, including separately embedded derivatives unless they are financial guarantee contracts or are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in profit or loss.

**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities which are not held for trading or are not financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

**Derecognition of financial liabilities**

A liability is derecognised when the contract that gives rise to it is settled, sold, cancelled or expires.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such as an exchange or modification, this is treated as a derecognition of the original liability, such that the difference in the respective carrying amounts together with any costs or fees incurred are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.



<b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b>
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**3. Turnover**

During 2020, the Company entered into an Advisory Services Agreement (the "Agreement") with its ultimate parent company, Realty Income Corporation ("Realty"). The Agreement stipulates that effective 1 January 2020, in exchange for providing certain management, consulting, and advisory services, Realty will pay the Company a service fee equal to all costs and expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the performance of its duties under the Agreement (excluding income and similar taxes) multiplied by 109% (the "Advisory Fee").

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
Advisory Fee income	539,986	-
	<u>539,986</u>	<u>-</u>

All turnover arose within the United Kingdom.

**4. Auditors' remuneration**

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements	8,420	8,000
	<u>8,420</u>	<u>8,000</u>

No non-audit fees (31 December 2019: £nil) were paid to KPMG LLP.

<b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b>
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**5. Staff costs**

The average number of employees, excluding Directors, of the Company during the year was one (31 December 2019: one)

The breakdown of staff costs paid in the period is as follows:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
Director fees	10,908	7,935
Office salaries	128,756	15,110
Non-executive bonus	61,047	47,111
Workmans disability insurance	1,790	542
Group life insurance	1,730	480
Medical insurance	1,448	-
Employee recruitment costs	155,277	19,629
Miscellaneous admin expense	12,983	25,472
	<u>373,939</u>	<u>116,279</u>

**6. Administrative expenses**

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
Staff costs	373,939	116,279
Professional fees	64,485	2,568
Office rent	38,416	-
Bank fees	1,305	290
Audit fees	8,420	8,000
Miscellaneous	858	-
	<u>487,423</u>	<u>127,137</u>

<b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b>
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**7. Taxation**

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
<b>Corporation tax</b>		
Current tax on profits for the year	8,638	-
<b>Taxation on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<u>8,638</u>	<u>-</u>

**Factors affecting tax charge for the year/period**

The tax assessed for the year/period is the same as (2019 - the same as) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%) as set out below:

	Year ended 31 December 2020 £	Eight months ended 31 December 2019 £
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	<u>53,461</u>	<u>(133,434)</u>
Profit/(loss) on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2019 - 19%)	10,158	(25,352)
<b>Effects of:</b>		
Other differences leading to an increase (decrease) in the tax charge	(1,520)	-
Group relief	-	25,352
<b>Total tax charge/(credit) for the year/period</b>	<u>8,638</u>	<u>-</u>

The chancellor announced in the 2020 budget that the tax rate will remain at 19% rather than fall to 17% as previously announced. The Finance Act 2020 received Royal Assent on July 22, 2020 and therefore the tax rate is substantively enacted. On March 11, 2021, Finance Bill 2021 was published, announcing an increase in the Corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% effective April 1, 2023. This increase in rate has not been substantively enacted at 31 December 2020 and therefore it did not affect the calculation for this period. The deferred tax rate has been calculated using the tax rate of 19% effective in 2021.

The Company has no unrecognised deferred tax assets or liabilities in 2020 (2019 £nil). The criteria for recognising the deferred tax asset has not been met. The tax group in which the Company is a member has a policy of claiming/surrendering group relief for nil consideration. As at 31 December 2020, there was sufficient profits(losses) across the tax group to offset potential tax liabilities/assets.

<b>REALTY INCOME LIMITED</b>
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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

**8. Debtors**

	2020 £	2019 £
Receivables from ultimate parent company	539,986	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	7,303,573
Other debtors	6,573	7,429
Prepayments and accrued income	6,400	6,400
	<u>552,959</u>	<u>7,317,402</u>

Debtors from related parties relate to amounts due from group companies which are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing

**9. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year**

	2020 £	2019 £
Deferred income	138,717	8,000
Amounts owed to group undertakings	1,029,237	7,349,315
Corporation tax	8,638	-
	<u>1,176,592</u>	<u>7,357,315</u>

Amounts owed to related parties include loans owed to group companies which are repayable on demand and are non-interest bearing.

**10. Share capital**

	2020 £	2019 £
<b>Authorised, allotted, called up and fully paid</b>		
100,000 (2019 - 100,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each shares of £1 each	<u>100,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>

**11. Capital commitments**

The Company had no capital commitments contracted as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: £nil).

**12. Parent and ultimate parent undertaking**

The immediate parent Company is RI Crown Limited, a Company incorporated in the United Kingdom.

The ultimate parent company and the largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Realty Income Corporation. The consolidated financial statements of these groups are available to the public and may be obtained from 11995 El Camino Real, San Diego, CA 92130.